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CURRENT
BIOGRAPHY
YEARBOOK
1957

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CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK

1957

EDITED BY

Marjorie Dent Candee

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CUMULATION—1957

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Preface

This eighteenth volume of Current Biography Yearbook contains biographies of people who were prominent in the news during 1957. The names are classified into some forty fields ranging from archaeology to technology. The sketches were published originally in the eleven monthly issues of Current Biography, and are here cumulated in one alphabet. Also included are twenty biographies of authors, reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin.* These are indicated by (WLB) in the **Cumulated Index** and in the classification **Literature.**

One-third of the names included are personalities on the international scene. Reflecting news stories from satellite countries are biographies of József Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary and Premier József Cyrankiewicz of Poland. Representing points of view in the troubled area of the Suez Canal are Omar Loutfi, Egyptian Representative to the United Nations, and Abba Eban, Israeli Representative to the United Nations and Ambassador to the United States. Indicative of the growing demand for national sovereignty in colonial governments are biographies of new leaders in Nigeria (see classification **Government—Foreign**). Presidents, Prime Ministers, Ambassadors, and Foreign Ministers from many other nations are included.

On the domestic scene, are biographies of United States Senators and Representatives and state Governors whose views on Federal aid to schools, public and private power projects, and other issues of 1957 are recorded. Leaders in the Executive and Judicial branches of the U. S. Government are included—President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Supreme Court Justices Felix Frankfurter, William J. Brennan, Jr., and Charles E. Whittaker. The new Secretaries of the Navy and of the Air Force are also included.

Many new developments in jet aircraft, guided missiles, etc., are recorded through the achievements of business and military leaders (see **Aviation, Business, Military and Technology**). Indicating continued interest in earth satellites and the International Geophysical Year (1957-58) are sketches of scientists and explorers (see **Science, International Relations and Aviation** classifications). Spokesmen for peaceful uses of the atom such as Euratom and the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency are also represented (see **International Relations**).

Since **Current Biography** aims to keep abreast of new developments in science (see **Science, Medicine and Technology**) recent Yearbooks have included "profiles" of pioneers in such comparatively new spheres of activity as chemical anthropology, cyanosis, homeostasis, cybernetics, radio carbon dating, cloud seeding, radio astronomy, acoustical engineering, catalytic photosynthesis and heredity counseling.

Revised biographies of individuals who were in earlier Yearbooks (some of them now out of print) and who continue to be newsworthy are included; among these are President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, Premier Chou En-lai, David Dubinsky, General James H. Doolittle, Benjamin F. Fairless, General Carlos P. Romulo, Justice Felix Frankfurter and Senator Everett M. Dirksen.

In the **Classification** section at the back of this volume under **Organizations** are listed the presidents of professional, veterans, fraternal, and industrial organizations. Nonprofessional authors who have written books are listed under **Nonfiction** or **Literature** as well as under their principal vocational field. Forty-six women in many fields of endeavor are included and also listed under the classification **Biographies of Women.**

The biographies are prepared by research correspondents in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, Boston, Denver and other cities. The material is assembled from many sources such as newspapers, magazines, books, Government offices, "Who's Who's," encyclopedias, etc. Subjects of the biographies are sometimes interviewed and asked to confirm or correct facts. The sketches are kept objective by including reference sources presenting pro and con observations on controversial personalities. The results of these endeavors is "one place" biographical information often unavailable elsewhere. For the Yearbook the sketches have been revised to include any major change in a biographee's position. (See **ADDENDA** for late changes.)

On the pages following are **Explanations, Key to Reference Abbreviations, Key to Pronunciation,** and **Key to Abbreviations.** At the end of this volume are these Indexes:

Biographical References (consulted by Current Biography research staff)

Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted

Necrology (obituary notices include those who died in late 1956 and three-quarters of 1957 whose biographies have appeared in former volumes).

Classification by Professional Field

Biographies of Women

Cumulated Index, 1951-1957 (1940-1950 INDEX is in the 1950 Yearbook).

Addenda

M. D. C.

NOTE: Authors whose biographies do not appear in any CURRENT BIOGRAPHY volume may usually be found in TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS, edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft, published by the H. W. Wilson Company in 1942, or in the 1955 FIRST SUPPLEMENT. Authors of books for young people are generally included in THE JUNIOR BOOK OF AUTHORS (Second Edition, Revised), edited by Kunitz & Haycraft, 1951, also published by the H. W. Wilson Company.

Explanations

Authorities for biographees' full names, with some exceptions, are the bibliographical publications of The Wilson Company. When a biographee prefers a certain name form, that is indicated in the heading of the article: for example, Macmillan, (Maurice) Harold means that he is usually referred to as Harold Macmillan. When a professional name is used in the heading, as, for example, Greta Garbo, the real name (in this case Greta Lovisa Gustafsson) appears in the article itself.

The heading of each article includes the pronunciation of the name if it is unusual, date of birth (if obtainable), and occupation. The article is supplemented by a list of references to sources of biographical information, in two alphabets: (1) newspapers and periodicals and (2) books. See the section ***Biographical References Consulted.***

References to newspapers and periodicals are listed in abbreviated form; for example, "Sat Eve Post 217:14-15 S 30 '44 por" means ***Saturday Evening Post,*** volume 217, pages 14-15, September 30, 1944, with portrait. (For full names, see the section ***Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted,*** found in the rear of this volume.) The reference following each obituary notice is to the New York ***Times***; these notices appear for persons whose biographies have been published in ***Current Biography***.

KEY TO REFERENCE ABBREVIATIONS

January—Ja
February—F
March—Mr
April—Ap
May—My
June—Je
July—Jl
August—Ag
September—S
October—O
November—N
December—D
Journal—J
Magazine—Mag
Monthly—Mo
Weekly—W
Portrait—por
Review—R

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

(Based on Webster's Guide to Pronunciation)*

ā	āle
â	câre
ă	ădd
ă	*ă*ccount
ä	ärm
ȧ	ȧsk
ȧ	sof*ȧ*
ē	ēve
ĕ	ĕnd
ẽ	makẽr
g	go
ī	īce
ĭ	ĭll
ᴋ	German ch as in *ich* (ĭᴋ).
ɴ	Not pronounced, but indicates the nasal tone of the preceding vowel, as in the French *bon* (bôɴ).
ō	ōld
ô	ôrb
ŏ	ŏdd
oi	oil
o͞o	o͞oze
o͝o	fo͝ot
ou	out
th	*th*en
th	thin
ū	cūbe
û	ûrn; French eu, as in *jeu* (zhû); German ö, oe, as in *schön* (shûn), *Goethe* (gû'tĕ)
ŭ	tŭb
ŭ	circ*ŭ*s
ü	Pronounced approximately as ē, with rounded lips: French u, as in *menu* (mē-nü'); German ü, as in *grün*
zh	azure
' =	main accent
" =	secondary accent

(*Exceptions : *th* in then ; main and secondary accents.)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Administration
A.A.A.A.	Amateur Athletic Association of America
A.A.U.	Amateur Athletic Union
ABC	American Broadcasting Company
A.C.L.U.	American Civil Liberties Union
ADA	Americans for Democratic Action
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AEF	American Expeditionary Force
AFL	American Federation of Labor
A.L.A.	American Library Association
A.M.A.	American Medical Association
A.P.	Associated Press
ASCAP	American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
ASNE	American Society of Newspaper Editors
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity
B.L.S.	Bachelor of Library Science
B.S.	Bachelor of Science
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board
C.B.	Companion of the Bath
C.B.E.	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
C.E.	Civil Engineer
CEA	Council of Economic Advisers
C.E.D.	Committee for Economic Development
CIO	Congress of Industrial Organizations
C.M.G.	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
Com.	Commodore
CWA	Civil Works Administration
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
D.A.R.	Daughters of the American Revolution
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering
DEW	Distant Early Warning Line
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
D.J.	Doctor of Jurisprudence
D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature
D.Mus.	Doctor of Music
DP	Displaced Person
D.Pol.Sc	Doctor of Political Science
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross
D.S.M.	Distinguished Service Medal
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
ECA	Economic Cooperation Administration
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EDC	European Defense Community
ERP	European Recovery Program
ESA	Economic Stabilization Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCA	Farm Credit Administration
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEPC	Fair Employment Practice Committee
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FOA	Foreign Operations Administration
FPC	Federal Power Commission
FSA	Federal Security Agency
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
G.B.E.	Knight or Dame Grand Cross Order of the British Empire
G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
G.O.P.	Grand Old Party
H.M.	His Majesty; Her Majesty
HOLC	Home Owners' Loan Corporation
ICA	International Cooperation Administration
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
I.C.F.T.U.	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IGY	International Geophysical Year
I.L.A.	International Longshoremen's Association
I.L.G.W.U.	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
I.L.O.	International Labor Office
INS	International News Service
IRO	International Refugee Organization
I.T.U.	International Typographical Union
J.C.B.	Juris Canonici Bachelor
J.D.	Doctor of Jurisprudence
K.B.E.	Knight of (the Order of) the British Empire
K.C.	King's Counsel
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath
L.H.D.	Doctor of Humanities
Litt.D.	Doctor of Letters
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
LL.M.	Master of Laws
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration
MBS	Mutual Broadcasting System
M.C.E.	Master of Civil Engineering
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
M.E.	Master of Engineering
METO	Middle East Treaty Organization
MGM	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
M.Lit.	Master of Literature
M.P.	Member of Parliament
M.P.P.D.A.	Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America
MRP	Mouvement Républicain Populaire
MSA	Mutual Security Agency
M.Sc.	Master of Science
Msgr.	Monsignor, Monseigneur
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters
NAM	National Association of Manufacturers
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
N.E.A.	National Education Association
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
N.M.U.	National Maritime Union
NRA	National Recovery Administration
NRPB	National Resources Planning Board
NWLB	National War Labor Board
NYA	National Youth Administration
O.A.S.	Organization of American States
OBE	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
OCD	Office of Civilian Defense
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OPA	Office of Price Administration
OPM	Office of Production Management
OPRD	Office of Production Research and Development
OSRD	Office of Scientific Research and Development
OWI	Office of War Information
PAC	Political Action Committee
P.C.	Privy Councilor
P.E.N.	Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (International Association)
Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
PWA	Public Works Administration
Q.C.	Queen's Counsel
RAF	Royal Air Force
RCA	Radio Corporation of America
REA	Rural Electrification Administration
RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
RKO	Radio-Keith-Orpheum
ROTC	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SCAP	Supreme Command for the Allied Powers
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe
S.J.D.	Doctor of Juridical Science
SPA	Surplus Property Administration
SSB	Social Security Board
S.T.B.	Bachelor of Sacred Theology
S.T.D.	Doctor of Sacred Theology
T.U.C.	Trades Union Congress
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
T.W.U.A.	Textile Workers Union of America
U.A.W.	United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers
UMT	Universal Military Training
U.M.W.A.	United Mine Workers of America
U.N.	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
U.P.	United Press
USO	United Service Organizations
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
U.S.W.A.	United Steel Workers of America
VA	Veterans Administration
V.F.W.	Veterans of Foreign Wars
WAA	War Assets Administration
W.C.T.U.	Woman's Christian Temperance Union
W.E.U.	Western European Union
WFA	War Food Administration
W.F.T.U.	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WMC	War Manpower Commission
WPA	Work Projects Administration
WPB	War Production Board

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY
YEARBOOK
1957

ABBELL, MAXWELL Feb. 22, 1902-July 9, 1957 Business executive; philanthropist; lawyer; established accounting, real estate and law firms; past president United Synagogue of America and trustee of the Jewish National Fund to which he contributed $250,000; operated the Abbell chain of hotels. See *Current Biography* (July) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Jl 10 '57

ABBOTT, EDITH Sept. 26, 1876-July 28, 1957 Former social worker; educator; dean of the University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration (1924-42) and dean emeritus (1942-53) when she retired; author of several books and reports on crime, delinquency, immigration, women in industry, etc. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Jl 30 '57

ABDULLAH AL-SALIM AL SUBAH, SIR, SHEIKH OF KUWAIT 1895-

Address: Sha'ab Palace, Kuwait, Arabia

Wide World

SIR ABDULLAH AL-SALIM AL SUBAH, SHEIKH OF KUWAIT

The press has called His Highness Sheikh Sir Abdullah al-Salim al Subah, ruler of Kuwait, "the richest man in the world." His income from oil revenue is over $1,000,000 a day (New York *Times Magazine*, August 26, 1956). The sheikhdom, an absolute monarchy, has been a British protectorate since 1899, and has a British political agent to handle its foreign affairs. Abdullah succeeded his cousin Sir Ahmed al-Jabir al Subah who died in January 1950. Although the first oil concession was given to the British-American owned Kuwait Oil Company, Ltd., (KOC) in 1934 and the richest oil field in the world was discovered in 1938, the boom in Kuwait's oil production did not begin until Iran nationalized its oil industry in 1951.

In "The Greatest Oil King of Them All" Richard Austin Smith (*Fortune*, March 1957) wrote that Abdullah, in his haste to build a modern welfare state in the sand dunes, has rocked the country's social, political and economic structure. Some of the younger Kuwaitis, influenced by Egyptian teachers, wanted a different form of government. Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser resented British protection over so rich an Arab state. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia sporadically harried Kuwait over ownership in half of the oil-bearing neutral zone between the two countries. Iraq, too, had never shelved its claim to all of Abdullah's realm whose population is more than 220,000, an increase of 120,000 since 1950.

Abdullah al-Salim al Subah was born in the sheikhdom of Kuwait in 1895, the eldest of the sons of Salim al-Mubarek al Subah, Kuwait's ruler from 1917 to 1921. Abdullah's early education was by private tutor. He continued to educate himself. *Time* (March 3, 1952) said that Abdullah was regarded as a scholar, that he "had read the encyclopedia from A to Z" and was writing a history of Kuwait. Others have called him a "financial expert."

The port of Kuwait (small fort) was founded early in the eighteenth century by settlers of the Utub tribe from central Arabia. Rule was established by al Subah sheikhs as an independent authority in the surrounding district and the

ABDULLAH, SIR, SHEIKH OF KUWAIT—*Continued*

area prospered from the pearling and boatbuilding industries in the next two centuries. In 1896 the Ottoman government tried to bring Kuwait under its control. The Sheikh appealed to the British for support. It was refused, but in 1898 when it was evident that Turkish demands might lead to Russian or German influence, Britain agreed. The agreement was concluded in 1899, although in the Anglo-Turkish negotiations of 1913, Kuwait was recognized as a subprovince of the Ottoman Empire. On November 3, 1914 in return for the Sheikh's offer to assist in the war against the Turks, Great Britain declared Kuwait an independent government under British protection. A Nejdi invasion checked by Britain in 1919 resulted in the Kuwait-Nejd boundary convention which was signed December 2, 1922 and which fixed a neutral zone between Kuwait and Nejd (later Saudi Arabia).

For almost thirty years, Sheikh Sir Ahmed al-Jabir al Subah, Abdullah's cousin, ruled Kuwait. Abdullah served as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The tiny country (about 2,000 square miles) underwent real hardship during the middle 1930's when its pearl-diving industry was crippled by Japan's cultured pearls, and its shipbuilding industry (the making of Persian Gulf dhows) declined. Kuwait's profits from Moslem pilgrims enroute to Mecca had been cut by a feud with Saudi Arabia.

In 1934 the KOC, a combine of America's Gulf Oil Corporation and Britain's Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Ltd., (now British Petroleum Company, Ltd.,) was granted a seventy-five year concession by Sir Ahmed. Four years later the rich Burgan oil field was discovered, but World War II delayed its development. Oil production began in 1946; production was tripled in 1947 and again in 1948, and doubled in 1949. Although KOC only paid at the rate of about ten cents a barrel, Sir Ahmed lived in luxury with thirty-seven wives, two palaces, two yachts and a stable of thoroughbred Arabian steeds. During the last month of his life he saw a daily production of 274,000 barrels of oil.

Custom decreed that the ruling sheikh must be a full-blooded descendant of the Subah family. The family council assembled in February 1950 and qualified Abdullah as son of Sheikh Salim. Fahad, also a son of Salim, by a slave, could not qualify. Abdullah al Mubarek, son of a former ruler was also a candidate, but Abdullah al-Salim had demonstrated his astuteness as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was known for his talents as a conciliator and temporizer. He retained the exchequership and took over the Food and Health Ministry and became chief of customs. Subah family members were appointed to fill all other important posts at princely salaries. Mubarek became Minister of Army and Bedouin Affairs and Fahad, Minister of Development.

Abdullah gave some of his predecessor's luxuries to the rulers of Saudi Arabia and Iraq as a gesture of good will. It was his ambition to use the oil royalties to make Kuwait the world's first true welfare state. After Premier Mohammed Mossadegh nationalized Iran's oil in 1951, Sheikh Abdullah and KOC made an agreement authorizing an equal sharing of oil profits, similar to the Arabian-American Oil Company—Saudi Arabian arrangement. Clifton Daniel (New York *Times*, December 4, 1951) wrote that the Sheikh's income would rise from $28,000,000 to $140,000,000 a year. The neutral zone oil concessions, between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, held by nine American independents (Aminoil), and the Pacific Western Oil Corporation, were negotiated for $7,500,000 in cash and $625,000 a year in minimum royalties. The Kuwait output was increased from 126,000,000 barrels in 1950 to 273,000,000 in 1952. In 1956 production in Kuwait averaged about 1,200,000 barrels a day.

A third of Sir Abdullah's income was devoted to developement and welfare, a third invested in foreign securities, and the rest allotted for government expenses. On the advice of the British, the Sheikh, as reported in *Reader's Digest* (July 1952), engaged 100 experts with General H. F. Hasted, British Army engineer, in charge. Dr. Stephen Penrose, then head of the American University of Beirut in Lebanon, became education adviser and L. T. Jordan, American resident manager of KOC, gave expert advice on construction programs.

A tank farm at Ahmadi became a gleaming white company town with a power plant, air conditioning, refrigeration, a British-staffed hospital with free medical treatment, schools, shopping centers, mosques, churches, clubs and swimming pools. Housing projects were built for 2,000 Westerners and 6,000 Arab, Indian and Pakistani employees and a water distillation plant was begun which would free Kuwait from dependence on dhow-transported water from Iraq.

In mid-1954 development almost came to a complete halt because of operation costs. The accomplishments included the completion of the water-distillation plant, a sand-lime brick factory, fifty-one schools, 1,200 public housing units, six hospitals and 30,000 kilowatt power facilities. The *Times* of London (June 19, 1955) noted that Kuwait reached a peak in 1954, more than 1,000,000 barrels a day as compared to Saudi Arabia's 950,000 daily output. *Business Week* (August 18, 1956) said that despite the cutback in 1954, $200,000,000 had been spent in the last year (1955-56) on projects that were already under way and $100,000,000 on maintenance and wages for government employees.

Like the rest of the Arab world, Kuwait felt the contagion of anti-Western nationalism that affected the Middle East after Nasser seized the Suez Canal. In his efforts to educate the Kuwaitis, the Sheikh found that his country was short of teachers, and according to *U.S. News and World Report* (April 12, 1957), "he allowed Egyptian and pro-Nasser Palestinians virtually to take over the school system." Of a total of 1,100 teachers in Kuwait, 300 are Egyptians, 600 Palestinian Arabs, and only 100 are Kuwaitis. *Business Week* (August 18, 1956) reports that "they have been teaching Arab nationalism along with the three R's." A number of strongly nationalistic "clubs" have sprung up which have become centers of anti-Western agitation. Organizers from the clubs collected more than

$5,000,000 to send to Nasser during the war in Egypt (October-November 1956).

After the British-French attack on Egypt, The *Times* of London (November 9, 1956) said that the British political agent had advised all British subjects to keep away from shops that displayed pro-Nasser slogans. The London *Economist* (December 1, 1956) reported that Kuwait was hit by the tanker shortage and had to reduce normal output by more than three-quarters. When the U.N. Emergency Force went into operation, the Egyptian clique in Kuwait said that British protection anywhere in the Middle East was superfluous.

Sixteen bomb explosions in parts of Kuwait's oilfields damaged pipelines and broke one of the submarine pipes. The *Times* of London (December 12, 1956) said that several unexploded time bombs were found. Attempts to sabotage two other wells were unsuccessful. Two days later it was reported that the loading of tankers had been resumed, although it might take two or three weeks to extinguish the still-burning wells.

Although Egypt increased its anti-Western propaganda, Sam Pope Brewer (New York *Times,* March 15, 1957) said that removal of British protection did not appeal to Abdullah, nor the Kuwaitis in general. With British protection the sheikhdom could go quietly about its oil business and continue its "spectacular rags to riches transformation." Without it they would have to worry about the less well-endowed countries that covet their wealth.

Unlike many wealthy Arabs, Sheikh Sir Abdullah al-Salim al Subah has only one wife. They have two sons and live in a modest house just outside Al Kuwait (the capital) at the head of the Persian Gulf. The Sheikh is tall, strongly built with brown eyes, gray hair, and beard. He wears a long robe and a headcloth bound with cord, and does not alter his mode of dress on Friday (the Moslem Sabbath). Six days a week, he rises at six-thirty A.M., holds a session with the Majlis (an informal council of sheikhs and leading businessmen) which keeps him informed of key commodity prices on oil, rice, sugar, oranges and gold. Then they discuss news reports. At eight o'clock he is at the palace where he holds private interviews with anyone who wants to see him. After lunch, he takes a nap, then goes on a tour of inspection in his one car—a Cadillac. On Fridays, he cruises in his well-fitted dhow with officials from KOC and local American and British diplomats, whom he invites to discuss their problems.

Sheikh Sir Abdullah al-Salim al Subah was made a Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1939 and in 1952 was named a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. He was awarded the Grand Cordon of the Légion d'Honneur by France in 1953. He sold the elaborate yacht given to him by Aminoil to King Feisal of Iraq and gave a two-toned Rolls Royce —a present from KOC—to King Saud of Saudi Arabia. Although Abdullah visited Paris on one occasion and has spent several vacations in Lebanon, he avoids travel. *Time* (March 3, 1952) quoted him as saying: "If I go to America they will put me in an elevator and take me whishing up to the 750th floor and I'll be terrified. If I go to England they will put me in a feather bed and I will be asphyxiated. No."

References

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Read Digest 61:73 Jl '52
Time 59:26+ Mr 3 '52 por
International Who's Who, 1956
Who's Who, 1956

ABELSON, NAT(HAN) Feb. 17, 1906-
Dress manufacturer

Address: b. Ginsburg & Abelson, Inc., 1400 Broadway, New York 18; h. 48 Bayeau Rd., New Rochelle, N.Y.

For many years American women in search of half-size dresses had to be content with drab colors and unimaginative designs, but a garment manufacturer, Nat Abelson, has changed this situation. He has pioneered in providing women, mature in age and figure, with fashionable, flattering clothes they can enjoy wearing. He is president of Ginsburg & Abelson, Inc., manufacturers of Young Viewpoint Fashions, recognized leader in a highly competitive field. His firm, established in 1931, now does an annual business of from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, selling from 200,000 to 250,000 dresses to specialty shops and department stores throughout the United States.

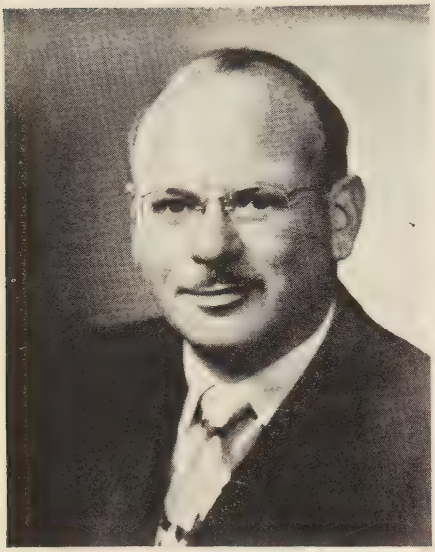
Nathan Abelson was born on February 17, 1906 in Prienai, Lithuania, the son of Alter and Frieda (Rosenthal) Abelson. He has a sister, Mrs. Kurt Benjamin. His father owned a flour mill in Prienai and the family lived there until Nat was eight. Events incident to World War I drove them to the southern part of Russia where they settled in Feodosiya, a port in the Crimea. There his father was head of a corporation which owned many flour mills in the Ukraine. Nat attended school in Sevastopol until 1917 when the Bolshevik revolution forced the family to flee Russia. They escaped across the Black Sea to Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire.

After a brief stay, they journeyed to Greece, Italy and France, and in 1920 they immigrated to the United States, settling in Yardville, New Jersey. Alter Abelson bought a flour mill and Nat was enrolled in public school. He completed the entire elementary school curriculum in a year, and the next fall entered Trenton High School. An investment in grain futures turned out badly for his father, who decided to return to Europe in 1922.

This time the family settled in Hamburg, Germany, and Nat entered the University of Berlin to study law. Having learned a considerable amount of English, he also worked briefly as a dramatic critic for the *Hamburg-American,* a bilingual newspaper. After a year, he decided to return to the United States.

He was nineteen when he arrived in New York with $300, and he admits that he spent about one-third of this amount the first night ashore because it was New Year's Eve, entertaining a girl he had met on the ship.

He was at first a dancing teacher. After a variety of jobs, he joined, early in 1926, a small



NAT ABELSON

dress firm owned by Barnet Ginsburg. He discovered he liked the business, especially since he was given a chance to deal with a great many facets of the work, and the firm started to grow. In 1931 the organization became Ginsburg & Abelson and Abelson was made a full partner.

At the time Abelson joined the firm, it was making standard-size women's clothes, but was seeking an avenue for increased sales. When he married Lillian Ginsburg on October 28, 1928, Mrs. Bessie Ginsburg, his boss's wife, became his mother-in-law. She was a short woman who liked clothes, but she would return from shopping tours and repeatedly exclaim, "there's never anything on the racks you'd want to put on your back." Abelson surveyed the market and he concluded that there was an enormous gap between the type of clothes women desired to purchase and what was available. He found that the dress industry was missing the greatest bulk of potential customers — the larger-sized woman who had leisure and money.

The firm proceeded to devise new sets of measurements for half-size dresses, and Mrs. Ginsburg was the model for the mannequin on which the clothes were designed. Ginsburg & Abelson launched a campaign aimed particularly at the specialty shops. By 1934 the firm had attained an identity in the market as a leader in the manufacture of "the youngest-minded clothes, fashion-wise." During the next decade it consolidated its position and its individuality brought it attention both in the retail industry and among several thousand dress manufacturers.

Under Abelson's leadership, fourteen dress manufacturing companies joined the new Half-Sized Dress Guild in order to coordinate their efforts during World War II. At that time Ginsburg & Abelson was one of the first firms to devote a portion of its production to uniforms for the U.S. Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (now Women's Army Corps). The uniforms were sold at cost, as a contribution to the war effort.

The sellers' market tightened at the end of the war, and Abelson warned manufacturers that retailers were "becoming panicky" as the result of price-cutting (New York *Times,* April 30, 1945). He forecast that there was danger in overbalancing inventories with low-priced merchandise and thus facing possible losses. His firm's ability to avoid this mistake, Abelson has asserted, enabled it to prosper during 1947 and 1948, when the industry in general was suffering from a recession. Young Viewpoint Fashions showed the greatest growth in sales during these two years, Abelson noted, "because of our forward thinking during the war years, and our lack of greed."

The company's dresses for heavy, middle-aged women are styled with feminine touches such as jewel-studded white piqué at cuffs and neck. The skirts have long, unbroken lines. He uses contoured jackets, hidden tailoring and side-interest details to emphasize the vertical rather than horizontal line. The colors include youthful Mediterranean blues and pastels. Young Viewpoint Fashions retail at from $30 to $60.

The dress industry today is not sharing in the general boom, Abelson recently commented, largely because it lacks an efficient means of selling to the customer. "The greatest selling medium is television, in which our industry has little or no share," he remarked. "At the same time the normal way of selling dresses is by means of published sketches or photographs. The buyer sees what appears to be the same design offered in one store at $12.95 and in another at $100, and she is confused about the relative value. On the other hand, everyone is sure he knows there is some difference between a Cadillac and a Plymouth." Furthermore, he pointed out, in the dress business the markup is not sufficient to allow for extensive advertising campaigns.

Nat Abelson is five feet seven and one half inches tall, weighs 165 pounds and has gray hair and brown eyes. He is of the Jewish faith and generally votes for the Democratic ticket. His daughters are Mrs. Daniel Jacobson and Mrs. Mark Melcher. Among his hobbies are bridge, tournament golf (he is a member of the Fenway Golf Club in White Plains, New York), and music. He and his wife (the former Lillian Ginsburg) are particularly interested in traveling, "not to go sight-seeing, but to meet people."

ABERCROMBIE, SIR (LESLIE) PATRICK 1879-Mar. 23, 1957 British architect and town planner; described as "the modern Christopher Wren" because of his master plan for the re-creation of the city of London (after World War II devastation); planned rebuilding of blitzed and ill-planned cities in Britain and abroad; knighted in 1945; professor of town planning, University College, London (1935-46). See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p87 Mr 24 '57

ABRAHAMS, PETER (HENRY) Mar. 19, 1919- Author

Address: h. 37 Jessel Drive, Loughton, Essex, England

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Sept. 1957.

Peter Abrahams, an adopted citizen of Britain, makes his home in Essex, but his spiritual home is South Africa, where he was born and to which he returns on frequent visits. "I am emotionally involved in South Africa," he says. "Africa is my beat." South Africa is the scene of Abrahams' five novels and of his stirring autobiography *Tell Freedom; Memories of Africa.* As an artist, of course, Abrahams knows no national boundaries, but as a non-white who grew up in the slums and black ghettos of Johannesburg, he has a strong sense of dedication to a cause. "If I am ever liberated from this bondage of racialism, there are some things much more exciting to me, objectively, to write about. . . . But this world has such a social orientation, and I am involved in this world and I can't cut myself off. . . ."

James Henry Abrahams, the author's father, was an Ethiopian. Angelina DuPlessis, his mother, was colored, which he defines as "the South African word for the half-caste community that was a by-product of the early contact between black and white." She was of Negro-French origin. Peter Henry Abrahams was born in Johannesburg on March 19, 1919. His father died when he was a little boy, and the childhood which he describes in *Tell Freedom* was a hard one. There was the endless struggle against poverty, common to so many people all over the world, but added to this was the spirit-crushing atmosphere of racialism, in which there was not even the hope of bettering conditions. What emerges so strikingly from *Tell Freedom,* indeed, is the sense of compassion and hope that filled the lives of Abrahams and his family in the face of these formidable barriers.

Peter went to work before he went to school. He sold firewood, worked for a tinsmith, cleaned rooms in a hotel, carried packages—did whatever odd jobs he could find—all this before he was ten years old. Education came later for him, but when it came, he received it with an eagerness that enabled him to make up for lost time and race ahead. After three years in school he had discovered Charles and Mary Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare* and the poems of John Keats. As he writes in *Tell Freedom:* "With Shakespeare and poetry, a new world was born."

With the aid of a scholarship Abrahams attended St. Peter's College in Johannesburg and the Teachers' Training College at Pietersburg. At college the world opened up rapidly for the boy. He edited the college magazine and began writing and publishing verse in the *Bantu World.* After graduating from college in 1938, Abrahams taught for a year in Cape Town and then worked briefly in Durban as a magazine editor. His dream was to go to England, but the chances of his earning the money for passage appeared hopeless. Then in 1939 he got a job as a ship's stoker and spent the next two years traveling around the world. Ultimately this led him to England and freedom, and he has given all his time and energy since then to writing.

PETER ABRAHAMS

Abrahams wrote his first story at eleven. "It was a Western based largely on my Saturday excursions to a local 'bioscope' where Tom Mix, Joe Bonomo, Yakima Canut, and Buck Jones were our great heroes and only the 'dames' interfered and slowed down the pace and action that thrilled us." His adult writings, however, took on a more serious and realistic note. *Dark Testament* (G. Allen), a collection of short stories, was published in England in 1942; *Song of the City* (Crisp), a novel, followed in 1945. His third book was *Mine Boy* (Crisp), published in England in 1946 and by Knopf in the United States in 1955. In *The Path of Thunder* (Harper, 1948) Abrahams had for his hero an educated Negro who returns to his native South African village with ideas of reform and equality and inevitably clashes with the white population. *Wild Conquest* (Harper, 1950) was an historical novel treating the great northward trek of the Boers in the 1830's and their conflicts with the Africans.

With *Tell Freedom* (Knopf, 1954), his autobiography, and *A Wreath for Udomo* (Knopf, 1956), a novel, Abrahams has made his most effective contribution so far to world understanding of the racial problems of Africa. *Tell Freedom* "adds an essential dimension to the African picture," Melville J. Herskovits wrote in the *Nation* (August 21, 1954). "Not since [Alan] Paton's *Cry the Beloved Country* has there been such an enormous and detailed

ABRAHAMS, PETER—*Continued*

range of discriminating reporting as in this book," wrote Roi Ottley in *Saturday Review* (August 14, 1954).

A Wreath for Udomo is a powerful story of a brilliant Negro, educated in London, who returns to Africa to govern his own people. His failure and his martyrdom are as much the results of the tragic misunderstandings among his own people as of the prejudices of the white man. Harvey Curtis Webster in the *Saturday Review* (May 26, 1956) called this "probably . . . the most perceptive novel that has been written about the complex interplay between British imperialism and African nationalism and tribalism."

Abrahams has also published a work of reportage, *Return to Goli* (Faber, 1953). He is currently at work on a book about the island of Jamaica, commissioned by the British and Jamaican governments. The book will be part of the Corona Library.

Travel, gardening, tennis, walking, and "meeting and talking with people" are the author's favorite recreations. In 1942 Abrahams married Dorothy Pennington. Their marriage was dissolved in 1948. On June 1, 1948 he married Daphne Elizabeth Miller, an artist. They have three children, Anne, Aron, and Naomi. Abrahams is five feet seven inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds. He is a member of the Society of Authors and of the International PEN. His church affiliation is Anglican.

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ADDIS ABABA, DUCA D' *See* Badoglio, Pietro

AGA KHAN, THE (AGA SULTAN SIR MAHOMED SHAH) Nov. 2, 1877-July 11, 1957 Spiritual and temporal leader of Ismaili sect of Mahomedans; international sportsman and *bon vivant;* owner of Derby-winners; president of League of Nations Assembly (1937); rallied Indian Moslems to the aid of Great Britain in World War I; a founder of the All-India Moslem League (1906); advocated that his Moslem followers support hospitals and schools; created Knight Commander of the Indian Empire (1898); author, *India in Transition* (1918) and *The Memoirs of Aga Khan* (1954). *See Current Biography* (May) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 Jl 12 '57

AHMADU, ALHAJI, SARDAUNA OF SOKOTO 1909- Premier of Northern Region of Nigeria

Address: b. Office of the Premier, Kaduna, Nigeria

AWOLOWO, OBAFEMI Mar. 6, 1909- Premier of Western Region of Nigeria; lawyer

Address: P.O. Box 136, Ibadan, Nigeria

AZIKIWE, NNAMDI Nov. 16, 1904- Premier of Eastern Region of Nigeria; publisher

Address: Premier's Lodge, Enugu, Nigeria

The largest Negro country in the world and the largest colony in the United Kingdom is the Federation of Nigeria (about 373,000 square miles). It is divided into Northern, Western and Eastern regions, and since the 1954 constitution locally administered by three Premiers. It also includes the quasi-federal Southern Cameroons and the municipality of Lagos as federal territory.

Alhaji Ahmadu, the Sardauna of Sokoto, Premier of the Northern and largest region, is of Islamic culture as are the majority of tribes in that area. Chief Obafemi Awolowo, of the Yoruba tribe completed his education in England as a lawyer and is Premier of the prosperous Western region and founder of the Action Group political party. Nnamdi Azikiwe (popularly known as Zik), a member of the Ibo tribe and Premier of the Eastern Region, was educated in the United States and is internationally known. He owns a chain of newspapers in Nigeria and as founder of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC) political party is the foremost leader of the independence movement.

All but about 15,000 of the total population of over 33,000,000 (mid-1956 estimate) are Africans of some 240 tribes. Until the mid-nineteenth century, Nigeria was known mainly as the source of slaves for the Americas. Lagos was ceded to the British in 1861 and a year later constituted a colony. In 1900, Britain formally annexed the Niger River Basin and in 1914 put the three regions together for administrative purposes. Since World War II, three successive constitutions have been instituted by Britain, each one more liberal than the last. A British Governor General is president of the Federal Council of Ministers. A British Governor heads each of the three regional executive councils. Premier Zik demands independence for all of Nigeria, Awolowo seeks a looser federation, while the Sardauna prefers that the British remain in control until the Northern region is better prepared.

Alhaji Ahmadu was born in 1909 in Rabba, Sokoto province of Northern Nigeria, a great-great grandson of Othman Dan Fodio, founder of the Fulah Empire more than 150 years ago. Ahmadu's great-grandfather was the second Sultan of Sokoto and spiritual leader of the largest group of Moslems in Nigeria. His grandfather was the eighth Sultan. At the age of four, Ahmadu attended the Koranic School and at eleven the Provincial School at Sokoto. He entered Katsina College in 1926, the only teachers' training center in the Northern region and was graduated in 1931. For three years he taught at the Sokoto Middle School, then was district chief of Rabba.

After his cousin became Sultan in 1938, Ahmadu, as possible successor, was appointed Sardauna, chief adviser to the Sultan. The title carries with it a sword of office and was originally intended to lead aristocrats into war, but is now a symbol of justice. He was a member of the Sokoto Native Authority Council until 1944 when he was placed in charge of administration. When transferred to Kaduna in 1948 to supervise public works, medical and health services and secondary education, three officials replaced him in Sokoto.

Later in 1948, he went to England for a course in local government at the University of London and visited several countries in Europe to study forestry, farm management and local government. In 1949 he joined the Northern Peoples' Congress, became its leader and was elected to the House of Representatives of Nigeria. In the next two years, he was a member of the Regional Development and Production, Forest Inspection, Nigerian Coal and Loans boards.

He was appointed Minister of Works in the northern region after the 1951 constitution was effected. Early in 1953, he became Minister of Local Government and Community Development. After Ahmadu became Premier in 1954, he attended the 1955 Cambridge Conference on development of local governments in the colonies and returned to Nigeria via Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. He also made a pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia in 1955.

Alhaji Ahmadu has three wives (the Koran permits four) and two teen-age daughters. He is six feet one inch tall and broad-shouldered. His genial smile, perfect English, impressive phrases and ways of putting questions are admired by many. Ahmadu is popular with British officials in Nigeria and was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. He is a member of the Kaduna Rifle Club and when possible goes on shooting expeditions.

Obafemi Awolowo was born at Ikenne, western Nigeria on March 6, 1909, the son of a farmer and descendant of Oduduwa, founder of the Yoruba kingdom. Awolowo inherited the titles of Ashiwaju of Ijebu Remo, Losi of Ikenne, Lisa of Ijeun and Apesin of Oshogbo. His early schooling in Ikenne at the Church Missionary Society and Wesleyan School was interrupted by his father's death and he had to help support the family by cutting wood, marketing it, and other odd jobs. When possible, he attended classes and at sixteen was able to enter the Imo Methodist School in Abeokuta as a full-time student. The next year, he went to Wesley College to train as a teacher and was graduated in 1927.

He taught for awhile, studied stenography at the same time and from 1930 to 1934 worked as a stenographer. For a year, he was a newspaper reporter, then for eight years was employed by the Motor Transporter and Produce Trader, studied evenings and took his B.Com. degree with honors in 1944. Through hard work and frugal living, he managed to go to London to read law. While at the University of London, he lived in Hampstead lodgings and cooked his own meals.

British Inf. Services
ALHAJI AHMADU, SARDAUNA OF SOKOTO

For relaxation, he studied British colonial policy and frequented places where it was discussed, including the Fabian, Royal African and Royal Empire societies. He attended House of Commons debates and met people interested in overseas problems like Sir Stafford Cripps and Margery Perham, who wrote the foreword to his book *Path to Nigerian Freedom* (Faber, 1947), which he wrote while a law student.

With Nigerian friends in England, he founded Egbe Omo Odudua, a semireligious society intended to unite Yorubas. He passed his bar examinations with second class honors, received his LL.B. degree and was called to the Bar at Inner Temple in 1947. Returning to Nigeria, he served as solicitor and advocate of the Superior Court of Nigeria from 1947 to 1951. In 1950 he launched the Action Group as the political wing of Egbe Omo Odudua and took over the political activities of the Nigerian Youth Movement of which he had long been a member.

Branches of Egbe Omo Odudua spread to the North and East. To publicize the movement, Awolowo ran a newspaper, the *Tribune*. In the general election of 1951, the Action Group defeated the well-organized NCNC in the Western region and provided its first government under the new constitution, with Awolowo as Minister of Local Government.

An admirer of Jawaharlal Nehru, Awolowo visited India in 1952-53 to discuss comparative aspects of self-government with him and other Indian leaders. Ceylon, Pakistan and Egypt were included in the trip. Later, Nehru's auto-

British Inf. Services

OBAFEMI AWOLOWO

biography was serialized in the *Tribune*. Early in 1956, Awolowo, as Premier and Finance Minister of the Western Region, headed a five-member mission on a tour which included Britain, the United States, West Germany, Italy and Japan to arouse trade and investment interest in his country.

Obafemi Awolowo was married on December 26, 1937 to Hannah Idowu Dide Olu. They have two sons and three daughters. The Premier is of medium height and well built and wears Nigerian robes and a dark red and gold turban With all his political preoccupation, he keeps the mark of missionary training and youthful seriousness and is a devout member of the Wesleyan Church. His approach to politics is realistic and his speeches are filled with hard facts and systematic analysis rather than emotionalism.

Awolowo has stated that "West and East Nigeria are as different as Ireland from Germany. The North is as different from either as China." He has also noted: "No Communist danger exists in southern Nigeria, though we have a few Communists. There could be a Communist danger in the North, when the feudal system there breaks down." In regard to British rule, Awolowo contends that it is morally wrong for one nation to govern another, that British administration was carried out by incompetent, inferior officials, and that the British do not have the true interests of the country at heart. "In fourteen months, under the present government, we have done more for Nigeria than the British did in 120 years," he stated in 1955.

Nnamdi Azikiwe was born on November 16, 1904 at Zungeru in northern Nigeria where his father, a member of the Ibo tribe, was employed in government service. He was educated at the Church Missionary Society's Central School at Onitsha, the Hope Waddel Training Institute at Calabar and was graduated in 1925 from the Methodist Boys' High School in Lagos at the head of his class. His father retired the same year and gave young Zik $1200 to pursue his education in the United States.

For two years he attended Howard University in Washington, D.C., where he studied under Ralph Bunche and played soccer. In September 1929 he entered Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, received his B.A. degree in 1930 and continued for two years of graduate work as an instructor. He took a course in journalism at Columbia University and was a student instructor at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, studied anthropology, and earned the M.A. degree. His summers were spent in a variety of jobs. Later he was a reporter for the Baltimore *Afro-American*, Philadelphia *Tribune* and with the Associated Negro Press in Chicago. He received two honorary doctorates, the LL.D. degree from Howard and the D.Lit. from Lincoln universities.

Returning to Africa in 1934, he became editor in chief of the *African Morning Post* in Accra, Gold Coast. In 1937 he started the *West African Pilot* in Lagos, and added four newspapers in other cities under Zik Enterprises, Ltd. Zik is the undisputed leader of the Ibos and leader of the nationalist cause. He helped to organize the NCNC in 1944 and became its first secretary-general, and in 1946 its president. This group advocates universal adult suffrage, direct elections, control of the civil service by African ministers, and complete "Nigerianization" of the country's military forces. Zik was elected a Lagos member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria in 1947 and in 1952 was the first NCNC opposition leader in the Western House of Assembly. He resigned a year later and was elected to the Eastern House of Assembly. Nigerian nationalism is sometimes called "Zikism" after this powerful leader, who advocates self-government and a united country.

His thirteen books include *The Practice of Forced Labor* (1932), *Renascent Africa* (Zik's Press, 1937), *Our Struggle for Freedom* (1955), and *Economic Rehabilitation of Eastern Nigeria* (1956). He was a member of the Brooke Arbitration Tribunal in 1944, Cameroons Arbitration Tribunal in 1948, and the Foot Nigerianization Committee in the same year.

On several occasions he led delegations to England with proposals for constitutional changes. According to A. T. Steele (New York *Herald Tribune*, December 21, 1947) Zik promised the British "plenty of trouble" if his plans for full freedom in fifteen years received an unsatisfactory reply. Early in 1954 he toured Europe, England. the United States and Canada with members of the Eastern region economic commission to attract capital for developments in textile, vegetable oil refineries, steel and chemicals. Oden Meeker (*Saturday Evening Post*, October 16, 1954) mentioned that Zik had studied communist political techniques and was not above using communism as "a political poker chip," although his $2,000,000 business interests made it difficult for him to be seriously interested in communism.

Nnamdi Azikiwe was married in 1936 to Flora Ogbenyeanu Ogoegbunam. They have three sons and one daughter. Zik has been described as tall, slim, handsome, magnetic, and a dynamic orator, who knows how to attract and hold vast crowds. A sportsman, he is president of the Lagos Football Association and vice-president of the Nigeria Boxing Board.

Late in July 1953, Ahmadu, Awolowo and Zik led their respective delegations to the London conference to pave the way for self-government. Awolowo and Zik demanded self-government by 1956. Ahmadu advocated a more moderate "as soon as practicable" program. When the British proposed to detach Lagos, Nigerian capital and principal port, from the Western region, Awolowo objected. Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton settled the point by announcing that the British government had made the decision and Awolowo and his delegates walked out. They returned three days later to discuss other factors.

The discussions were continued in Lagos in January 1954, after it was understood that Awolowo would drop the issue. The southern part of the Cameroons was detached from the Eastern region and became "quasi-federal" territory. A "no holds barred" conference was promised for September 1956.

The three leaders were elected as the first Premiers after the revised constitution became effective in October 1954 and established the Federation of Nigeria. It was revealed by the *Gold Coast Weekly Review* (December 1, 1955) that wealthy Moslems in the north sought the Premiership, but Ahmadu was recognized as the only man by birth and capacity who could act as a link between the House of Chiefs and keep northerners together against alleged threats from the Eastern and Western regions. Awolowo and Zik had less competition in their respective areas.

In the wealthy Western region where farms based on palm oil and cocoa flourished, education programs advanced faster. Ibadan's University College, the only university in Nigeria, was founded in 1947 and is an affiliate of the University of London. As Minister of Local Government, Awolowo made education a major development. Free and compulsory primary education was introduced in 1955 and six new secondary technical schools planned. Zik introduced a new education program in the Eastern region. Nigeria sends more students abroad than the rest of Africa. Azikiwe is credited with being most responsible for this achievement. But basically a politician, the London *Observer* noted that Zik had invaded some of the strongholds of the Action Group which increased political antagonism with the Yorubas.

The impromptu Sudanese declaration of independence on January 1, 1956, the Toronto *Star Weekly* (January 28, 1956) reported, may have hastened the three-week royal visit of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh to Nigeria in early 1956. The people, commented one of the local papers, hate British imperialism, but love the Queen. A reigning woman is regarded as a mystical figure. Britain hoped that the Queen's visit would keep the country within the British framework of nations when the conference on self-government was held later in the year.

British Inf. Services
NNAMDI AZIKIWE

The conference was postponed. *Time* (August 6, 1956) explained that Zik was accused of having withdrawn $5,600,000 in government funds and placing it in the African Continental Bank to save it from collapse. Zik and the Zik Enterprises hold 28,000 shares in the bank. The British Governor requested an inquiry. In a message to Colonial Secretary Alan T. Lennox-Boyd, Zik asked that the Governor be removed and added: "My humble advice is that you be careful not to mess up the affairs of Eastern Nigeria as in the case of Cyprus and Singapore. . . . We. . . will not stand nonsense from anybody. You have been warned." Lennox-Boyd ordered an investigation.

The British tribunal found Zik "guilty of improper conduct," according to the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 19, 1957). Awolowo and Ahmadu became outspoken opponents of Zik and asked that Nigerian independence be postponed until 1959. *Time* (March 25, 1957) related that Zik, heeding "the voice of the people", dissolved the Legislature and called an election, and found himself a hero. It was whispered that the tribunal had been an "imperialist plot" to discredit the nationalist movement, that Zik had been building a bank for Africans to "break the British monopoly."

The New York *Times* (March 19, 1957) reported that Zik's party won forty-four seats out of eighty-four and Awolowo's Action Group gained nine seats in the Eastern Assembly. The postponed London conference was opened on May 23, 1957 with the three Premiers leading the delegation. Among the Nigerian representatives was a Moslem commoner, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, a powerful leader of the North.

AHMADU, ALHAJI—*Continued*

At the end of the meeting in June Britain agreed to give Nigeria "greater experience in self-government" in the next three years, to enlarge the federal legislature, and to create the post of federal premier.

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ALBERT, CARL (BERT) May 10, 1908- U.S. Representative from Oklahoma; lawyer
Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 827 E. Osage, McAlester, Okla.; 5115 Allen Terr., Washington 16, D.C.

The Democratic whip in the U.S. House of Representatives since 1955 has been Carl Albert, who is responsible for seeing that his Democratic colleagues are present to vote on important issues and for keeping them informed on party views. Albert, a lawyer by profession, has represented the Third District of Oklahoma for ten years and has voiced his agrarian constituents' views on the House Agriculture Committee since 1949. He is an advocate of high farm price supports and public power and has stated that he could be characterized as a "Truman Democrat." In 1957 Albert voted for emergency aid to corn farmers and for President Eisenhower's program for economic and military assistance to the Middle East.

Born in McAlester, Oklahoma on May 10, 1908, Carl Bert Albert is one of the five children of Ernest Homer Albert, who was a farmer and coal miner, and Leona Ann (Scott) Albert. He attended the Flowery Mound Rural School in Pittsburg county and the McAlester High School, where he was president of the student body and of his class. Graduated in May 1927, he entered the University of Oklahoma at Norman to major in political science. Becoming active in debating and oratory, he won the National Oratorical Championship of 1928 with a prize of $1500. He was president of the student council in his senior year and received the B.A. degree in 1931.

Wide World

CARL ALBERT

Under a Rhodes Scholarship he studied at St. Peter's Hall, Oxford University in England, where he took the B.A. degree (second class) in jurisprudence in 1933 and the B.C.L. degree (third class) in 1934. After returning to the United States, Albert was a lawyer in the Federal Housing Administration in Oklahoma City. He was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1935 and practiced law at Oklahoma City until 1940, when he joined the legal department of the Ohio Oil Company. Enlisting in the U.S. Army as a private in 1941, he served with the Army Air Forces and the Judge Advocate General's Department. He was awarded a Bronze Star for meritorious service in the Pacific Theater in 1945 and was discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1946.

Albert had already established a law practice in McAlester when Democrat Paul Stewart, the incumbent U.S. Representative of the Third Oklahoma District, announced in 1946 he would not seek re-election to Congress. (The District comprises thirteen counties in the southeastern part of the state.) At regular and runoff primaries in July 1946 Albert won the Democratic nomination. On November 5 he was elected to the Eightieth Congress despite a country-wide Republican trend.

In his freshman term, Albert supported the Truman Administration on such issues as Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947) and a $6 billion appropriation for foreign aid (March 1948). On the other hand, he voted in June 1947 for overriding the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill. Albert was reported against the anti-poll tax bill in July 1947.

In the Eightieth Congress he was assigned to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. In the following Congress he served on the Agriculture and House Administration committees. In addition, he was named to the Select Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities, and in July 1951 was chosen to report to a Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee on the findings of the select committee. On roll calls in 1949 he favored repeal of Federal taxes on oleomargarine (April) and the long-range housing bill (June).

During 1950 Albert supported the President on economic aid for Korea and Formosa (February). In that year he opposed the "voluntary compliance" fair employment practices bill (February) and he voted to override President Truman's veto of the Communist-subversive control bill (August). An advocate of public power, the Oklahoman opposed in the Eighty-second Congress proposals to forbid duplication of private power lines and to decrease the Tennessee Valley Authority appropriation by $14,-

000,000 (May 1951 and March 1952). He voted against curtailing Federal civil pay rolls (April 1951) and banning Governmental construction of defense plants (July 1951).

Representative Albert introduced in January 1952 a bill to give Korean war veterans the same benefits provided for World War II veterans under the GI Bill of Rights. A similar measure was enacted that year and is known as the Korean GI Bill.

A delegate to the 1952 Democratic National Convention, he placed in nomination for the Presidency the name of his fellow Oklahoman, Senator Robert S. Kerr. Re-elected in November to Congress, Representative Albert voted in the 1953 session for an increase of funds for public power (April), additional appropriations for the Air Force (July), and continuation of the excess profits tax (July).

In the 1954 session he favored permitting wire tapping if authorized by a Federal court (April) and the Eisenhower proposal for 140,000 new public housing units (July). Albert opposed the St. Lawrence Seaway authorization bill (May). In August he was named co-chairman of the Democratic speakers committee for the 1954 Congressional election campaign.

With the convening of the Eighty-fourth Congress in January 1955, the Democrats named Carl Albert as majority whip in succession to John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, who became majority floor leader. Hale Boggs of Louisiana was appointed deputy whip, and fifteen assistant whips were chosen by Albert to operate on a home-zone basis. Their principal duties, as defined by C. P. Trussell (New York *Times,* January 31, 1955), are to "get Democrats to the House floor and keep them there through legislative action and consideration" and to "poll Democrats as to their views on legislation."

Shortly after he became majority whip, Albert said he was "quite sure" that the House would vote to restore high rigid supports for basic crops (New York *Times,* January 10, 1955). The House acted favorably on such a measure on May 5, but the proposal did not come to the floor of the Senate.

When two highway construction bills (one sponsored by Eisenhower and the other by Democratic leaders) were voted on in July 1955, Albert voted with the majority of his party in defeating both measures. In commenting upon the fate of the Democratic-sponsored bill, Albert explained that his party's Representatives "did not want to vote" for $12 billion in additional fuel and other taxes provided for in the proposal. In other key votes during that session he favored raising the pay of U.S. Congressmen to $25,000 (February), amendments to the Social Security Act to extend coverage (July), a $1 an hour minimum wage bill (July), and exemption for independent producers of natural gas from Federal regulation (July).

Prior to the opening of the 1956 session of Congress, Representative Albert announced that he would press for House passage of a measure sponsored in the Senate by A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, to remove the Civil Aeronautics Administration from the "political dictation" of the Secretary of Commerce by making it an independent agency. In January 1956 he expressed the view that the circumstances of the appending of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's endorsement to an article critical of farmers should be "enough for the farmers of the country to demand a new Secretary of Agriculture and a new Administration" (New York *Times,* January 30, 1956). Albert voted for the Democratic bill calling for 90 per cent farm price supports, for overriding the President's veto of that measure (April) and for the compromise farm bill (May). He also voted for the upper Colorado River project (March), the pay-as-you-go highway plan (April), and a $3.8 billion ceiling on foreign aid (June).

Early in December 1956 Albert was invited by Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to serve on a proposed special advisory committee of twenty Democrats, but declined. Other Congressional leaders also refused to join.

On December 30 Albert called on President Eisenhower to provide "better leadership" for the Eighty-fifth Congress and predicted that the quality of that leadership would determine the fate of such issues as foreign policy and Federal aid for school construction. He was reappointed Democratic whip on January 17, 1957.

Carl Albert is a member of the Oklahoma Bar Association, Kappa Alpha fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa honor society, Isaac Walton League, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is a Mason, an Elk and a Lion. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church. He was married on August 20, 1942 to Mary Sue Greene Harmon. The Alberts have one daughter, Mary Frances, and one son, David Ernest. Congressman Albert has been described as "small and wiry." He stands at five feet four inches and weighs about 150 pounds. He has brown hair and gray eyes. Reading is his favorite form of relaxation.

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ALCORN, (HUGH) MEADE (JR.) Oct. 20, 1907- Political leader; lawyer

Address: b. Republican National Committee, 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; Alcorn, Bakewell & Smith, 750 Main St., Hartford 3, Conn.; h. 363 Main St., Suffield, Conn.

The task of reconciling the "Taft wing" of the Republican party with "modern Republicanism" is the challenge which Meade Alcorn faces as the new chairman of the Republican National Committee. He was elected on January 22, 1957 and took office on February 1, following the resignation of Leonard W. Hall.

Chase, Ltd.

MEADE ALCORN

Alcorn served in the Connecticut General Assembly for three terms, practiced law, and was state's attorney for Hartford county from 1942 to 1948. He led the "Eisenhower for President" movement in his home state in 1952, was an assistant floor leader of the Eisenhower forces at that year's Republican National Convention, and was vice-chairman in charge of arrangements for the 1956 convention.

Hugh Meade Alcorn, Jr., is the son of Hugh Mead Alcorn and the former Cora Terry Wells. His brothers are Judge Howard W. Alcorn of the Connecticut Superior Court and Robert H. Alcorn, a writer. His father, a lawyer, served from 1908 to 1942 as state's attorney for Hartford county and was nationally famous as the prosecutor of the bank robber Gerald Chapman.

Young Alcorn was known as Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr., until 1948 when he ran for the lieutenant governorship of Connecticut. In order to avoid confusion with his father, he added an "e" to his middle name and campaigned as Meade Alcorn. He was born in Suffield, Connecticut on October 20, 1907, and lived in a big colonial house on the main street which his family had occupied for several generations and which is today his home. After graduating in 1926 from Suffield Academy, he attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where he received his A.B. degree *cum laude* in 1930 and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was a member of the Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity and the Green Key and Palaeopitus student governing bodies.

Distinguished as an athlete, Alcorn won a varsity "D" in track during three successive years at Dartmouth. In 1928 he was the New England 220-yard low hurdles champion and in addition once broke the world record for the 60-yard low hurdles, running the distance in 6.9 seconds. He was a member of the All Eastern track team competing on the Pacific Coast in 1932.

Graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1933 from the Yale School of Law, where he was a member of Corbey Court legal fraternity, Alcorn was admitted to the Connecticut bar. He joined his father's law firm (now Alcorn, Bakewell & Smith), which was founded in 1897 in Hartford and is engaged chiefly in trial work. Young Alcorn immediately became active in politics as a member of the Suffield Republican committee, on which he still serves. From 1938 to 1953 he was chairman of the committee.

The elder Alcorn, a Republican, was defeated for the governorship of Connecticut in 1934 by less than 10,000 votes, but remained state's attorney for Hartford county and in 1935 appointed his son assistant state's attorney, a post which the latter retained until 1942.

Elected in 1936 to represent the Suffield district in the Connecticut General Assembly, young Alcorn served as clerk of the state house of representatives judiciary committee in the 1937 session. Re-elected in 1938 and 1940, he was the majority floor leader in 1939, and the speaker in 1941. Appointed state's attorney for Hartford county on his father's retirement in 1942, Alcorn held that position for the next six years. In 1940 and 1948 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In the latter year he accepted the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor of Connecticut, running against Democrat William T. Carroll, who won in November by 5000 votes. In 1950 he was closely associated with Republican John Davis Lodge, who defeated incumbent Chester Bowles for the governorship.

In the Presidential election year of 1952 Alcorn was the state chairman of the "Eisenhower for President" movement in Connecticut. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and an assistant to the floor leader of the Eisenhower forces, Governor Sherman Adams of New Hampshire. Alcorn attracted attention by "his deft maneuvering in the battle over the Texas delegation, his decisive manner and his ability to think quickly on his feet" (Arnold Brophy in *Newsday*, January 18, 1957).

During the following year Alcorn was elected to the Republican National Committee, and with Lodge and other "liberals" was ascendant in the state party organization over a pro-Taft conservative bloc led by W. H. Brennan and comptroller Fred Zinsser. The defeat of Lodge by the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Abraham A. Ribicoff, in 1954 failed to impair Alcorn's position. In 1955 he was chosen by Republican National Committee chairman Hall as vice-chairman of the committee on arrangements for the National Convention of 1956.

In March 1956 Alcorn denounced as "untrue and unfair" Democratic attacks on Vice-President Richard M. Nixon. He released a letter he had written to Harold E. Stassen (who favored Governor Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts as the Vice-Presidential nominee) asserting that the Gallup poll indicated a voters' preference for Nixon. Alcorn was chairman of the Connecticut delegation at the convention. In the 1956 election Alcorn helped to win a Republican landslide in Connecticut.

Sherman Adams, U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, and Leonard W. Hall, who was resigning on February 1, 1957, recommended Alcorn for the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. After President Eisenhower had indicated that Alcorn was his choice for the post, the latter was unanimously elected by the Republican National Committee by voice vote on January 22. Senator William F. Knowland, Republican of California, praised the new chairman as "an able and experienced leader," but many other Republicans from the Midwest and West expressed dissatisfaction with the selection.

"I hope," stated Alcorn, "to carry on the work which Len Hall has so ably done in setting up Republican organizations in every state in the Union on a full time, aggressive, fighting basis, and that includes the South. . . . There are three ingredients for victory . . . good candidates, a good program and a good organization."

According to Don Whitehead (New York *Herald Tribune*, January 27, 1957), the "first major task" confronting Alcorn would be "an exercise in diplomacy—to win back the solid backing of the so-called Taft wing." Cabell Phillips of the New York *Times* (January 27, 1957) predicted that "resistance to the Eisenhower brand of party philosophy, which centers mainly in the Middle West," would be "stepped up considerably in the months ahead." (In his news conference on January 23, President Eisenhower had spoken of Alcorn as one of the party leaders "responsible for the development" of "modern Republicanism").

When he took office, Alcorn told reporters that he would "do all he could to continue the fine relations" existing between the committee and the Congress. On February 3, when appearing on the CBS television program *Face the Nation,* he declared that he favored differences of opinion, because a "party of conformists" has small chance of gaining the support of voters. On the same program he urged Congressional action to outlaw "compulsion in some labor unions on political contributions" (New York *Times,* February 4, 1957).

At a pre-Lincoln Day dinner at Kansas City, Missouri, on February 9, Alcorn described a "modern Republican" as "an enlightened conservative" who "wants the Government to provide necessary service" but "doesn't want the Government treading on his individual freedom." He accepts Eisenhower's belief "that the G.O.P., in order to ensure its continued vitality, must break cleanly with that part of its past which identifies it in the public mind as the party of reaction" (according to Cabell Phillips). On February 2, 1957 Alcorn announced his intention of resigning as the Suffield area member of the Connecticut Republican central committee, but of remaining the state's National Committeeman.

He is a member of the Hartford county, Connecticut state (president, 1950-51) and American bar associations, and of the American Judicature Society, a vice-president of the First National Bank of Suffield, and a director of the Seymour Manufacturing Company of Hartford and the American Refractories and Crucible Corporation. He was for many years also a director of the Connecticut Society for Crippled Children, a member of the Charter Oak Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and a director of the Hartford School of Music. Alcorn's church is the Congregational. He is a Mason, an Elk, a Rotarian (president, Hartford Rotary Club for 1949-50), and a member of the Suffield Grange.

By his marriage to Janet Hoffer on October 21, 1933, Alcorn has one daughter, Janet Eileen. A son, Thomas Glenn, died at the age of nine. His wife died in 1947. On April 14, 1955 Alcorn married Marcia Elisabeth Powell, formerly a secretary in the Connecticut Republican central committee office. He lists fishing, hunting, golfing and stamp collecting as favorite recreations. Alcorn has blue eyes and auburn hair, stands at five feet ten inches and weighs about 170 pounds. He has been described as "a regular guy" who is not, however, "social-minded" and who "very seldom" relaxes. He "walks fast and talks fast" and "speaks with a New England twang" (New York *Times,* January 23, 1957).

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American Bar (1957)
Who's Who in America, 1956-57

ALEXANDER, MADAME (BEATRICE)

Mar. 9, 1895- Doll manufacturer

Address: b. 200 5th Ave., New York 10; 615 W. 131st St., New York 27; h. 315 Oxford Rd., New Rochelle, N.Y.

For over three decades the doll creations of Madame Alexander have endeared themselves to both children and adult hobbyists. One of the world's foremost doll manufacturers, she is four times a Fashion Academy Gold Medal winner and is credited with creating the first portrait dolls (replicas of characters in children's classics), the first curly-haired American baby doll, and many other "firsts." Each year she introduces new dolls (the 1957 collection includes Cissette, Elise, and Dumplin' Baby) and continues perennial favorites such as Wendy Ann, Little Genius, Cissy, and Alexanderkins with new round-the-clock wardrobes.

In May 1953 her collection of dolls, valued at $25,000, depicting the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain was shown on the Columbia Broadcasting System television and exhibited at Abraham & Straus department store in Brooklyn, New York. The whole group, consisting of thirty-six figures, is now on permanent exhibition in the Brooklyn Children's Museum.

(Continued next page)

Grishman Studio

MADAME ALEXANDER

Beatrice Alexander was born on March 9, 1895 in Brooklyn to Maurice and Hannah (Pepper) Alexander. Her father was born in Russia and her mother in Austria. He was educated in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1885. He established the first doll's hospital in this country and also repaired bric-a-brac and antiques. Madame Alexander has three sisters: Rose (Mrs. Harry Schreckinger), Florence (Mrs. Robert Rapport), and Jean (Mrs. Maurice Disick).

The first dolls which Beatrice dressed were "convalescents" in her father's doll hospital. "My sisters and I all first saw the light of day in a room surrounded by the legs, arms and torsos of dolls awaiting repair," she told Mary Margaret McBride (Poughkeepsie, New York *Enterprise,* December 14, 1934). She recalls her father being awakened in the middle of the night by a distracted mother carrying a child's broken doll to be mended. She resolved that some day she would make dolls which were unbreakable. She also resolved to make their clothes "washable and buttonable." Her own dolls were a disappointment to her. "They were beautiful, but stiff and pokey," she said. "I found my greatest warmth in reading Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women.*"

After graduating from Washington Irving High School in New York City in 1912, where she won a set of Shakespeare as a prize for her art work, Beatrice Alexander married Philip Behrman on June 30. Her little daughter, Mildred, was the inspiration for the first original doll she designed. Her small doll factory flourished during World War I, when dolls from Germany were unavailable. By 1925 she was established as Madame Alexander, and her first dolls were made of cloth with faces of pressed fabric, and thus more durable than those of bisque or porcelain.

One of her early dolls was a replica of a Red Cross nurse. Soon she was creating portrait dolls from the story she had loved in her youth: *Little Women.* Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy were the first of many characters in fiction which she recreated. By popular demand she made Marmee, the mother in *Little Women.* Among the most successful dolls were the Dionne quintuplets; Kate Greenaway; Miss McGuffey Ana (from *The McGuffey's Reader*); Scarlett O'Hara from *Gone With the Wind* by Margaret Mitchell; Little Dorrit, Little Nell, Little Emily, David Copperfield and Oliver Twist from Charles Dickens' books; Alice in Wonderland: and Cinderella.

In Kay Hardwick's article, "She Creates Dolls That Are Individuals," in *Playthings* (June 1950), Madame Alexander was quoted as saying that she "wanted to make dolls with souls," not "just to hug and hold," but also sturdy enough for active playing. A wide variety of separate clothes for all occasions, elegant furniture and accessories (from costume jewelry to sunglasses) are obtainable to fit Alexander dolls which range in size from nine inches to twenty-one inches in height and in price from $4.95 to $24.95. Madame Alexander has over 1,500 employees, chiefly women who cut and stitch the clothes. She has three factories, one in White Plains where the hard plastic heads and fully jointed soft vinyl bodies are made, and two in New York. The dolls are shipped to many countries around the world.

In addition to her storybook dolls, she has created dolls which she calls "Children from Famous Paintings" which include Gainsborough's *The Blue Boy* and Reynold's *Pinky.* At the request of the U.S. Government she designed a doll which was presented to a little Latvian girl, Dace Epermanis, who was the 150,000th displaced person to find refuge in the United States since the end of World War II.

Prior to the Coronation of Elizabeth II, Madame Alexander was asked by Abraham & Straus, a Brooklyn department store, to make thirty-six dolls, including Queen Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Queen Mother. Historically correct to the smallest detail, these dolls were "a labor of love," Madame Alexander admitted. They were shown on television three hours before the films of the Coronation ceremonies reached the United States. She presented the entire group in their lavish settings to the Brooklyn Children's Museum, where they are now on permanent exhibition. The dolls "Lilibet" and "Margaret Rose" were very popular with American children when Elizabeth and her sister were about ten years old. Madame Alexander has now added Prince Charles and Princess Anne to her British royal family of dolls.

Tribute was paid to Madame Alexander in *The First Book of Dolls* by Helen L. Hoke (F. Watts, 1954) who wrote: "Sweet Violet is one of the many delightful dolls made by the famous designer, Madame Alexander. She has jointed arms and legs, and walks. As she walks, she moves her head from side to side. Her real-looking hair [a special wig patented by the designer] is washable and she carries curlers and a comb in her hat box." In her chapter, "Story Book Dolls," in *The Dolls of Yesterday* (Scribner, 1948), Eleanor St. George described Madame Alexander's "Snow White," "Pinocchio" and "Jiminy Cricket" dolls, and those of Shirley Temple and Jane Withers.

Madame Alexander (Mrs. Philip Behrman) has a suburban home in Westchester county containing a collection of antique furniture, porcelains, crystal and silver. She is an excellent cook and for a time wrote a syndicated column on food. In addition, she is very active in charitable work, especially Karen Haysod of the Women's League for Israel of which she is a vice-president. She also helped to found Beth Haluzot, five homes for young women in Israel where 1,200 annually receive vocational training and job placement. In 1953 she was elected to a lifetime honorary membership in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. She received the Fashion Academy Gold Medal in 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954.

Madame Alexander is five feet two inches tall, weighs 116 pounds, and has brown eyes and brown hair. In politics she votes independently. She enjoys reading, especially philosophy, attending the theatre, and her favorite poem is Tennyson's *Locksley Hall.* Her daughter, Mildred (Mrs. Richard Birnbaum), is an artist. Her son-in-law is manager of the firm and her husband is general manager. She has a granddaughter, Wendy Ann (a doll of that name is modeled after her), and a grandson, William Alexander Birnbaum.

Recently, she said, "of the 400 types of dolls we make, the imaginative ones are now the least in demand. Children now like dolls and toys that are realistic. Years ago, we leaned more to the fanciful. We were princesses, queens, and some wanted to be witches. Today, children want their dolls to look like Mommy or big sister. I think it is their environment, the conversation they hear, television, and the radio."

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AL-HASSAN, PRINCE *See* al-Hassan, Prince of the Yemen

AMBEDKAR, B(HIMRAO) R(AMJI) Apr. 14, 1893-Dec. 6, 1956 Indian statesman; former Cabinet Minister; one of the principal authors of the Indian constitution; member and champion of India's "untouchables"; introduced the "Hindu Code" which permitted intercaste marriages; Minister of Law in Nehru's Cabinet (1947-51); received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia University; professor of political economy at Sydenham College in Bombay; practiced law before Bombay high court; represented "untouchables" in Bombay Assembly. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 D 7 '56

ANDERSON, ERICA (COLLIER) Aug. 8, 1914- Photographer

Address: b. c/o Maria Horch, 325 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. 11 W. 69th St., New York 23

In both photographs and on documentary film Erica Anderson has portrayed the extraordinary life and work of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1952, missionary, physician, theologian and organist. The film biography in color of the great humanitarian has occupied nearly five years of her time. It was released in January 1957 with a première at the Guild Theatre in New York and it received both critical and popular approval. Actors Fredric March and Burgess Meredith spoke the commentary and narrative in the English version. Mrs. Anderson's book, *The World of Albert Schweitzer* was published on January 14, 1955 by Harper and Brothers to commemorate Dr. Schweitzer's eightieth birthday.

Best known among the fifteen documentary films she has made are *Grandma Moses* (1950), *Henry Moore, Sculptor* (1947), and *French Tapestries Visit America* (1948). She has also made institutional films including *Girl Scouts of America* and *State of Pennsylvania.* Mrs. Anderson studied photography in her native city of Vienna, Austria and moved to the United States in 1940, where she became the first woman to make documentary films.

Erica Collier Anderson's maiden name was Erica Kellner. She was born in Vienna, on August 8, 1914, the younger daughter of Ed-

Trude Fleischmann
ERICA ANDERSON

ANDERSON, ERICA—*Continued*

vard and Ilona (Rosenberg) Kellner. Her father was a doctor, and it was his ambition that his two daughters should become physicians. The elder daughter, Anita, went as far as pre-medical school and left to marry a doctor. At the age of thirteen, when she had her first camera, Erica decided then to make photography her career.

After she finished high school, Erica worked in an atelier for portrait photography and attended Photographische Lehr und Versuchsanstalt (a Vienna photographic school) at night for four years. When she had graduated, she worked for several photographic studios. Her family left Austria in 1936 for the United States. Erica went to London and worked in picture galleries until her marriage to Dr. Lawrence Collier Anderson, a British physician, on June 20, 1940.

Her father had experienced financial difficulties in establishing a medical practice in New York City, and soon after her marriage, Erica moved to the United States to help the family. She enrolled in the New York Institute of Photography for a film course. She found work with United Specialists, Inc., and within a year was earning a sufficient income to support her parents.

In the next three years Mrs. Anderson—as chief camera-woman for United Specialists—directed and shot many documentary motion pictures in 16mm. color—the first camera-woman to engage in this field. In addition to the camera work, she often did the research, traveled, wrote scripts, matched, cut and edited films. Among the completed documentaries were *They Need Not Die* for the American Red Cross, *The Capitol* for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and *Animals in the Service of Man* for the American Humane Society. In between these productions, she worked on many short industrial films.

Her career, the desire to remain in the United States, as well as the separation caused by World War II, broke up her marriage; and her divorce (*in absentia*) was made final in England in 1942. During 1944 she resigned from United Specialists to free-lance. Her agent described Mrs. Anderson's decision as "courageous" since she had no capital. Equipment was expensive and a cutting-room had to be rented when the work demanded. However, Mrs. Anderson found an unfurnished apartment with a terrace (her present residence) and hunted for assignments. Her first big job was the camera work on the Irving Hartley production of *Girl Scouts of America*. Up to that time, she said, except for pieces essential to her work, she had managed without furniture. For a time she slept on the floor. With money from her first production, she planned to buy a bed, but in the department store, she bought a canvas bath to use in photographing babies. However, her assignments took her away from her studio. She made films of Red Cross rallies, pictures of General Dwight D. Eisenhower on a visit to New York and of the Duke of Windsor in Washington, D.C. for *Esquire* magazine. *State of Pennsylvania*, a John Bransby Production for Standard Oil of New Jersey (1945-46) was Mrs. Anderson's first big industrial film.

During the next two years she made several films for the A.B. Art Center: *Henry Moore* (1947), in connection with the English sculptor's exhibition of his work at New York's Museum of Modern Art, and *French Tapestries Visit America* (1948), which showed in color the tapestries loaned by the French government to the United States for exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Art Institute of Chicago. "It is a unique experience to view these magnificent creations," wrote the National Board of Review, "as the narration explains their theme against an early French musical background." This film, and *Grandma Moses* and *Henry Moore* are listed in *Educational Film Guide* (11th edition, 1953) and are reviewed in *Films On Art* (American Federation of Artists, 1952).

She made the film *Grandma Moses* during weekend visits in 1947 to the famous artist at her home in Eagle Bridge, New York. The picture, in color, released in 1950 and produced by Falcon Films, was written and narrated by Archibald MacLeish, and directed by Jerome Hill, with music by Hugh Martin. Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* (October 24, 1950) praised the film, as did other critics who wrote that the picture was made with imagination and good taste. Mrs. Anderson assumed responsibility for the entire production of a Dorr Chemical Engineering industrial film in 1948. She traveled over the United States to photograph copper mines and visited ten European countries.

In anticipation of devoting full time to recording the lives of famous people on film, Mrs. Anderson adopted Motion Picture Portraits as a trade-name. But when Jerome Hill, who had edited the Grandma Moses picture, came to work with her in 1950, they incorporated under Hill and Anderson and the trade-name was held in reserve.

Mrs. Anderson arranged to film the life and work of the eminent psychoanalyst Dr. Carl G. Jung in Switzerland in the doctor's sculpture-studio at Bolligen and with his patients in Zurich. Before the picture could be assembled, Mrs. Anderson made her first trip to French Equatorial Africa and the Schweitzer story was started at Lambaréné. The Jung film was put aside for release in 1957, after the Schweitzer picture.

Within the next four years Mrs. Anderson made five trips to Africa. She was there in both rainy and dry seasons and found the rainy season better for color photography. She also visited Dr. Schweitzer when he was in Alsace to film his European achievements as a scholar, musician and humanitarian, and made records of some of his music and talks. A group of these records was released in 1952 by Columbia Records, Inc. The film is edited by Jerome Hill and background music was composed by Alec Wilder.

On January 20, 1957 the film, *Albert Schweitzer* opened at the Guild Theatre. Bosley Crowther noted in the New York *Times* (January 21) that "while the color tends to be uneven—a peril in filming a picture such as this—it betokens the spontaneity, simplicity and sincerity of a genuinely reverent report."

Of the book and its 169 camera studies, *The World of Albert Schweitzer,* T. A. Gill wrote in *Christian Century* (January 19, 1955) that the photography gave almost "an I-thou encounter between subjects. For such magic, all credit to Erica Anderson. . ." Herbert Kupferberg (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 23, 1955) commented that the collection of Erica Anderson's photographs was "distinctive and striking" and had caught "the sunlight and shadows of the strange world" where Dr. Schweitzer had built his African outpost. The book is being translated for publication in many languages.

Erica Collier Anderson is five feet two inches in height, weighs 110 pounds and has chestnut hair and hazel eyes. She became an American citizen in 1945 and has only a trace of a Viennese accent. She takes a keen interest in music and flowers. Her apartment terrace has several small rock-bound gardens and a willow tree.

Three years ago, the Hill and Anderson studio moved to larger quarters at 1860 Broadway. "We don't employ many people," Mrs. Anderson said. "By doing most of the work ourselves, we preserve the harmony of the production."

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Who's Who in America (Sup. N '55)

ARAMBURU, PEDRO EUGENIO (ăr'ăm-bûr"-ōō) May 21, 1903- Provisional President of Argentina; army officer

Address: b. Casa Rosada, Plaza de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina; h. Olivos, Buenos Aires, Argentina

After a bloodless military coup on November 13, 1955, Major General Pedro Eugenio Aramburu assumed office as provisional President of Argentina. He replaced Major General Eduardo Lonardi, leader of the revolt that had ousted President Juan Perón less than two months earlier. Aramburu immediately appointed the three armed service chiefs and the Vice-President, Rear Admiral Isaac Rojas, who had served under Lonardi, as a "revolutionary junta" and set up a civilian cabinet to support the junta. The new regime was hailed in Argentine newspapers as the victory of "democratic elements over totalitarianism" (New York *Times,* November 14, 1955).

Aramburu, a career soldier lacking experience in civil administration, "took on enough problems to keep a dozen adept administrators busy," *U.S. News & World Report* (November 25, 1955) commented. According to *Scholastic* (October 11, 1956), Perón's "strong-arm rule" had left "a legacy of waste, debt and confusion." After ten months, conditions were still unsettled, but Aramburu had made progress toward economic and political recovery. He had declared his government's friendship for the United States, and the U.S. Export-Import Bank was authorized to lend Argentina $100,000,000. The newspaper *La Prensa,* which had been seized by Perón in 1951, was returned by Aramburu to its owners. He scheduled free nationwide elections for late 1957 and barred members of his provisional government as candidates for office, to guard against a new military dictatorship.

Wide World
MAJ. GEN. PEDRO EUGENIO ARAMBURU

On July 28, 1957 about 8,000,000 voters went to the polls in Argentina to elect a 205-man Constituent Assembly, empowered to rewrite the Constitution into "a deathbed for tyrants". Although Peronistas and Communists claimed gains, the moderates (middle-of-the-road Radicals) won first place with over 2,000,000 votes (New York *Herald-Tribune,* July 31, 1957).

Pedro Eugenio Aramburu was born in Río Cuarto, province of Córdoba, Argentina on May 21, 1903. His family, of Basque origin, was not in public life or politics; his parents operated a cattle ranch. Pedro entered Colegio Militar de Nacional in Buenos Aires as a cadet at the age of fifteen. In 1922 he was assigned to the 15th Infantry Regiment with the rank of sub-lieutenant. Two years later he was transferred to the 18th Regiment where he remained until 1930.

During the next six years he served as troop commander, filled an assignment with Argentina's frontier police, and was graduated as a general staff officer in 1936. He held several posts with the War Ministry secretariat and in 1939 was sent to Paris to study armored tactics. Upon his return from France, he taught at the Escuela Superior de Guerra (Superior War College) and was made a colonel in 1946.

Colonel Aramburu's first important post came early in 1951 when he was assigned as military attaché to the Argentine Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In December 1951 Perón promoted him to the rank of brigadier general. He returned to Buenos Aires after a year and a half in Brazil to become director general of

ARAMBURU, PEDRO EUGENIO—*Cont.*

the Army Medical Corps. In December 1954, following a period of duty as sub-director of the Escuela Superior de Guerra, he was made director of the school with the rank of major general.

Argentina endured more than twelve years of dictatorship before Perón was overthrown on September 19, 1955. For three years prior to his election as President on February 24, 1946, Colonel Perón had headed an army clique which virtually controlled the country. As Minister of War and Minister of Labor he had set up a government-controlled labor federation and over the years built its membership into the millions. Under the administration of Perón, who was re-elected to the Presidency for a second six-year term in November 1951, wages and the cost of living rose at an alarming rate, while agricultural production dropped to the lowest point in half a century. Factories were closed for lack of materials and there was a shortage of electric power. The revolt against Perón was touched off by his dispute with the Roman Catholic Church in 1955. Most of the members of the armed forces joined the opposition to the dictator in four days of fighting which preceded Perón's flight from the country on a Paraguayan gunboat in September.

Aramburu joined the revolutionary forces on the second day of fighting, at the head of army units in the northern provinces of Entre Ríos and Corrientes. After Lonardi took over as provisional President on September 21, 1955, he named Aramburu chief of staff. Seven weeks later, Lonardi's government tottered. The New York *Times* (November 14, 1955) indicated that Lonardi's efforts to placate conservative groups and particularly his replacement of Eduardo Busso, Minister of Interior and Justice, with two Nationalists, were responsible for the "palace coup" led by Aramburu on November 13. Busso was promptly reappointed by the new provisional President.

On Aramburu's first day in office the Perónist Confederación General de Trabajo (CGT) called a nation-wide strike which, however, failed to "disrupt public service or halt business activity," although it did affect production in industrial areas close to Buenos Aires. About 300 organizers in Buenos Aires with more in the interior were jailed. On November 17 the CGT headquarters was seized by tank-supported marines. Arrests were made without firing a shot.

"To re-establish, assure and respect fully the right to the free expression of thoughts, writings, and speech," Aramburu issued a decree to dissolve the secretariat for press and cultural activities established by Perón (New York *Times*, November 19, 1955). The secretariat had held a tight control over the nation's press, radio and movies, which included newsprint and raw film stock. Adolfo Lanus, an editorial writer on *La Prensa* before it was confiscated, was named Presidential press secretary and put in charge of eradicating the propaganda machine.

The dissolution of the Perónist party, which had acquired legal status in 1948, was ordered by Aramburu on November 30, 1955. A second decree issued the same day returned *La Prensa* to its owners, the Paz family. *La Prensa* had been the largest Spanish language newspaper in the world at the time of its expropriation in 1951, when it was turned over to the CGT. It resumed publication on February 3, 1956 under Alberto Gainza Paz, its former editor and publisher, who had spent most of his four years of exile in the United States.

Some evidence existed, according to *Time* (January 9, 1956), that Perón from his exile in Panama was running a campaign of sabotage. His private secretary, who had flown from Panama to Uruguay, was detained after tape recordings of Perón speeches were found in his possession. Peronistas were peddling phonograph records in Buenos Aires "labelled as tangos but really pep talks by Perón." There were disturbances in Chaco and San Luis provinces. The Aramburu government followed up with large scale arrests, and 125 labor leaders were sent to Patagonia, Argentina's "substitute for Siberia."

The most serious rebellion since Aramburu was installed took place on June 9. The government was forewarned, the New York *Times* (June 12, 1956) said, by intelligence officers who found rebel plans prepared by Juan José Valle and Raúl Tanco, former Perónist generals. Aramburu told the press that Valle had wanted to be President. Thousands were arrested throughout the country. Tanco and six others sought refuge in the Haitian Embassy, and were later kidnapped. Aramburu upheld the right of asylum and the men were returned to the Embassy. Under martial law rule, forty-one, including Valle, faced firing squads—an unusual punishment in Argentina for political plotters. Martial law was then repealed.

In a move toward re-establishing Argentina's traditional political system, on May 1, 1956 Aramburu abolished Perón's 1949 constitution by decree and restored Argentina's original constitution of 1853. (One supreme court judge, however, objected to the "unconstitutional" manner in which the charter was abrogated.) At an annual armed forces banquet in July Aramburu broadcast the "answer to Argentina's political puzzle." A new voting law would be drawn to "replace the fraud" enacted by Perón, and national, provincial and municipal elections would be held in 1957, probably in October (*Time*, July 16, 1956). The provisional President emphasized that neither he nor any member of the present government would be eligible to run for office. Subsequently, on October 17, 1956, he issued the new election decree, one article of which gave the government the right to legalize or outlaw any political party depending on whether or not it fits into "the democratic republican representative federal system of government" (*Newsweek*, November 5, 1956).

During the conference of American Presidents held in Panama late in July 1956, Aramburu "tightened relations with Brazil and Uruguay and the three Presidents agreed to meet in Montevideo." It was expected that they would revive the Salto Grande hydroelectric project, which would ease the power shortage. Aramburu gave a luncheon for President Carlos Ibáñez of Chile and was assured of the friendship of the United States by Secretary John Foster Dulles. "There was a noticeable relaxation of tension," *Newsweek* (August 6, 1956) observed and quoted Aramburu: "Argentina has recovered her international position."

In an analysis of Argentina's economic situation, Robert M. Hallett (*Christian Science Monitor,* August 25, 1956) explained that "a tremendous back-log of war-earned money [had] permitted Perón's lavish expenditures on elaborate social programs," which continued on the same scale after a severe drought in 1951-52 and resulted in a large trade and internal debt and a weakening of productivity. Railroad transportation was curtailed from the interior, where cattle and wheat were raised, because the system was in bad repair. Even the food supply of the country was threatened.

As Aramburu's government struggled out of virtual bankruptcy some private credits were made available, and the President signed a decree (on September 1, 1956) accepting Argentina's membership in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund which would insure combined credits of $300,000,000. A bank mission to facilitate the allocation of the $100,000,000 loan authorized by the Export-Import Bank visited Aramburu, the New York *Times* (October 9, 1956) reported, to participate in a joint study of urgent requirements.

In November a plot to overthrow Aramburu's government was forestalled when four army leaders were removed from office. Labor unrest was also reported and more than 100 Communists were arrested. A Federal judge resigned in protest against a policy of a "tamed judiciary" (New York *Times,* November 23, 1956).

Pedro Eugenio Aramburu is married to the former Sara Herrera. They have a daughter, Sara E., and a son, Eugenio Carlos, who attends El Colegio Militar de Nacional. The family is Roman Catholic.

His home is what used to be Perón's weekend Presidential residence, in suburban Olivos. Aramburu is of medium height and build and has dark hair and dark eyes. He is regarded by most Argentinians as honest and sincere in his fight to secure democratic government for Argentina. He avoids pomp and talks in simple terms. His slogan is "deeds, not words."

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ARDEN, ELIZABETH 1891(?)- Cosmetician

Address: b. 3 East 54th St., New York 22

Rawlings

ELIZABETH ARDEN

That every woman can be beautiful and look the age she wants to be is the conviction upon which Elizabeth Arden has built her vast cosmetic empire. Founder in 1910, sole owner and head of this business which is said to be second only to the Singer Sewing Machine Company in coverage of world markets, she "made femininity a science and made more money doing it . . . than any business woman in history" as *Time* observed (May 6, 1946). A pioneer in scientific beauty treatment, Miss Arden developed a program which includes diet, exercise for good posture and body building, skin cleansing and care, meticulous grooming, and well-chosen clothes. As chairman of the board and director of Elizabeth Arden, Inc., Elizabeth Arden Sales Corporation, Elizabeth Arden (South America), Inc., and Elizabeth Arden of Canada, Limited, she continues to be artist-creator of new products, colors, packages and ideas, and active director of her world-wide organization.

Under the name Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham she is known as "a leading lady of the turf." She bought her first race horse in 1931 and by 1950, eight of her racing thoroughbreds were in the Over $100,000 Club of winners; one of her horses won a Kentucky Derby; her prize winnings since 1946 have totaled $2,517,153.

The youngest of five children, Florence Nightingale Graham who became Elizabeth Arden, was born in Woodbridge, Canada, near Toronto. Her Scotch father William Graham had eloped from England with his courageous bride from Cornwall, Susan Pierce Tadd. Miss Arden once recalled that her father loved horses and used only aging throughbreds to draw his wagon of produce on deliveries. He was also reported to have owned a farm of 100 acres "on which he raised exotic vegetables mostly under glass. . ." (*Fortune,* October 1938). Her mother died when Florence was five.

Educated by tutors and in Canadian schools, Florence left school before she was eighteen to become an apprentice nurse. "But she discovered that nursing was not enough—she not only wanted to make people well, she says today, but she wanted to make them beautiful" (Richard

ARDEN, ELIZABETH—*Continued*

Gehman in *Cosmopolitan,* June 1956). She then filled a succession of small jobs, in a bank, a truss manufacturing firm, a real estate office, and a dentist's office. In the latter job she carried through a promotion idea of her own which doubled her employer's business in one year.

About 1909, she left Canada for New York City to join her brother William. After ten days as a stenographer and bookkeeper for E. R. Squibb & Sons, she took a secretarial job in the Fifth Avenue, New York office of Eleanor Adair, a London cosmetic firm. In Adair's shop, facial treatments, rarely given in any beauty shop in America at that time, involved muscle strapping and vigorous patting. Florence Graham discovered that she had "wonderfully magnetic hands for massage" (*Saturday Evening Post,* April 24, 1948). She learned basic formulas for making cosmetics; she was alert to huge possibilities ahead for the business of beauty.

A salon partnership entered into in 1909 with Elizabeth Hubbard at 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has been reported as "emotionally unsuccessful" and within a year, the partnership was dissolved. Florence Graham, who thereupon decided to open her own beauty salon, created a new name, Elizabeth Arden (inspired by *Elizabeth and Her German Garden* and Tennyson's *Enoch Arden*) for her enterprise and borrowed $6,000 from a relative which was spent chiefly for topflight interior decorators. She repaid the loan within a few months.

At first she concentrated on making a cleansing cream, one light and fluffy, the kind chemists said was impossible to compound. After four years of persistent seeking she found a young chemist, A. F. Swanson, who produced for her a light cream she named Amoretta. Her second product was Ardena Skin Tonic. Then followed rouges and eyeshadow. But she continued to emphasize massage treatments to tone up flabby skin.

The business grew rapidly, and in 1915 she opened a larger salon at 673 Fifth Avenue. In 1914 her first branch salon was opened, in Washington, D.C., and one in Boston soon after. The wholesale business also boomed. In Paris, her first foreign salon was opened in 1922. By 1929, Elizabeth Arden was rich and internationally famous. The following year, 1930, a liveried doorman opened the distinguishing red door to her new and present New York salon occupying several floors at 691 Fifth Avenue. This is now one of fourteen in the United States; throughout the world there are 150 Elizabeth Arden salons, some of them abroad are in department stores. Her products are sold in twenty-five countries involving translations into fourteen languages. Shortly before Christmas 1956, a shop for men was opened in New York, stocked with Arden's new line of men's toiletries and with smart gifts for men to give to women. (The sales office is at 3 E. 54th Street.)

Her methods for beautifying skin require a vast assortment of products. As long ago as 1944, Federal Trade Commission findings reported that Arden was marketing approximately 1,000 different items. Today that number is even larger. She has not complained when certain products did not pay their way in profits, preferring rather "to provide a complete beauty service in which every woman can find the precise preparation she needs." She devised a program for self-analysis described in successive editions of a booklet "The Quest of the Beautiful", and fitted out special kits of Arden products, for self-treatment by women who could not and cannot now get to an "Arden repair shop" as the *New Yorker* named the salons (April 6, 1935). She recommends diet, good posture and modified Yogi exercises to stimulate circulation. Other exercises were paced to the rhythm of popular song hits.

In 1934 Miss Arden opened a de luxe health resort at her Maine Chance Farm in Mt. Vernon, Maine and later a winter resort at Maine Chance Farm in Phoenix, Arizona. Individually prescribed diets and exercises are offered as well as riding, tennis, bowling, badminton, swimming, and "luxurious relaxation."

Smart clothes complete the Arden "beauty treatment." Before World War II, especially designed negligees and lingerie were sold in the New York salon; in 1944, she added a complete fashion floor. Castillo designed nine collections (1946-50) of both custom and ready-to-wear clothes. Since 1951 Count Fernando Sarmi has been designing for her fashion salon. She gives frequent fashion benefit shows in Washington and New York.

Her interest in raising horses began during the early 1930's when she bought a farm in Maine and began entering her thoroughbreds in races, using the name—Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham—as owner. By 1935 she had bought ten race horses and changed the name of her Mr. Nightingale Stable to Maine Chance Farm. In 1945, Maine Chance two-year olds monopolized their class in races, with earnings totaling $589,000; two of them were awarded honors as the best two-year olds of the year. These same horses continued to dominate as three-year olds and in 1946, for the first time, Mrs. Graham entered the Kentucky Derby with three horses. None of them won. Shortly before the race, a fire at Arlington Park race track, Chicago, destroyed twenty-three of her Maine Chance thoroughbreds.

In 1947 Mrs. Graham again entered the Kentucky Derby and her one entry, Jet Pilot, won. She has not had a horse in that Derby since but her horses continue to capture purses at other big races. A six-year old Jet Action, son of Derby winner Jet Pilot, has accumulated earnings of $308,225 and in the spring of 1957 won the Paumonok Handicap at Jamaica. Her racing silks are cerise, white and blue. Her stable includes around 150 race horses.

According to *Time* (May 6, 1946), "About two mornings a week she shows up at the track to make sure her 'darlings' don't get too much fresh air, or too little. She worries about flies biting them, and orders screens. . . . She has acquired considerable horse sense herself. When the swelling wouldn't leave War Date's sore knee she massaged it out with hands that had massaged wrinkles out of many a woman's face;

when she saw one of her horses limping, she decided it was because his shoe didn't fit—she ordered the shoe pulled off, proved to be right."

Florence Nightingale Graham's marriage to Thomas Jenkins Lewis, a silk manufacturer, in 1915 gave her United States citizenship. Tom Lewis managed her wholesale business and was general manager of the firm from 1918 until their divorce in 1934. On December 30, 1942, she married Russian-born Prince Michael Evlanoff, a naturalized American citizen, from whom she obtained an uncontested divorce in February 1944. Her several homes include a cottage at Belmont, New York, a penthouse in New York's Manhattan, another home in Lexington, Kentucky, and the two Maine Chance Farms.

A colleague described Miss Arden as "a perfectionist," five feet four inches tall, a petite figure; her hyacinth eyes are "capable now and then of a blue flash of lightning" (*Cosmopolitan,* June 1956). "Her smile is quick and very, very pretty when it comes. Her laugh is infectious, rather low in key." Her hair is reddish brown and she has "an enviably pink and youthful skin." She favors the color pink, which turns up in each of her fashion collections, among her own clothes, and in her home decor. She travels some 100,000 miles by plane each year. She lives with her niece, Patricia Young, daughter of a brother. Her sister Gladys, now Madame la Vicomtesse de Maublanc, is in charge of the Elizabeth Arden salon in Paris.

Miss Arden enjoys dogs, interior decorating, music, flower culture, landscape gardening, and art. Her penthouse garden has several times been open to visiting members of City Garden Clubs. Her private art collection includes paintings by Georgia O'Keefe, Mary Cassatt, Marie Laurencin, and Marc Chagall. Her own portrait was painted by Augustus John.

Active in civic, cultural and charitable organizations, she is a life member of the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York; a member of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society; Metropolitan Opera Guild; Business and Professional Women's Club; Fashion Group; American Woman's Association; New York Advertising Club; American Red Cross; Franco-American Society; Turf and Field, Saratoga Golf (Saratoga Springs, N.Y.), United Hunt Association, Everglades, Phoenix (Arizona) Country Club, and Maar Park Club (England). She was hostess at large parties which she gave during the Republican National Conventions in 1952 and in 1956. Her church is the Protestant Episcopal.

A "Great Lady" award "for having made beauty attainable to all American women" was recently bestowed upon Elizabeth Arden in Los Angeles, by the press women of Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary fraternity. The Canadian Women's Press Club of Toronto honored her on the club's 50th Anniversary in June 1954 and in September she helped to dedicate the Dalziel Pioneer Park in the Humber Valley, Canada, and to plant a ceremonial tree on a site in the same tract where she lived as a child. She was named to the Hall of Fame of the Boston Distribution Conference in 1953; was granted an honorary LL.D. degree by Syracuse University in 1949; chosen "the woman of the month" for January 1946 by the American Woman's Association and was a "cover girl" on *Time,* May 6, 1946.

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Address: b. Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français, 88, rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9^e, France; h. 30, Avenue de Villiers, Paris 17^e, France

ETZEL, FRANZ Aug. 12, 1902- Vice-president of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community; lawyer

Address: b. c/o High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, 2 Place de Metz, Luxembourg; h. Kiefernweg 9, Duisburg-Hamborn, West Germany

GIORDANI, FRANCESCO July 5, 1896- University professor

Address: b. c/o University of Naples, Naples, Italy; h. Corso Umberto I, 34, Naples, Italy

Following the signing in Rome on March 25, 1957 of a treaty providing for the establishment of a European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), a report on the proposed methods of installing nuclear power stations, prepared by a committee of "Three Wise Men," Louis Armand of France, Franz Etzel of West Germany, and Francesco Giordani of Italy, was published.

The three-man committee proposed that, since Europe's coal reserves are dwindling, its oil supply uncertain, and power needs growing, a goal of 15,000,000 kilowatts of electric power using atomic energy be set for 1967, at an estimated cost of $5,200,000,000.

The Euratom treaty, ratified as of July 1957 by France and by the Federal Republic of Germany, is expected to receive approval in the other four signatory nations, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, and would then enter into force on January 1, 1958. This treaty, and the one signed at the same time providing for a common market (European Economic Community) and eventually a customs union, indicates a further step toward the unification of Western Europe, started with such projects as the Organization for Euro-

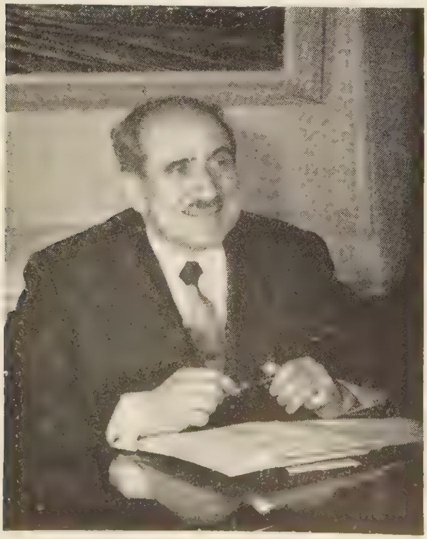
ARMAND, LOUIS—*Continued*

pean Economic Cooperation, European Payments Union, Council of Europe, and the European Coal and Steel Community.

The "Three Wise Men" hold important positions in their own countries. Louis Armand, a French civil servant and engineer, is president of the French National Railway System (S.N.C.F.) and chairman of the industrial equipment committee of the French Atomic Energy Commission. Franz Etzel, the German lawyer and former member of the Bundestag, is now vice-president of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. Francesco Giordani, a professor of chemistry at the University of Naples in Italy, is president of the Italian National Research Committee and a former president of the Italian National Committee for Nuclear Research.

Louis Armand was born in Cruseilles in Haute-Savoie, France on January 17, 1905, one of the three sons of Jean-Marie Armand, a schoolteacher, and his wife. He attended the lycées at Annecy and Lyons, from which he was graduated in 1922. He then continued his education at the École Polytechnique in Paris and the École Nationale Supérieure des Mines, and served in 1926 in the French artillery as a second lieutenant. He began his career as a mining engineer in the Service des Mines in Clermont-Ferrand, concerned principally with the sources of mineral water, a subject on which he wrote several scientific papers.

In 1934 he entered the headquarters office of the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway Company (Compagnie des Chemins de Fer P.L.M.) and early became known for developing an important new method of preventing corrosion in locomotive boilers, now used on all French steam locomotives and patented in England and Spain. Just before the outbreak of World War II, he was head of the southeastern region of the French National System (Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français), the nationalized transportation network in France.



LOUIS ARMAND

During the German occupation of France in World War II, he gave valuable railroad information to the Allies and in February 1943 he organized the important sabotage group, "Résistance-Fer." The Germans arrested him in June 1944 and placed him in the prison at Fresnes, but he was liberated on August 18, 1944 after the Nordling agreements. When the war was over he was made assistant general manager of the French National Railway System (1946), general manager in June 1949, and chairman of the board of directors on February 3, 1955.

René Lecler wrote recently that because of Armand's vision as head of his country's railroads, "the French system today is not only the fastest, safest and most punctual in Europe, but it is in the vanguard of the world-wide search for the push-button trains of tomorrow" (*Popular Science,* February 1957, and reprinted in *Reader's Digest* same date).

Armand's electric trains broke the world's railroad speed record in 1955; his electric engines run on a cheap alternating current system through a French engineering adaptation of the American-invented ignitron; his solid half-mile rails provide more passenger comfort and roadbed economy; his increasing use of various forms of automation, including remote control dispatching and electronic control of pilotless trains, give more efficient service and save the taxpayers' money.

In Armand's view, railroads have an international responsibility to link people and not keep them apart. He is president of the International Union of Railways (Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer), comprising railway administrations of thirty-six countries. Ten Western European countries are actively integrating their national railroad systems. A joint pool of 170,000 freight cars carry the name plate *Europ;* they can be sent anywhere and used by any member nation. Since 1951 this system has led to a 50 per cent rise in the productivity of West European rolling stock. An Office of Research and Work, operated by the Netherlands railroads, sets standard measures for freight cars. As Armand once wrote, "The humble box car . . . points the way to a united Europe" (*Rotarian,* May 1953).

Armand is a member of the Scientific Council of the French Atomic Energy Commission and became chairman of the Industrial Equipment Committee of the French Atomic Energy Commission in December 1956. He belongs to the Council of Scientific Research and Technical Development, and is chairman of the Board of the École Polytechnique and of the the École Nationale d'Administration, where he is also a professor. He is an honorary professor at the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées. He is a *Grand Officier* in the Legion d'Honneur and holds numerous decorations from France, as well as ones from the United States, Italy, Belgium, Yugoslavia, and Sweden.

Louis Armand was married in 1928 to Geneviève Gazel and has four children: Maurice, Joseph, Jeannine, and France-Marie. He has brown eyes and dark auburn hair. His religion is Roman Catholic. He enjoys archaeology and geology. He has written that the hope of Europe to become a great community of friends cannot come to pass until the concept is "brought from the ivory tower of the dreamers and translated into realistic projects by practical men" (*Rotarian,* May 1953).

Franz Etzel, the son of Franz and Helene (Roepling) Etzel, was born in Wesel, Germany on August 12, 1902. He attended the Realschule in Wesel and the Oberrealschule in Oberhausen, and was graduated from the school in Wesel in 1922, although the effect of the inflation on his parents' financial situation forced him in 1920 and 1921 to work as a miner in Sterkrade during the day and to study in the evening. From 1921 to 1924 he was active in the non-partisan German youth movement (Deutsche Jugendbewegung), one of the main aims of which was to awaken the consciousness of youth to political problems.

In 1922 he had begun to study economics and law at the universities of Frankfurt, Munich, and Münster. He entered the bar in 1930 and began to practice in Duisburg in the Ruhr Valley. From 1933 to 1952 he was a lawyer in the important partnership in Duisburg of "Dr. Stiel, Dr. Hegener, Etzel, Dr. Weber, und Grosshans." Thus he became a legal adviser to the majority of big coal and steel firms in the Duisburg area. During World War II he served as an infantry officer on various fronts.

After the war he founded in 1945 the Duisburg branch of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the West German party led by Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and presided over the party in Duisburg until 1949. He was elected chairman of the CDU Economic Affairs Commission in the British zone in 1946 and was made city councillor of Duisburg in 1949 for three years. In the August 1949 elections he was made deputy for Wesel in the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German Parliament. He became chairman of the CDU Economic Committee and was elected chairman of the Bundestag's Economic Affairs Commission.

As such he actively sponsored the first German anti-trust law and was largely responsible for the ratification in Germany of the treaty for the European Coal and Steel Community, which established a free market for coal and steel by abolishing import and export restrictions and customs duties in France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. In 1952 Etzel was named the senior vice-president of the High Authority of the coal and steel community.

Franz Etzel is married to the former Hilde Lehnen and they have three children. He belongs to the Rotary Club in Luxembourg, to the Industry Club in Düsseldorf, and to the Sozietät in Duisburg. On an official trip to the United States in 1953 for the European Coal and Steel Community with Etzel, Jean Monnet, president of the community, said: "I don't speak German. He doesn't speak French. But we get along fine. That's the spirit of the organization."

FRANZ ETZEL

Francesco Giordani was born on July 5, 1896 in Naples, Italy, the son of Giulio and Maria (Rossi) Giordani. He received a doctorate in chemistry and began to teach and do research in that field. At present he is a professor of general and inorganic chemistry in the Faculty of Science at the University of Naples, director of the laboratory of electrochemistry of the Engineering Society and of the Institute of General Chemistry, and president of the technical consulting committee of the Institute of Industrial Reconstruction (I.R.I.).

Professor Giordani is president of the Italian National Research Committee and the former president of the Italian National Committee for Nuclear Research. He led a special mission composed of five of Italy's leading atomic experts to the United States in 1956 to discuss cooperation between Italy and the United States on the increased use of nuclear energy and to work out a nuclear research agreement. He has been described as "one of Italy's acknowledged authorities on atomic energy."

Other research projects on which he has worked have been in electrochemistry, chemical physics, chemical technology, kinetic chemistry, and catalysis. He has also been concerned in the industrial exploitation of atmospheric nitrogen, extraction of cellulose, and artificial silk. He invented the theory of electrolytic diaphragm and the circulation of alkaline chloride. He has written for technical journals and in the late 1930's his articles on Thomas A. Edison, Nicola Parravano, and the tenth International Congress of Chemistry appeared in the

Wide World

FRANCESCO GIORDANI

Nuova Antologia, a semi-monthly magazine published in Rome. He is an academician of Italy, and is a member of the National Academy of Lincei and of the National Society of Science, Letters, and Arts of Naples.

Various attempts since World War II have been made to bring the European countries together, economically, politically and militarily. Cooperation in the atomic energy field was first proposed in May 1954 when a report prepared by Louis Armand for the Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation suggested that an atomic research group should be established immediately for Europe. A commission to determine the most feasible method of cooperation submitted its conclusion to the Council in February 1956. Meanwhile, the Action Committee for a United States of Europe had secured parliamentary approval in some of the countries of the European Coal and Steel Community for coordination in the peaceful development of atomic energy.

The six nations of the European Coal and Steel Community, in the spring of 1955 at Messina, Italy, decided to include the problem on their agenda. At the instance of the Intergovernmental Conference for the Common Market and Euratom, established at Messina, a commission composed of the "Three Wise Men," Armand, Etzel and Giordani, undertook in December 1956 important studies on the methods and speed with which atomic energy could be produced in the six countries. The report, made after vast research and conferences with industrial and atomic experts in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain as well as in Europe, was made public on May 7, 1957.

The report detailed plans for the necessity and feasibility of reaching a goal of 15,000,000 kilowatt hours by 1967 through atomic energy. It suggested ordering power reactors by 1958 to insure the operation of the first European atom power stations by 1963, but it noted that even if these plans were carried out, Europe would still be far from self-sufficient in power. Before this report was published, the Euratom treaty had been negotiated in Brussels in late January 1957, had been approved in Paris by the six countries in February, and had been signed by them on March 25, 1957.

Euratom would be a central institution for facilitating research, establishing security measures, investing in facilities and supplying atomic materials for developing peaceful nuclear power. It will have its own council of ministers and a commission, but like the European Coal and Steel Community, Euratom will share some political institutions with the European Economic Community. The New York *Times* (July 10, 1957) noted: "A project so vast and so sweeping will take both time and careful, perhaps even painful, readjustments. But Europe is on the way, and the United States will welcome this development as giving new strength to the free world."

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ARMAS, CARLOS CASTILLO *See* Castillo Armas, Carlos

ARMITAGE, KENNETH July 18, 1916-
Sculptor

Address: b. c/o Bertha Schaefer Gallery, 32 E. 57th St., New York 22; c/o Gimpel Fils, 50 S. Molton St., London, W. 1, England; h. 37 University Rd., Leeds 2, England

Kenneth Armitage is one of the leaders of the group of younger British sculptors that has emerged since World War II and attracted international attention. He is best known for his bronzes of semiabstract figures, "where a collective, as yet impersonal, humanity is merged together in one continuous body, from which delicate insect-like limbs and heads protrude like budding spores." In the opinion of a reviewer for *Arts* (May 1956), "Armitage's work is compelling in its calm, eminently civilized sensibilities, which radiate an aura of stillness, reticence, and dignity."

Educated in his native city of Leeds, Armitage later studied also at the Slade School of

Art, in London. He came suddenly into international prominence when his sculpture was displayed in the British Pavilion at the 1952 Venice Biennale. Later that same year he was given his first one-man show in London. In 1954 his work was introduced to New York, and he visited this country for his second American solo exhibition in 1956. Armitage holds the Gregory Fellowship in Sculpture at the University of Leeds.

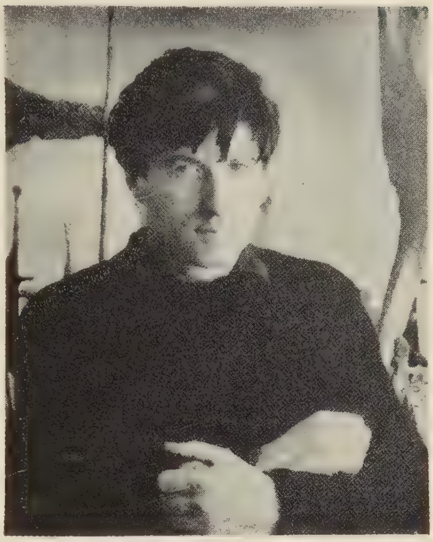
Kenneth Armitage was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England on July 18, 1916. He attended the Leeds College of Art from 1934 to 1937 and then studied for the two following years at the Slade School of Art in London, where he devoted his efforts mainly to carving. "Before the war," he told one interviewer, "I had never even seen Picasso. Of course I knew Henry Moore and Jacob Epstein, but the fact is we were rather isolated in my student days" (New York *Times*, April 3, 1956).

Between the years 1939 and 1946 Armitage served with the British Army in World War II. On his return to his studio, he gave up carving. "I found it restricted, closed in," he has explained (New York *Times*, April 3, 1956). "When I went to see a show of carved sculpture, each piece seemed to me locked in on itself, like an unsociable person." What he wanted to discover was a style that could, he says, "extend from itself; where there is a liberty in the work which people seeing the work would feel in themselves." The idea of extending forms led him to develop the flat, screen-like style that first gained him recognition. Groups of human figures were congealed into single, encompassing horizontal form, like a sheet confronting the wind.

"The flatness in much of my recent work," the artist has written, "was the result of several interests, but mostly it was a device by which I could achieve area without actual bulk. I did not want a skin covering an unknown interior like the 'lump' sculpture characteristic of prewar work in which the surface had no physical relation to the interior structure, but rather I wished to make objects in which the formation of the bulk could easily be seen as well as the means by which they stood upright. In addition to evoking emotional and sculptural experiences, I wanted the object to take its place in the ordered human world" (*The New Decade*, 1955).

Armitage participated in a group show at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London in 1946. His work was again seen at the institute in an exhibition of sixteen young sculptors, which opened in December 1951. In his notes for the exhibition catalogue, John A. Thwaites wrote: "Armitage has an obsession with the plane. In *People Going for a Walk* (1951) he takes a plate of bronze and waves it like a banner in the breeze. The shadows play. Out come the forms. They slide along the undulations and imply a movement of relationship within the plane."

At the 1952 Venice Biennale Armitage suddenly came into prominence, when his work was shown, along with that of Reg Butler, Lynn Chadwick, Robert Adams, Geoffrey Clarke, Bernard Meadows, and others, at the British Pavilion. His small bronze groups reportedly scored a great success with foreign museum directors.


Ida Kar, London
KENNETH ARMITAGE

The cordial reception accorded Armitage's work at the Venice Biennale led to his first one-man exhibition at Gimpel Fils in London in December 1952. Writing of the show for the *Architectural Review* (February 1953), Robert Melville declared: "These free-standing, double-sided reliefs have a charm and lovableness which is rare in modern sculpture. His families and groups of girls going for walks, sometimes on windy days, inhabit one extended, screen-like body with engaging intimacy." This critic judged the large *Seated Group Listening to Music* (1952) the artist's most impressive work to date. In this sculpture he noted a radical change of mood, with the "lightness and charm" giving way to a "brooding, calamitous stillness." "There is every sign," he concluded, "that Armitage is going to be one of the most important sculptors of his generation."

The first solo show of Armitage's work in the United States was presented at the Bertha Schaefer Gallery in March-April 1954. It consisted of seventeen abstract figure pieces in bronze dating from 1950 to 1953, as well as a group of drawings. Several critics observed the stylistic influences of Henry Moore, the Swiss-Italian Alberto Giacometti, the French Germaine Richier, and the Italian Marino Marini, on Armitage's work. "Expression for this attractive artist," wrote the New York *Herald Tribune* critic (March 28, 1954), "is a fair composite—of a creative dream-world imagery and human impressions. These have the relaxed vagueness of wraiths, which softly burnished gilt surfaces make further romantic. With prosaic titles he more than hints at human reality, but generally he is markedly and charmingly spiritual, an artist who evokes moods of mystery and of elegance."

(Continued next page)

ARMITAGE, KENNETH—*Continued*

Sam Feinstein (*Art Digest,* March 15, 1954) found the pieces both simple and charming, but thought "their simplicity is too obvious," and "their charm, a little pat." Among the works singled out for special comment were *Children by the Sea, People in a Wind* (1950), *Friends Walking* (1952), and *Figure with a Square Head* (1953).

As early as 1952, when Armitage saw his work at the Venice Biennale, he reportedly began to feel that his slender, lateral images were too limited. "I had been discovering contemporary architecture at the time," he has stated (New York *Times,* April 3, 1956), "and I was fascinated by the way it opened out—with the core of the building visible and then the glass extending it. I liked the way the structure was apparent and I tried to do that with my flat sculptures. But then, later, I felt I needed to find something more plastic, more sensuous." He started then to work out the more bulky figures of his recent style, turning to clay to allow himself more freedom and to preserve the spontaneity of his touch. Still primarily concerned with interpreting attitudes of the human figure, he developed "unique conventions, squaring off bodies to suggest weight and making slender, aggressive limbs to suggest the thrust of gesture."

The critics noted this change of style in Armitage's second one-man exhibition in New York. The show, which was made up of thirteen sculptures dating from 1952 to 1956, opened at the Bertha Schaefer Gallery in March 1956, at which time the artist paid his first visit to the United States.

Reviewing the show for the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 1, 1956), Emily Genauer said: "Armitage used to weld his sculptures into thin lines and strings because he was . . . primarily interested in circumscribing and animating space. Now he models his pieces in plaster or terra cotta and then casts them in bronze. Most are strange, pot-bellied figures standing on stick legs and topped by pin heads, their ropy extremities pushing out from a round core instead of shooting, lariat fashion, through space." Robert M. Coates (*New Yorker,* April 7, 1956) observed that *The Sentinels, Standing Women,* and *Standing Figure* (all from 1955) possessed an "aura of the enigmatic and unworldly," which he felt was derived from the contrast between the sculptor's "almost puritanical reticence" and "the savage forthrightness" of the totemic images that make up his main influence.

The artist has supported himself mainly by teaching. He taught sculpture at the Bath Academy of Art, in Corsham, from 1947 to 1954. Since that time, he has been attached to Leeds University, which awarded him the Gregory Fellowship in Sculpture in 1954.

Among the group shows in which Armitage participated in 1953 were "Tendances de la Peinture et de la Sculpture Britannique Contemporaine" at the Galerie de France in Paris; 9th Salon de Mai in Paris; 2d International Exhibition of Open-Air Sculpture in Varese (Italy) and Antwerp; Industrial Design Exhibition in Zurich; and the "Sculpture in the Home" show, sponsored by the Arts Council, in London. In 1954 examples of his work were seen at the 3d International Exhibition of Open-Air Sculpture, sponsored by the London County Council, in Holland Park; a group show illustrating "aspects of the poetic principle" at the Yale University Art Gallery; and the "House of Art" exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston.

The next year his work was included in the "Young British Sculptors" show, presented at the Arts Club in Chicago; the U.N. Anniversary Exhibition at the San Francisco Museum; "The Figure in Contemporary Sculpture" at the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute; and "The New Decade" show, which opened at the Museum of Modern Art in May, and later visited museums in Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. In the fall of 1956 his work, along with that of ten other British sculptors, was seen at the Galerie Chalette in New York.

Bronzes by Armitage are represented in the collections of the Museum of Modern Art, Albright Gallery in Buffalo, Toronto Museum of Art, Galleria d'Arte Moderna, Rome, Galerie de France, and the Arts Council of Great Britain. Among the private collections in which his work is included are those of Alfred Barr, William Burden, Allan D. Emil, B. C. Gregory, Peggy Guggenheim, Sir Philip Hendy, Alfred Jaretzki, Jr., Philip C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Earle Ludgin, William L. McKim, Peter Peers, Mrs. Stanley B. Resor, Nelson Rockefeller, and Princess Zaid.

The sculptor has been described as "a genial, regular-featured man with thick, unruly hair and a lusty laugh." He insists there is no symbolism in his work and that he is just interested in forms. However, he feels that he can say more about human life through the figure and that sculpture when figurative is more complex than when it is abstract. "For me to do nonobjective sculpture is like an exercise or an escape," he has explained. He is still, he says, only just getting at what he really wants. "It is all desperately simple and natural," he has remarked. "Art for me is a selfish pleasure. All one is doing, I imagine, is satisfying oneself."

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ASAKAI, KOICHIRO (ä-sä-kī′) Mar. 15, 1906- Japanese Ambassador to the United States

Address: b. Embassy of Japan, 2514 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.; h. 2932, Minamihama, Katase-machi, Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

One of the youngest men to hold a major ambassadorship in Japanese diplomatic history, Koichiro Asakai was appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States on April 23, 1957.

Before coming to Washington, D.C., he served as Japan's Ambassador to the Philippine Islands and previously was his country's first postwar Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London.

A career diplomat, Asakai entered the Japanese Foreign Service in 1929 shortly after completing his academic education. His early assignments included tours of duty in the United Kingdom and China. Before the advent of World War II, Asakai returned to Japan. He worked in various bureaus in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and after the war's end became director of the Foreign Service Institute. Asakai has been called the "best English-speaking member of the Japanese Foreign Service" and is regarded as one of the foremost experts on economic affairs in Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Koichiro Asakai was born on March 15, 1906 in the city of Tokyo, Japan. His father, Kakichiro Asakai, was a business executive. Koichiro passed the high Civil Service examination in Japan in 1928 and was graduated from the Commercial College of Tokyo in 1929. After graduation, young Asakai entered the Foreign Service and served as a diplomatic aide in China and England. He studied at Edinburgh University in Scotland and perfected his English. He was a secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1936. Subsequently he served as chief of various sections of the same ministry. After many promotions, he was appointed dean of the Foreign Service Institute in 1949.

Asakai dealt with the U.S. occupation forces in Japan as a liaison officer and in 1951 became chief of the Japanese Government Overseas Agency in London. He was appointed in 1952 as Japan's first Envoy in London since World War II. Two years later (1954) Asakai returned to Japan to become director of the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in the spring of 1955 an alternate representative of Japan at the Bandung Conference in Indonesia.

Chosen for the post of Japanese Ambassador to the Philippine Islands in July 1956, Asakai arrived in Manila in August of that year and served in that capacity for about seven months. On April 23, 1957 the Japanese government officially appointed Asakai the new Ambassador to the United States, succeeding Masayuki Tani (see *C.B.*, May 1956) in that post.

Prior to his arrival in the United States, the Ambassador-designate declared at a meeting of the Japan-America Society in Tokyo that "relations between Tokyo and Washington [D.C.]" needed improvement. "Both Japan and the United States are called upon to make necessary adjustments to the end of establishing their relationship on a firm and enduring basis." Some of the "adjustments" Asakai referred to would include: revision of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty, acceding to Japan's claims for the return of the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands, relaxation of trade with Communist China, and the lifting of restrictions on Japanese exports to the United States. As reported in the New York *Times* (May 15, 1957), he stated: "We cannot ignore the fact that there are in Japan not a few people who are critical of American policy toward Japan."

Japanese Foreign Ministry

KOICHIRO ASAKAI

After presenting his credentials to President Eisenhower in May 1957, Asakai prepared the way for the visit of the Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi (see *C.B.*, June 1957) to the United States in June. The purpose of this visit (as announced by Kishi) was to discuss ways of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Japan.

On June 30 Asakai was interviewed on the NBC-TV program *Meet the Press*. When asked about what effect the impending withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from Japan might have on the Japanese economy, Asakai replied that Japan's economy had to be stabilized on the basis of its own resources, without relying on spending by foreign troops. "One cannot get this windfall all the time, and . . . my desire is that your country [U.S.] will spend some money in Japan to buy commodities . . . what we call offshore purchase."

Asakai, when questioned about the case of the trial of U.S. Army Specialist Third Class William S. Girard (for the alleged shooting of a Japanese woman), answered: "this question is to be decided by your Supreme Court. . . I think the Japanese government will be extremely embarrassed and I do hope this question will not interfere with diplomatic relations between the two countries." (The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that "the Administration had discretionary authority to waive jurisdiction at will, because the agreement with Japan was legally drawn, and nothing in the Constitution or the public law infringes upon it.") Asakai emphasized that the Girard case should have been reduced to the dimension it deserved, and that it was "unfortunate" that this incident

ASAKAI, KOICHIRO—*Continued*

"should arouse such emotion both in this country and in Japan, and . . . interfere with diplomatic relations between the two countries."

He also stated his government's position on recognition of Communist China to interviewers on the *Meet the Press* program. Asakai said that the maintenance and independence of the Taiwan (Formosa) government is "most essential, not only for the security of Japan, but for the security of all free nations. . ."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* (May 23, 1957) reported that Asakai stated: "of course our fundamental policy is cooperation with the United States and any trade with [Red] China would have to be within the framework of cooperation." He noted that America is an important market for Japan although the volume of trade between the two countries has not reached the prewar level. In July 1957 the Japanese government announced that it would ease its curbs on trade with Communist China, dropping 272 items from the embargo list. The official statement noted that this was necessary because of Japan's budget and employment situations. A loan of $175,000,000 from the U.S. Export-Import Bank was negotiated in the summer of 1957 toward the purchase of soybeans, cereals, raw cotton, and some other products by Japan from the United States.

On November 5, 1931 Asakai was married to Takako Dabuchi, daughter of a former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Katsuji Dabuchi. She attended Trinity College in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Asakai and their three teen-age children (there are two sons, Toshio and Kazuo, and one daughter, Akiko) are Roman Catholic, while the Ambassador is a Buddhist. A lover of sports, Asakai says of himself: "I am a sportsman. . . I was a rowing champion in school and fairly good in tennis." He shoots golf in the 90's. He speaks what he calls the "Queen's English." Koichiro Asakai has brown eyes and black hair, is five feet six inches tall, and weighs 150 pounds.

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ASSIS CHATEAUBRIAND (BANDEIRA DE MELLO, FRANCISCO DE) Apr. 10, 1891- Brazilian government official; publisher; art collector

Address: b. Diários Associados, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; h. Copa Cabana # 756, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The most important art museum south of the Rio Grande, rivaling much older established museums in Europe and the United States, was founded in São Paulo, Brazil in 1947 by Assis Chateaubriand, publisher of Diários Associados (Associated Dailies), a syndicate of newspapers and magazines, and owner of radio and television stations. The São Paulo Museum has acquired not only a representation of native Brazilian art, but also comprehensive collections covering almost the whole of Western civilization. North Americans were privileged to see seventy-five important paintings from the São Paulo collection on loan to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art from March 21 through June 2, 1957.

The publisher was educated for a career in law, but turned to writing international news during World War I and subsequently became editor in chief of *Jornal do Brasil*. In July 1924 he founded *O Jornal* in Rio de Janeiro, which became the principal metropolitan daily in his publishing empire, the largest of its kind in South America. He also launched a campaign for training Brazilian pilots and put aircraft at their disposal to cover distances not reached by rail or road. He entered politics, and since 1924 has held office as Senator from Maranhão. Early in 1957 he was appointed as Brazil's Ambassador to London.

Francisco de Assis Chateaubriand Bandeira de Mello, son of Francisco and Carmen Bandeira de Mello, was born in Umbuzeiro, Paraíba, Brazil on April 10, 1891. His father was the founder of a school in Pernambuco named after Vicomte François René de Chateaubriand, French author and statesman. Before his son was born the school was so popular that Bandeira de Mello was called Chateaubriand and adopted the name. Assis was added in honor of the Italian city Assisi, birthplace of his patron saint, St. Francis.

Young Francisco received his early education at his father's school, then attended high school in Recife, capital of Pernambuco. He wrote two books while in high school which were published in Recife, *Em Defensa do Senhor Oliveira* (in defense of a local hero, 1910) and *A Morte Polidez* (Death of Good Manners, 1911). He was graduated in 1913 and entered the Law School of the University of Recife. By the time he received his LL.B. degree in 1916, he had four more books to his credit. Two were related to law and world politics: *O Conceito do direito* (1915), *Interdicto Uti possidetis* (1915), *A Allemanha* (1921), *Terra deshumana —A Vocação revolucionaria do presidente Arthur Bernardes*. He continued at the law school as a teacher of Roman law until after he received his doctorate.

During and after World War I he was affiliated with *Correio da Manhã* in Rio de Janeiro and contributed many articles on foreign news. In 1919 he became editor in chief of *Jornal do Brasil* and toured Europe to study political and economic conditions. His analyses also appeared in *Correio da Manhã*, *La Nación* in Buenos Aires and several other foreign newspapers.

He practiced law from 1921 to July 1924 when he gave it up to establish *O Jornal* in Rio de Janeiro, the first of his chain of dailies. In the same year, he was elected as Senator from Maranhão. In 1930 he took an active part in the revolt that first brought to power the late President Getulio Vargas (see *C.B.*, May 1951; obituary, October 1954).

Other newspapers in the major cities and large towns of Brazil were acquired by Assis Chateaubriand and as these proved successful, he added magazines and radio stations. He also invested in textile and patent medicine factories. He was the first journalist to acquire a private plane, and in 1941 he initiated a successful campaign for national aviation by training pilots and obtaining planes for them to traverse long distances into the interior of Brazil impossible to reach by other means of transportation.

The Senator's rapidly increasing communications network enabled him to put through other far-reaching developments. By the time he had twenty-eight newspapers, sixteen radio stations, and five magazines in 1947, his attention turned to art. *Newsweek* related that Chatô (as Assis Chateaubriand is popularly called) "cajoled the Brazilian Senate into three sessions to discuss the founding of a national museum." His colleagues agreed that Brazil had few art treasures, but no state funds were available. Some friends joined Chatô and with donations that amounted to $12,000,000 he chose Pier Maria Bardi, an Italian journalist and art expert, to organize a museum.

Alfred Frankfurter in his article "Record Riches: Brazil's 6 Years" (*Art News,* December 1953) told how Assis Chateaubriand had built a thirty-four-story skyscraper in São Paulo in 1947, headquarters of his many enterprises, and how he made his first contacts with art. "He had seen the clever intertwining of art with business on his visits to North America, and he is said to have been especially impressed with the gifts of the S. H. Kress Foundation not only to the National Gallery in Washington but also to museums in those regions where S. H. Kress & Company conduct retail stores. Senator Chateaubriand assigned one floor of his skyscraper to the Museu de Arte. Wisely sensitive to his countrymen's complete innocence of the great art of the world, he insisted from the start on *didacticos*—composite panels illustrating, through reproductions of famous works, the history of styles and techniques through the ages of painting. Classes in painting, sculpture, commercial art; in music, drama, ballet; for adults and children [were organized]. In 1950 the Museu was formally opened by Nelson Rockefeller. Today the elevators take crowds up to the . . . four floors that the Museu occupies at least until eleven o'clock every evening."

P. M. Bardi, curator of the São Paulo Museum, described in *Art News* (March 1957) some of the methods employed by Assis Chateaubriand in assembling the collection of paintings: "He recruited his numerous friends, obtained the support of the municipality, and the state and federal governments. He also had the idea of using publicity methods for increasing the museum's collections: to celebrate the acquisition of new paintings, receptions were given in some of the finest houses of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, even in foreign embassies, and occasionally on outlying *fazendas,* which the precious cargoes of Rembrandts, Frans Hals and Degas reached after long hours of flight over impenetrable forests. Without the journalist's flair, energy and the public spirit of this man (who once bought a thousand aircraft to present to his country's flying clubs), the Museum of São Paulo would not exist."

Latin American Reports, Inc.

ASSIS CHATEAUBRIAND

With the expansion of Assis Chateaubriand's publishing empire, his radio and television programs publicized the museum and attracted more donors. In 1953 and 1954 the museum circulated its European paintings in a series of exhibitions in Paris, London, Milan, Berne, Brussels, Utrecht, and Düsseldorf. When the Arts Council arranged for a selection of seventy-seven of these paintings to be shown at the Tate Gallery in London, Alan Clutton-Brock (*Christian Science Monitor,* July 17, 1954) commented that although it was known that the São Paulo Museum of Art had been buying important pictures in England and on the Continent, it scarcely seemed possible that so many masterpieces could have been collected within seven years. Nearly all had been purchased as gifts to the museum by more than 300 donors. Among the paintings mentioned were an exceptional one by Sir Joshua Reynolds—his group portrait of the children of Edward Holden Cruttenden with a young Indian girl—and four portraits by Goya, including two of his best. Renoir's large *Baigneuse au Griffon* was said to be "perhaps the finest of the French pictures."

When the Senator was elected on August 31, 1955 to fill the chair left vacant by President Vargas' death in Brazil's Academy of Letters, Diários Associados controlled thirty-four newspapers, twenty-five magazines, twenty-six radio stations and three TV stations. A special exhibition of some of the São Paulo Museum's collection of European masterpieces was held at the residence of President Juscelino Kubitschek (see *C.B.,* April 1956) during the week of his

ASSIS CHATEAUBRIAND—*Continued*

inauguration. Several paintings by Toulouse-Lautrec from the collection were loaned by the museum to the Museum of Modern Art in New York in the spring of 1956.

The Senator returned to New York with an entourage of thirty-seven guests and employees for the loan exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art which opened on March 21, 1957. Emily Genauer (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 26, 1957) called attention to a "beautiful, curiously arresting small *Resurrection* by Raphael; . . . a magnificent small *Saint Jerome* by Andrea Mantegna . . . and one of the most beautiful El Grecos to be shown in New York in years, an *Annunciation.*" Among the outstanding masterpieces previously on view and sale in New York galleries were Cézanne's *Paul Alexis Reading to Emile Zola,* Vuillard's *Flowered Dress,* Renoir's double portrait of two little girls in lace dresses, *Rose and Blue,* and Toulouse-Lautrec's *The Sofa.*

Newsweek (April 1, 1957) reported that although Museum director Bardi was relied upon to set policy and scout for paintings, the final decisions were made by Assis Chateaubriand. The occasions when he buys have become legendary throughout the art world because of his zest. In a matter of minutes, he has been known to spend several hundred thousand dollars. Once when he learned that a painting by Sir Winston Churchill was on sale at Christie's in London, the Senator flew to the auction and bought it. Churchill was said to be rather angry, but curious to learn the identity of the buyer. When the two met, and before Churchill could say a word, the Senator presented him with the Order of the Vaquero (cowhand). Churchill accepted the decoration only to learn that the Senator had invented it for the Parisian *couturière* Schiaparelli. The incident amused both men.

Assis Chateaubriand was married and he has one daughter, Teresa. He is of medium height and build, has dark hair mixed with gray and dark eyes. He is of the Roman Catholic faith, and is a member of the Social Democrat political party. In January 1957 he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James and takes over the post in June.

Alfred Frankfurter, editor of *Art News* (December 1953), paid tribute to Senator Assis Chateaubriand for building an art museum "from scratch" and acquiring famous European paintings—"every one of them a first-class work." The curator of paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Theodore Rousseau, Jr., who arranged the loan exhibit there, said: "What Assis Chateaubriand has bought is worthy of the famous and time-honored museums in the great capitals of the world."

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AVEROFF-TOSITSAS, EVANGELOS

Apr. 17, 1910- Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs; economist

Address: b. c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Athens, Greece

Named Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Greek Cabinet on May 28, 1956, Evangelos Averoff-Tositsas has been the spokesman for the Greek delegation at the United Nations in the dispute with Britain over Cyprus. He succeeded Spyros Theotokis in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Constantine E. Karamanlis (see *C.B.*, May 1956) at a time when the Cyprus issue of "self-determination" and Enosis (union with Greece) by the Cypriots was attracting world-wide attention.

Averoff-Tositsas began his career as a journalist, specializing in economic subjects for a Lausanne, Switzerland newspaper and contributing to several Athens daily papers. He entered politics in 1946, was elected to the Greek Parliament, and later held several Cabinet posts. In the general election of February 1956 he headed the National Radical Union ticket in Ioannina, and after being elected from that constituency to Parliament, he was appointed as Minister of Agriculture.

Evangelos Averoff-Tositsas was born on April 17, 1910 in Trikkala, Thessaly, Greece, the son of Anastasious and Efthymia (Tositsas) Averoff. His paternal grandfather, the late George Averoff, was a well-known philanthropist who contributed large sums of money to charitable causes and building improvements and made possible the Athens Stadium. The Tositsas family were also well known.

Evangelos attended public school in Athens before studying at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland. He was graduated *summa cum laude* from the School of Political, Legal and Economic Sciences in 1930, where he had specialized in economics. For several years he remained in Lausanne working as a journalist for *Gazette de Lausanne.* Many of his articles also appeared regularly in several of the Athens' dailies.

His book *Union Douanière Balkanique,* with a preface written by Edouard Herriot, was published in French and Greek in 1933. It was a treatise that recommended the union of the Balkan countries. For his numerous articles on economics, he was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Lausanne. His second book, *Contributions to the Investigation of Greece's Population Problems,* was written after his return to Greece and published in Athens in 1939. It was awarded a prize by the Academy of Athens.

As a result of his patriotic activities in Epirus and Thessaly during the Axis occupation of Greece in World War II, Averoff-Tositsas was arrested by the Italians and sent to a concentration camp in northern Italy, where he spent eighteen months as a prisoner. He escaped from the camp at the time of Italy's capitulation. Until the end of the war, he remained in Italy working clandestinely in behalf of Greek and Allied prisoners.

After the war the Greek government awarded him the honorary rank of commander in the Royal Hellenic Navy and he was appointed director of repatriation of hostages at the Greek Embassy in Rome. While in Italy, he studied agricultural economics.

Joining the Liberal party in 1946, he was nominated a candidate and elected to Parliament the same year. His first Cabinet post was as Minister of Supply in Premier Themistocles Sophoulis' government in 1948. Later he was Minister of National Economy and then Minister of Commerce. In the Cabinet appointed by Premier Nicholas Plastiras in October 1951, Averoff-Tositsas served as Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

At the request of King Paul, Karamanlis formed a caretaker's government in October 1955, and the Premier subsequently organized the pro-Western National Radical Union. Averoff-Tositsas, as head of this party's ticket in Ioannina, was elected to Parliament in the general election of February 19, 1956 and was later named Minister of Agriculture.

After the appointment of Averoff-Tositsas as Minister of Foreign Affairs in May 1956, Greek newspapers hailed him as favoring a stronger policy on the Cyprus problem. It was noted in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (May 29, 1956) that as a protest against the hanging of a young "terrorist" gunman on Cyprus, he had returned the medals given to him by Great Britain.

Cyprus, once part of the Ottoman Empire, was ceded to Britain by Turkey in 1878. Annexation by Britain in 1914 was recognized at the Lausanne Convention in 1923, to which Greece was a signatory. Of its approximately 500,000 natives, some 100,000 are of Turkish ancestry and 400,000 of Greek descent. The Ethnarch of the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios III (see *C.B.*, May 1956), has been the acknowledged leader of Enosis (union with Greece movement) since 1950. A crisis developed when the Archbishop was deported by British authorities on March 9, 1956 to an island in the Indian Ocean, charged with "actively supporting terrorism and violence" (New York *Times*, March 10, 1956). Riots in Greece and Cyprus followed his deportation. When installed as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Averoff-Tositsas said that one of his first goals would be to obtain the Archbishop's liberation. On March 28, 1957 Britain released Makarios with the proviso that he not return to Cyprus at this time.

According to John Rigos (*Christian Science Monitor*, July 3, 1956), Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri T. Shepilov's visit to Greece in June was a failure for those who expected "impressive results." The Soviet invitation for the Greek Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs to visit the U.S.S.R. was politely brushed aside. Reporting from Athens, Rigos further observed that "the Greek government was unwilling to jeopardize its position in the Western bloc. Belief here is that only as a strong partner in the North Atlantic Treaty alliance can Greece achieve self-determination for Cyprus."

Upon Averoff-Tositsas' arrival in New York in November 1956 to attend the U.N. General Assembly, he stated that Greece had not raised the question of self-determination for the Cypriots, but had sought to settle the matter by direct conferences with Britain and would pursue the question in the U.N. on the appeal made by Cyprus.

EVANGELOS AVEROFF-TOSITSAS

Discussion of the Cyprus issue was postponed by the U.N. General Assembly's Political Committee because of the Suez crisis, and Averoff-Tositsas returned to Greece. Early in December Karamanlis and Averoff-Tositsas paid a three-day visit to Belgrade to discuss the Balkan Pact with President Marshal Tito. The pact links Yugoslavia indirectly with NATO through its two NATO members, Greece and Turkey, who are at odds over the Cyprus issue.

A new constitution for Cyprus was drawn up in 1956 by Lord Radcliffe, British jurist, who had arbitrated the border between India and Pakistan in 1947. *Time* (December 31, 1956) pointed out that while giving control of domestic affairs to a Cypriot legislature, the constitution "would leave ultimate power" in the hands of Britain. Averoff-Tositsas "denounced the British plan as 'illiberal and undemocratic' and angrily pressed Greece's demand for a U.N. debate on self-determination for Cyprus."

He returned to the United Nations on January 15, 1957 to help draft resolutions to the General Assembly's Political Committee asking for the rights of the Cypriots to make application for self-determination. A Greek resolution presented in February called for a seven-nation fact-finding committee to investigate the Cyprus problem and report back to the General Assembly in the next session. Commander Allan Noble, head of the British delegation, appealed to the U.N. to halt Greece's support of terrorism on Cyprus. Averoff-Tositsas denied that his government had supplied arms to Cypriot "patriots," whom the British call "terrorists." (Texts of the British and Greek resolutions were published in the New York *Times*, February 19, 1957.)

Subsequently V. K. Krishna Menon of India introduced a resolution which expressed the

AVEROFF-TOSITSAS, EVANGELOS —*Continued*

"hope" that a "peaceful, domestic and just solution" would be found and negotiations resumed. The compromise resolution, with the backing of the Latin-American and Asian-African groups and NATO powers, was unanimously adopted. Afghanistan and Panama abstained. The resolution would permit the resumption of direct talks between British, Greek and Turkish representatives (New York *Times*, February 23, 1957).

Evangelos Averoff-Tositsas and his wife Dina have two daughters, Natalie and Tatiana. The family belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. He is of medium height and build, and has dark-brown hair and brown eyes. Besides his native language, he speaks fluent English, French, and Italian. He is a member of the Athens Club in Greece.

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International Who's Who, 1956

AWOLOWO, OBAFEMI *See* Ahmadu, Alhaji, Sardauna of Sokoto

AYDELOTTE, FRANK Oct. 16, 1880-Dec. 17, 1956 Educator; director emeritus of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, which he had headed from 1939 to 1947; president of Swarthmore College at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania for nineteen years; Rhodes Scholar; author of *Elizabethan Rogues and Vagabonds* (1913); *College English* (a textbook, 1913); *The Oxford Stamp and Other Essays* (1917). See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 D 18 '56

AZIKIWE, NNAMDI *See* Ahmadu, Alhaji, Sardauna of Sokoto

BACHARACH, BERT(RAM MARK) Mar. 10, 1898- Men's fashion columnist; author

Address: b. 681 5th Ave., New York 22; h. 440 E. 56th St., New York 22

Widely referred to as "the number one men's fashion authority," Bert Bacharach is a syndicated columnist, editor and fashion consultant, and the author of *Bert Bacharach's Book for Men* and *Right Dress: Success Through Better Grooming*. Whereas a decade ago fashions for men were conservative and static, a renaissance in this field has brought color and informality into men's wear. To this development Bacharach has made a significant contribution.

Formerly men's fashion editor of *Pic* and *Collier's* magazines, Bacharach now writes a column, "Stag Lines—the Column for Men," which appears in eighty-six newspapers throughout the United States, giving him what is reported to be the largest circulation of any writer in his field. He is now the men's fashion editor of *True* magazine. He has had his own radio program for fourteen years, has appeared on television, writes special feature articles for newspapers all over the country, and he has merchandised ties and luggage under his name. One wall of his office is completely covered by plaques and awards received from the men's wear industry.

Bertram Mark Bacharach was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on March 10, 1898, son of Max and Rose (Goldsmith) Bacharach. He grew up in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he attended high school, and was a lifeguard for two summers. He entered Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, but left after two years to enlist in the U.S. Marine Corps in World War I. After a year's service, during which he attained the rank of second lieutenant, Bacharach returned to V.M.I. where he won letters in football, baseball, track, basketball and swimming. He was named All-Southern player in basketball for two years.

After his graduation from V.M.I. in 1920, Bacharach took a job in a Baltimore (Maryland) department store. He was making $20 a week and paying $25 for room and board, so he played professional football and basketball to supplement his income. Then he worked as a buyer and merchandise manager of men's wear in Saks Fifth Avenue, New York; L. Bamberger & Company, Newark, New Jersey; and Woolf Brothers, Kansas City, Missouri. When the depression began in late 1929 he returned to New York City jobless. However, he soon started a men's wear trade paper called *Buyers' Outlook*, and met with such success that he has been writing ever since. In 1933 he started to write a column for the *Daily News Record* and *Men's Wear* magazine and the following year became editor and co-publisher of the *Men's Apparel Reporter*.

While earning a reputation as writer and authority in the men's fashion field, Bacharach continued his interest in sports. He started the Palm Beach Round-Robin Golf Tournament in 1938, New York's only major professional tournament, which he managed for five years. He staged three all-sports carnivals at the Polo Grounds in New York City for various charities. During World War II Bacharach served as a civilian consultant to the U.S. Army Air Forces at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio, worked at the Stage Door Canteen, and visited hospitals in the New York area for the American Theatre Wing. He raised $10,000 for the Army and Navy relief funds, and sold $5,000,000 in war bonds at fund-raising events.

During these years, Bacharach was a consultant on public relations for Macy's, and since that time has periodically been an adviser for special events. He organized special promotional campaigns for the men's belt industry, the hat industry and the entire men's wear trade. Bacharach was one of the first in the nation to have his own sponsored television show, a half-hour weekly program on DuMont in the spring of 1946. It was a television adaptation of his radio program formerly presented over the ABC network, which was called *Letter* *to Your Serviceman,* with John David, Inc., clothiers, as sponsor. Many of today's TV personalities made their first video appearance on that show, Bacharach reports.

About 1947 he became men's fashion editor for *Pic,* serving for three years; in September 1948, he began a five-year stint in the same capacity at *Collier's.* When he joined *Collier's,* Bacharach already was director of promotion for the Hat Research Foundation, was broadcasting weekly over station WJZ, writing newspaper and trade magazine columns, counseling Wallachs, Inc., clothiers, on fashions, and conducting his own publicity business. "Stag Lines—the Column for Men" first appeared as a syndicated column in 1951.

He was awarded first honors in 1949 by the Associated Men's Wear Retailers of New York, as the "outstanding citizen of the men's apparel industry," and in the same year he was chosen as the outstanding man in the men's wear industry by the Retail Men's Wear Association of Canada, and presented its first annual trophy. In 1952 the entire men's wear industry gave him an "appreciation dinner" at which he received scrolls, plaques and awards from fourteen trade associations.

His first book of fashion, *Bert Bacharach's Book for Men* (A.S. Barnes) was written in 1953. Bacharach's second book, *Right Dress: Success Through Better Grooming* (A.S. Barnes), appeared in 1955. He was called "the spokesman for men's fashions" by Edward R. Murrow on his *Person to Person* CBS-TV show on October 14, 1955. *Men's Corner,* Bacharach's own radio program, was heard over the Mutual Broadcasting System on Fridays at 10 P.M. during 1957. He has also been a regular commentator on *Weekday* on the NBC radio network.

Ties "by Bert Bacharach" have been advertised by many stores throughout the country, and a new line of lightweight luggage, "Male Bags—by Bert Bacharach," was introduced in the fall of 1956. In addition to his syndicated column, Bacharach writes seasonal men's fashion articles in newspapers including the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* New York *Herald Tribune,* Denver *Post* and Los Angeles *Times.* For the past two years he has contributed articles on men's apparel for the Grolier Society's *The Story of Our Time.*

Bacharach admits that he was not the first authority on men's fashions, naming Oscar E. Schoeffler of *Esquire* magazine as the dean. Today sixteen major consumer magazines report on men's wear; some sixty major newspapers publish men's fashion sections periodically through the year, and more than 100 papers run weekly syndicated columns on men's apparel.

Bacharach has advocated comfort, common sense and variety in men's fashions, but even when discussing the discomforts of scorching summer weather, he does not recommend sacrificing appearance for comfort. In *Collier's* (May 27, 1950), he noted that "discarding ties, coats and other items of apparel probably means only a sacrifice in appearance." Bacharach offered instead "diaphanous" fabrics, washable cottons, porous and bulkless suits, the "vanishing band" shirt and perforated shoes. All of this, he emphasized, was being done "in a rugged, masculine way." In other articles he has come out strongly for color in men's apparel such as in "It's Color from Head to Toe," *Collier's* (April 8, 1950). In another *Collier's* article (September 1, 1951), entitled "America's Million Best-dressed Men," he suggested that college men, who years before were the undisputed pace setters and responsible for such classics as gray flannel slacks, camel's hair polo coats and collar-attached shirts, were again taking the lead, fashionwise. "But do not expect innovations of radical nature or anything garish," he warned. "Your college man has good taste and except for occasional items . . . he proceeds along conservative lines."

BERT BACHARACH

Bert Bacharach is six feet two inches tall. He was married to the former Irma Freeman of Atlantic City, a portrait painter, on October 24, 1925. They have a son, Burt, a musician and composer-arranger. Still an avid sports fan, Bacharach has limited his activities to being a spectator in recent years. He enjoys swimming, walking and reading.

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BACON, FRANCIS 1910- British painter

Address: c/o Hanover Gallery, 32A St. George St., London W. 1, England

"The art of Francis Bacon," one critic has observed, "is introspective, violent, and motivated by a frightening psychological torment." The contorted portraits, macabre figures, mysterious animals, and nameless terrors that he depicts in his canvases have earned him the reputation of being "the most discussed young-

Sam Hunter

FRANCIS BACON

er painter in Britain today." Bacon has been called "the interpreter of our contemporary nightmare," and he himself has reportedly said that his aim is to record our epoch's hysteria. What gives his work its value, in the opinion of David Sylvester (*Listener,* January 3, 1952) is that he has "distilled the essence of human agony and presented it in a perfectly matter-of-fact way."

Until about 1945 Bacon was virtually unknown as a painter. By 1956 he had had eight solo shows in London, and his paintings were represented in several museums and a number of private collections. His work concluded the chronologically arranged panorama of British painting seen at the Museum of Modern Art (New York) in the fall of 1956.

Francis Bacon was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1910. (He reportedly "neither knows nor cares" whether he is a descendant of the famous British philosopher of the same name.) He spent his youth in Ireland and then moved to England. He began to paint in 1929, is practically self-taught and was influenced by the neo-romanticists. In 1933 he painted a semi-abstract *Crucifixion*—a theme that was to continue to preoccupy him—and in 1937 he completed a surrealist *Seated Figure.* Between 1930 and 1945 his pictures were occasionally seen at group exhibitions, but he was not widely known.

Bacon has destroyed most of his work prior to 1945, the year from which his reputation dates. When his *Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion* (1945) were displayed at the Lefevre Galleries in London, *Art News and Review* reported that "there was a general feeling that here was a new, original talent." James Thrall Soby has stated in the *Saturday Review* (November 7, 1953) that Bacon's work at this time reflected the influence of Graham Sutherland ("particularly in his use of lurid, sulphurous colors"); perhaps that of Matta ("in their cruel, distraught forms"); and Picasso of the late 1930's and early 1940's, "in which a raging, distortional fantasy makes itself felt."

According to Soby, Bacon began in 1946 to create a chimerical imagery "for which no parallels can be found in the art of the present or the past." One of the several large compositions he painted in that year was called *Figure in a Landscape* and depicted a man without a head seated before a barred contraption that seems to have a machine gun mounted on it. Even more celebrated is the picture at first entitled *Man with Microphones* (now simply called *Painting*).

Here the man's face has no features except for a gaping mouth. Over his head is an umbrella; he is surrounded by butchered sides of beef; and he crouches before a battery of microphones. To Soby, this image's satirical impact was "unforgettable," its technical richness "superb," and he believed it announced "the arrival of a first-rate talent."

Preoccupied with the problem of capturing the significant instant of action and gesture, Bacon has since 1946 often used news photographs as the source material for the imagery in his paintings. He paints human figures in casual, transitory positions, as in a candid camera shot; using a color range restricted predominantly to grays and blacks, and giving the surface of his paint a mat haziness, he gives the illusion of motion with double exposure, out-of-focus, and blurred effects.

The first one-man show of Bacon's work was held at the Hanover Gallery in London in November-December 1949. It consisted of twelve pictures, including six *Heads* (1948-49), *Study for a Portrait* (a screaming man imprisoned in a glass case), and *Study for a Figure* (a man disappearing behind a curtain), both of 1949. The critics were sharply divided in their estimate of these controversial works. Robert Melville (*Horizon*) praised Bacon as "probably the only important painter of our time who is exclusively preoccupied with man." On the other hand, Patrick Heron (*New Statesman and Nation*) considered Francis Bacon "an artist who employs a not insensitive but nonetheless slapdash imitation of an old-fashioned technique to portray figures conceived according to an exhausted and discredited modern surrealist formula."

Bacon's second solo exhibition was presented at the Hanover Gallery in September 1950. The outstanding items in his third show, which opened at the Hanover Gallery in December 1951, were three variations on the theme of Velázquez, celebrated *Portrait of Pope Innocent X.* The pictures in this series (there are now over ten) all retain certain features of the Velázquez portrait, but the facial expression of the prelate moves from lifeless immobility to frenzy.

During 1952 Bacon traveled in South Africa and Kenya, and this new locale was reflected in the large untitled canvases shown at the Hanover Gallery in December of that year. Robert Melville (*Architectural Review*) summed up the ostensible subjects of the pictures as follows: "an elephant crosses a river in the evening light . . . a Negro squats in tall grass, a rhinoceros pretends not to be peering at us, pariah dogs cross flower beds and geometrical shadows."

Bacon made his American debut with a one-man show of thirteen paintings at the Durlacher Gallery in New York in October-November 1953. "Bacon has stated the case for post-war European despair with a vehemence and originality that should earn him a permanent place among contemporary Cassandras," wrote Sam Hunter (*Art Digest,* October 15, 1953). On the other hand, James Fitzsimmons (*Arts and Architecture*) found him "a gifted, facile artist with a regrettable taste for madness in its more theatrical manifestations." Also in November 1953 an exhibition of recent work by Bacon was displayed in London at the Beaux Arts Gallery.

At the twenty-seventh Venice Biennale in 1954, Bacon shared with Ben Nicholson and Lucien Freud the honor of representing Great Britain. Thirteen of Bacon's canvases were shown there in the British Pavilion. New paintings by Bacon, six of them variations on the theme of a well-dressed politician or tycoon sitting in his office, were presented at the Hanover Gallery in June-July of 1954. And in October of that year his *Man with Chicken Bone, Man Screaming* (both 1953) and *Man with Dog, Man Trapped* (both 1954) were exhibited, along with paintings by William Scott and sculpture by Barbara Hepworth, at the Martha Jackson Gallery in New York.

A retrospective exhibition of fourteen of Bacon's pictures, selected by Peter Watson from private collections, opened at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London in January 1955. Commenting on the show for *Art News and Review,* Lawrence Alloway believed that "the invasion of privacy and what is seen" was Bacon's topic, and this he mounted "in a rhetorical traditional format." Later, in June-July of that year, Bacon exhibited new work at the Hanover Gallery. In the opinion of Robert Melville, Bacon's two small studies of heads, based on William Blake's life mask, were among his finest achievements.

Four of Bacon's oils were displayed in "The New Decade" show, which was seen at the Museum of Modern Art during the summer of 1955, and later was sent to museums in Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Examples of his work are to be found in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art; Tate Gallery in London; National Gallery of Victoria in Melbourne; and the Contemporary Art Society in London.

The British artist has been described bv Soby as mild in manner and appearance. He divides his time between his studio-home on the edge of South Kensington in London and the Riviera. According to report, when he sells a picture, he departs with the proceeds for the gambling halls of Monte Carlo, to try out a self-invented system for breaking the bank. He paints very rapidly, usually on the unprimed side of large canvases. Making no preliminary sketches, he starts a picture with a loaded one-inch brush, and almost the entire work is executed with broad strokes, the paint being applied very thinly. His known works are few in number, because self-criticism prompts him to destroy most of his canvases (one critic has estimated 90 per cent). *Time* stated that by 1949 he had destroyed some 700 paintings, and Sam Hunter has related how Bacon once recovered one of his finished works from its owner for modifications and promptly destroyed it. Most of his paintings are called "studies," because he considers none of them definitive. "Painting," he has remarked, "is a mysterious and continual struggle with chance."

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BADOGLIO, PIETRO Sept. 28, 1871- Oct. 31, 1956 Former Premier of Italy (1943-44); conqueror of Ethiopia (1936); chief of general staff (army, navy, air) and Field Marshal (1925-40); created Marchese del Sabotino in 1929; governor-general of Libya (1928-33); named Duca d'Addis Ababa in 1936; after resignation of Benito Mussolini in July 1943 formed a new government; with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, signed Italian military armistice in September 1943. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 N 1 '56

BAKER, NINA BROWN Dec. 31, 1888- Sept. 1, 1957 Author; her first books were mystery stories for girls; wrote biographies for children, the subjects included Simón Bolívar and Sun Yat-sen; for adult reading wrote *Cyclone in Calico;* reviewed children's books. See *Current Biography* (Yrbk) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 S 3 '57

BARBIERI, FEDORA (bär-bē-âr'ē fȧ-dō'rä) June 4, 1919- Italian opera singer

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, 147 W. 39th St., New York 18, N.Y.

The large, opulent voice of the mezzo-soprano Fedora Barbieri has won her critical acclaim in her native Italy, in South America, and in the United States. Since 1950 Madame Barbieri has been a member of the Metropolitan Opera company in New York, where she is best known for her interpretations of the roles of Azucena in *Il Trovatore,* Amneris in *Aïda,* and Adalgisa in *Norma.*

At the opening night of the seventy-second season of the Metropolitan Opera in New York on October 29, 1956, Madame Barbieri sang Adalgisa in the gala performance of *Norma* which marked the Metropolitan debut of Maria Callas in the title role. According to

FEDORA BARBIERI

the New York *Times* (October 30, 1956), in the curtain calls which the mezzo shared with Madame Callas and the tenor Mario del Monaco, "the plaudits seemed to be impartially divided."

Fedora Barbieri was born in Trieste, Italy on June 4, 1919, daughter of Rafaele and Ida Barbieri. Her parents owned a shop in Trieste in which Fedora worked as a young girl. While she worked, she sang, and one day a customer in the shop admired her voice and suggested that she study singing. At eighteen she began serious vocal training. For two years she studied in Trieste with Maestro Bugamelli. Then she spent nine months studying with Maestro Luigi Toffolo.

The young singer made her first public appearance as a soloist in the Church of San Giusto in Trieste, where she had been baptized. She won a scholarship to the Centro Amiamento Teatro Lirico in Florence, where, in addition to receiving voice training from Giacomo Armani, she learned stagecraft from his wife, the soprano Giulia Tess.

On November 4, 1940 Fedora Barbieri made her debut in professional opera at the Teatro Comunale in Florence, singing Fidalma in *Il Matrimonio Segreto.* On the next night she sang her first Azucena and on the following night she repeated Fidalma. Having won recognition for her mastery of these difficult roles, Madame Barbieri moved forward rapidly in her career. In the 1941-42 season she sang with the opera company of the Teatro Reale in Rome, where she opened the season singing in Alfano's *Don Juan.* One year later she made her debut at La Scala in Milan, singing Meg in Verdi's *Falstaff.*

After a year's leave of absence from the opera stage, Madame Barbieri returned in 1945 to sing Amneris in *Aïda* at the Teatro Verdi in Florence. There followed five years of work in Italy, England, and in South America. In December 1946 she sang the leading mezzo-soprano role in Verdi's *Nabucco* at the opening of the rebuilt La Scala opera house, which had been badly damaged by bombing during World War II. She appeared at the Teatro Comunale in Florence in 1949 in the title part of Monteverdi's *Orfeo.*

Making her first visit to England with La Scala company in 1950, she was heard in Verdi's Requiem Mass and as Mistress Quickly in *Falstaff.* "Her voice, of a fine quality, is well suited to the fiercely dramatic mezzo-soprano parts of Verdi and is also capable of a majestic calm" (*Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians,* 1955, edited by Eric Blom).

Madame Barbieri was engaged to sing at the Metropolitan Opera in New York in 1950. Her entry into the United States was briefly delayed in October 1950 when a large number of incoming European aliens were detained at Ellis Island under the terms of the Internal Security Act. The singer's arrival was held up because she had answered "yes" when asked by immigration authorities if an Italian school she had once attended was Fascist. She denied, however, that she had ever had any affiliation with the Fascist party and she was granted permission to enter the country.

For her debut at the Metropolitan, in a performance that opened the 1950-51 season, Madame Barbieri sang Princess Eboli in Verdi's *Don Carlos.* The critics judged her "a forceful singer" (*New Yorker,* November 18, 1950). Irving Kolodin in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (November 18, 1950) wrote that she "has a flaming temperament and a decidedly interesting vocal instrument."

In this same season Fedora Barbieri sang Azucena in Verdi's *Il Trovatore.* Most of the critics consider this role her most impressive achievement, both musically and dramatically. Louis Biancolli, in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* commented upon "the massive impact of her voice and interpretation."

Other roles in which Madame Barbieri has won praise are Amneris in *Aïda* and Laura in Ponchielli's *La Gioconda,* which she sang in the Metropolitan's revival of the opera in 1952. Her majestic Amneris is one of her best-known roles and she has sung it in many productions, and in three performances in the Met's 1956-57 season. For her interpretation of Amneris, Louis Biancolli in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (April 1, 1952) called her "the First Lady of the contralto wing" and compared her to the soprano Kirsten Flagstad, saying, ". . . the spacious breadth and control are the same."

In the characterization of Laura in *La Gioconda,* Madame Barbieri had what is a rare opportunity for a mezzo—a happy ending in which she marries the hero. "Laura is a part which gives the mezzo a chance to do *everything* musically," she told an interviewer (*Opera News,* December 29, 1952).

In the 1952-53 season Madame Barbieri added two roles to her Metropolitan repertory. One of these was Santuzza in *Cavalleria Rusticana,* which she sang for the first time on the West Coast in October 1952 and for which she received enthusiastic notices. In New York, however, some of the critics found her miscast. The New York *Herald Tribune's* reviewer observed (February 4, 1953): "She is not . . . a soprano, and since the role has any number of gruelling ascents into the highest vocal regions, she was often forced to pinch and whiten her tones. Once removed, however, from the top range and allowed to dwell in the middle and low registers of her plush mezzo, Miss Barbieri stood on solid ground."

On January 20, 1953 Fedora Barbieri sang her first *Carmen* at the Metropolitan. It was the first time she had performed the role in French, although she had sung it in Italian more than one hundred times in Italy and in South America. Because both the language and the Metropolitan staging of the opera were new, the singer felt that it seemed a completely new work for her. She described Carmen as "the most complex of all roles offered to the mezzo-soprano" (*Opera News,* January 26, 1953).

Howard Taubman, reviewing Madame Barbieri's Carmen in the New York *Times* (January 21, 1953), called it "an accomplishment of no low order." He found her rich contralto voice "made to order for Carmen" and said that "she sang with attention to the musical line, phrasing often with a good deal of subtlety." Lacking, however—Taubman continued—were the fire and tension that the role required.

The Metropolitan revived Bellini's *Norma,* after an absence from the repertory of nine years, in March 1954. In this new production Fedora Barbieri sang the important supporting role of Adalgisa to Zinka Milanov's Norma. The performance was generally poorly received. Robert Bagar, in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (March 10, 1954), found Madame Barbieri's voice "too heavy for many of the bravura passages."

Other critics were more favorable but thought that the entire production fell short of perfection. Jay S. Harrison in the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 10, 1954) felt that her work was impressive—". . . but 'impressive' is no praise for Barbieri. The woman is capable of greatness and that we have come to expect."

However, Madame Barbieri won an enthusiastic reception for her interpretation of this role in the 1956 season. Her Adalgisa, in support of Maria Callas' Norma, was sung, as Paul Henry Lang remarked in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 30, 1956), "with an ample voice, in fact bigger and more shining than Miss Callas'." Winthrop Sargeant in the *New Yorker* (November 10, 1956) felt, however, that "her fine voice seemed to lack focus," and other reviewers commented that at times her pitch was inexact.

Other roles which Fedora Barbieri sang in the 1956 season at the Metropolitan were Azucena and Amneris. Of the Azucena which she sang in the November 5, 1956 production of *Il Trovatore,* the New York *Times* (November 6, 1956) observed: "Her voice is a sumptuous instrument but not always used with skill. . . . She is at her best when pouring out opulent floods of tone. . ."

Madame Barbieri sings at the Metropolitan only part of every year and spends the remainder of the season touring in the United States, South America, and Europe. In 1955-56 she sang leading roles in Naples, Florence, and Rome. In the latter city, in January 1956, she sang Cornelia in Handel's opera *Giulio Cesare.* William Weaver, reviewing the performance in the *Musical Courier* (January 15, 1956), wrote, "She was of an impressive dignity and sadness and her rich mezzo was never better."

Because her voice has a range of three octaves—from low E to high C natural—Fedora Barbieri can sing a wide variety of roles, ranging from the lead in Rossini's *Cenerentola* to the choral passages of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and the Requiems of both Mozart and Verdi. She has made many operatic recordings (including two of Amneris in both the Victor and Angel recordings of *Aïda*) and has made a single record for Vox of old Italian songs and arias.

Fedora Barbieri is a brunette, five feet six inches in height, and she weighs about 160 pounds. She refuses to conform to the "prima donna" pattern of temperamental behavior. "I make friends with everybody," she told an interviewer (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* January 20, 1953). "I just couldn't sing unless in a harmonious atmosphere."

In private life she is the wife of Luigi Barlozzetti, who manages her operatic career. They were married in 1943 and have two sons, Franco, born in 1944, and Ugo, born in 1955. She likes to cook and to take care of her home and her children. Her husband describes her as "una donna di casa" (a housewife).

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BARDEEN, JOHN May 23, 1908- Physicist; electrical engineer; university professor
Address: b. c/o University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; h. 55 Greencroft, Champaign, Ill.

Co-inventors in 1948 of the transistor, which has been characterized as "a mighty mite... doing the work of the vacuum tube in nearly all phases of telephonics," Drs. John Bardeen and Walter H. Brattain, with Dr. William Shockley, were jointly awarded, for this achievement, the Nobel Prize for Physics for 1956. John Bardeen was the theoretical, and Walter Brattain the experimental physicist in charge of the key experimentation performed at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., in New Jersey for three years beginning in 1945. Since 1951 Dr. Bardeen has been a member of the physics and electrical engineering faculty of the University of Illinois.

Eldest of the three sons of Charles Russell and Althea (Harmer) Bardeen, John Bardeen was born on May 23, 1908 in Madison, Wisconsin. His father was professor of anatomy and dean of the University of Wisconsin Medical School in Madison. John's grandfather was

JOHN BARDEEN

the author and educator Charles William Bardeen. His brothers are Thomas and William Bardeen; Mrs. Helen Beech is his sister; he has a half sister, Anna.

A graduate of the Madison public school system, John received his B.S. degree in 1928 and his M.S. degree in electrical engineering in 1929, both at the University of Wisconsin. For three years beginning in 1930 Bardeen was employed in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania by the Gulf Research and Development Corporation as a geophysicist. He collaborated with L. J. Peters on papers concerning electric methods of geophysical exploration and of locating oil which appeared in the periodical *Physics* in March 1932.

Bardeen left Pittsburgh in 1933 to study at the Princeton University Graduate School in New Jersey. The holder of a Proctor fellowship, he received his Ph.D. degree in mathematics and physics from Princeton in 1936, but meanwhile had studied at Harvard University at the same time as a junior fellow of the Society of Fellows.

Appointed in 1938 to an assistant professorship in physics at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, Dr. Bardeen collaborated with J. H. Van Vleck on a paper concerning the Bloch approximation of tight binding for metallic electrons published in the *National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America Proceedings* (February 1939). He is listed in *Who Knows and What* (1954) as an authority on the theory of solid state (metals, matter, semiconductors). His main fields of research have been the theories of solid state and of matter at high pressure, and low temperature physics.

For four years beginning in 1941 Dr. Bardeen was the principal physicist at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Washington, D.C. In 1945, at the end of World War II, he became a research physicist at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., at Murray Hill, New Jersey, where as a co-worker with Doctors Walter H. Brattain and William Shockley (see *C.B.,* December 1953) he was for the next six years "primarily concerned with theoretical problems in solid state physics, including studies of semiconductor materials."

Dr. Shockley, who had joined the laboratories in 1936, had shared the industrial dream of freeing electronics from the inherent defects (short life, bulkiness, fragility and high power consumption) of the three-element vacuum tube invented in 1907 by Dr. Lee DeForest; but experimentation in this area had been discouraged, owing to the prohibitive cost of conversion.

When, however, it was discovered that vacuum tubes could not "rectify" the extremely high frequency signals of radar, Dr. Shockley advocated revival of experimentation with semiconductors, a group of materials whose electrical properties are intermediate between those of metals and insulators. (Rectifying has been defined as the transforming of an alternate current into a direct one, and, in early crystal radio sets, had been accomplished by a piece of galena with a "cat whisker" probe—technically a crystal diode. Galena rectifies because it is a semiconductor, but had early been discarded in favor of the vacuum tube, which could both rectify and amplify). In 1939 Dr. Shockley began experiments toward making a semiconductor amplify as well as rectify, but these experiments were interrupted when Shockley was assigned by the U.S. Navy in World War II as director of research for the anti-submarine warfare operations research group at Columbia University.

Returning to the Bell Laboratories in 1945, Dr. Shockley concluded that it was possible to control the supply of movable electrons inside a semiconductor by influencing them from an electric field imposed from the outside; but in actual experimentation the electrons kept getting tangled up in the surface of the material, and the results were negligible. Then (in the words of Dr. Shockley) "John Bardeen . . . proposed a theory involving surface traps to explain why the device didn't work," and this "led to more physics experiments to learn more about surface states" (*Fortune,* March 1953).

In the intensive program on the properties of germanium and silicon then undertaken under the direction of Shockley and S. O. Morgan, one group studied "the body properties of semiconductors and another [group] . . . the surface properties" (*Bell Laboratories Record,* November 1956). Bardeen was theoretical physicist and R. B. Gibney was chemist for both groups; while Dr. Brattain (a research physicist with the Bell Laboratories since 1929 and a pioneer collaborator with Dr. Shockley), led the actual physical experimentation.

The result was the invention, announced in 1948, of the "transistor" (the name is an abbreviation of "transfer" and "resistor"), a compact and rugged "point contact" device which "without vacuum, grid, plate, or cathode—and requiring only one-fiftieth the space of a vacuum tube and one-millionth the power—can perform most of its functions and even extend them." Scientific journals and works of reference credit the invention of the transistor to Bardeen and Brattain jointly, while Dr. Shockley "fathered it . . . by advancing the hypothesis and pointing the way."

The three scientists remained colleagues at the Bell Laboratories until 1951, when Bardeen was appointed professor of electrical engineering and physics at the University of Illinois in Urbana. Bardeen and Brattain were jointly honored for their work on the transistor through the award of the Stuart Ballantine Medal of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1952, the John Scott Medal in 1955 (a "major award in the field of physics"), and honorary Doctor of Science degrees from Union College and University in Schenectady, New York in 1955. Bardeen was the recipient of the American Physical Society's Oliver E. Buckley Solid State Physics Prize conferred in 1954. The award to Doctors Shockley, Bardeen and Brattain of the 1956 Nobel Prize for Physics for their "investigations on semiconductors and the discovery of the transistor effect" was announced by the Swedish Royal Academy of Science on November 1, 1956 and conferred in Stockholm in December. The prize, amounting to $38,634, was shared by the three scientists; each winner also received a diploma and a gold medal.

Professor Bardeen was associate editor of the *Physical Review* from 1949 to 1952 and resumed this position in 1956. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and has served for the past three years as a member of its council. He has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1954, and as a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science contributed the chapter "Flow of Electrons and Holes in Semiconductors" to the association's *Present State of Physics* (1954). Mrs. Bardeen is the former Jane Maxwell. The Bardeens, who were married on July 18, 1938, have two sons, James Maxwell and William Allen, and a daughter, Elizabeth Ann.

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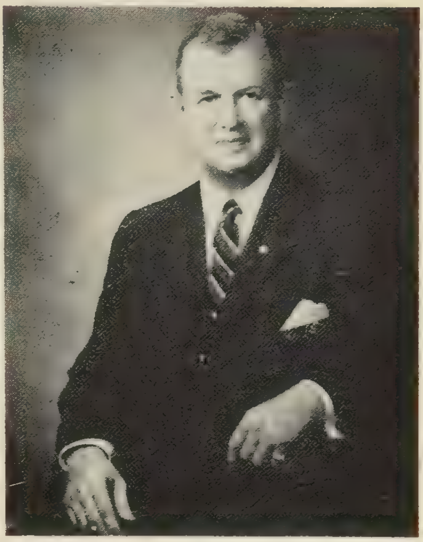
BARNES, WENDELL B(URTON) Aug. 23, 1909- U.S. Government official; lawyer
Address: b. Small Business Administration, 811 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 5004 Nahant St., N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

To counsel, assist, and protect the interests of America's 4,000,000 small businesses is the function of the Small Business Administration, which has fifteen regional offices and twenty-five branch offices in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Wendell B. Barnes, who succeeded William D. Mitchell as SBA administrator, became acting head on November 2, 1953, two months after joining the newly established agency as general counsel. Earlier he had practiced law in Oklahoma, where for several years he also operated his own businesses and from 1950 to 1952 was a member of the state House of Representatives.



WENDELL B. BARNES

During the 1956 election campaign both the Republicans and Democrats used the problems of small business as a political issue, and in January 1957 Congress quickly approved an extension to July 31 of the life of the SBA, which had been due to expire on June 30. The agency's lending authority was at that time increased to $230,000,000 to enable it to carry out one of its chief services—to make loans to qualified applicants when local credit is not available. (The SBA was again extended through July 1958.)

Wendell Burton Barnes was born to Louis Seymour and Mary Elizabeth (Davis) Barnes in Ponca City, Oklahoma on August 23, 1909. He has two brothers, Donald E. and Reginald D. Barnes. His father, who was president of the Ponca City Savings and Loan Association, considerably influenced Wendell's choice of his lifework by turning his interest toward law, business and finance.

In preparation for college young Barnes attended Culver Military Academy in Culver, Indiana, where he was a member of the Black Horse Troop, played football, and won a medal from the American Legion of Indiana statewide literature contest for an essay on Americanism. He graduated in 1928 and entered Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. While majoring in English literature, he was also occupied with a number of extrascholastic activities: playing freshman football, wrestling, singing in the glee club, and serving as editor

BARNES, WENDELL B.—*Continued*

of *Brown Bedel Literary Magazine* and as a member of the board of editors of *Brown Daily Herald*. He belonged to Psi Upsilon fraternity, was president of the Interfraternity Council and a member of the Cammarian Club (student governing body). His Ph.B. degree was conferred in 1932.

During the summers of 1932 and 1933 he worked in the admissions office at Brown University, assisting Dr. Bruce Bigelow, director of admissions. He thus earned funds to study at the University of Michigan Law School, from which he received the LL.B. degree in 1935. His legal fraternity is Phi Delta Phi.

In his home state, where in 1935 he was admitted to the bar, Barnes became assistant attorney for the Oklahoma Tax Commission in Oklahoma City. His work in this office, from 1935 to 1939, consisted mainly of drafting legislation, advising tax officials, and representing the state before courts and boards. During this period he served for several months (November 1937-June 1938) as acting council to Oklahoma's Governor E. W. Marland. Besides being called upon to give legal opinions on bills, he conducted criminal investigations on activities of Orban Patterson (now deceased), head of a vice ring in Oklahoma, which resulted in his conviction for tax fraud.

As a partner in the firm of Gavin and Barnes in Tulsa, Barnes conducted a general law practice from May 1939 to October 1941, when he became counsel for the Tulsa plant of Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc. For the next four and a half years he negotiated Government contracts for the company and represented it before boards and commissions.

After returning to general law practice in April 1946, he became interested in two business ventures in Tulsa. From November 1946 to December 1951 he was owner of Barnes Drilling Company, concerned with oil well completions, and from January 1948 to May 1950 he was owner of a home-building firm, Barnes Construction Company. Active also in politics, he served for two years (1950-52) as a member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, and in 1951 he was the Republican candidate for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Barnes left his law practice in Tulsa in September 1953 to become general counsel of the Small Business Administration in Washington, D.C. The first peacetime agency devoted wholly to small business problems, the SBA was set up by Congress in 1953, in part to take over some of the lending functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was abolished in June of that year. In addition to making loans to small business concerns and to victims of floods and other disasters, the SBA is charged with providing technical advice and with helping small business enterprises to get a fair share of Government purchases and contracts. (Some of the services offered by the SBA had earlier been provided by the Small Defense Plants Administration. See John E. Horne, *C.B.*, Dec. 1952.)

When William D. Mitchell, the first chief of SBA, resigned in November 1953, Barnes was chosen as acting administrator, and the following February President Eisenhower appointed him to head the agency. As SBA administrator, Barnes also serves as chairman of the loan policy board, of which the Secretary of the Treasury (George M. Humphrey) and the Secretary of Commerce (Sinclair Weeks) are members. The purpose of the board is to establish policy for granting and denying loan applications.

The SBA began its lending operations on October 1, 1953 with an initial revolving fund of $80,000,000. Congress has steadily increased the agency's lending authority, which in early 1957 had grown to more than $200,000,000. By the end of 1956 SBA had approved $235,750,000 in loans to 5,160 small businesses (New York *Times*, February 3, 1957). Over $54,000,000 had been granted in "disaster loans."

"It is the policy of the Small Business Administration to encourage in every way possible the participation of banks in the small business financial assistance program," Barnes stated in July 1954. "We are not competing with banks and other private lenders" (New York *Times*, July 3, 1954). The interest rate on SBA loans is the same as that prevailing in the area where the money is to be used, but it must not exceed 6 per cent a year. On some loans, the agency shares the risk with private banks.

To help small business firms get a larger share of Government contracts, Barnes has worked out a program with military and Federal civilian agency purchasing offices to set aside some $1.5 billion (as of January 31, 1957) worth of orders for exclusive competitive award to small businesses. These contracts supplement those won by small companies in competition with larger ones under usual bidding procedures. During the year ending June 30, 1956, according to a Defense Department report, small business received $3.5 billion in military contracts, out of a total of nearly $17.8 billion. The SBA has issued the *U.S. Government Purchasing Directory*, which tells what offices purchase what items, and has sponsored regional conferences on "How to Do Business with the Government."

The SBA also has an extensive program of advising small business on improving management and finding new processes, products, and markets. In this connection it prepares many booklets, such as *How to Build Your Sales Volume, Surveying and Controlling Executives' Time, Care of Hydraulic Systems,* and *Selecting the Right Tool Steel.* It also issues lists of Government-owned inventions available to small firms and lists of new and improved products waiting to be put on the market.

Among the many conferences and seminars at which Barnes has discussed problems of small business are those of the Young Presidents' Organization (Boca Raton, Florida, March 1954), Boston Conference on Distribution (October 1955), and Society for the Advancement of Management (New York, June 1956). In an address in New York in January 1955 he said that "small business must be able to compete with larger business in the field of new products. Acceptance by the public is not based on any sympathy for the little fellow, nor on a desire on the part of the purchaser to keep the small firm in business. . . . The ability of a small concern without a top-heavy executive echelon to make decisions and to confront a market with a new product can raise havoc with his competitor's pricing, sales, and distribution plans. A small, agile firm can, in launching a new product regionally, kindle fires in the form of localized competition at a rate faster than a larger adversary is able to put them out" (*Christian Science Monitor*, February 1, 1955).

He also presented some of the issues concerning small business and national economy in a series of articles for the *Christian Science Monitor* (March 29, 30 and 31, 1955). In an interview for *Nation's Business* (April 1954) and in an article for the *Rotarian* (April 1957), Barnes explained the various ways in which the SBA serves small business.

Barnes' professional organizations are the American Judicature Society, the Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court, and the Federal, American, and Oklahoma bar associations. He also belongs to the Brown Club of New York, the Brown Club of Washington, Civil War Round Table, Kenwood Country Club, Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, Isaac Walton League (Oklahoma president, 1945), and Michigan Club of Washington. He was a member of the Tulsa war transportation committee and has been active in drives for the Community Chest, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Red Cross. In June 1956 he became an honorary member of the Cum Laude Society, Culver Chapter, Culver Military Academy.

Wendell B. Barnes married Lucile Barbara Wright on June 15, 1936; their children are Wendell B., Jr., William Graham, Shirley and Nancy. The brown-haired, brown-eyed official is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 200 pounds. He enjoys horseback riding, swimming, trout fishing, and golf; and he likes watching football and baseball. His hobbies are reading genealogy, touring battlefields, and painting family crests.

Reference

Who's Who in America, 1956-57

BAY, MRS. CHARLES ULRICK Aug. 10, 1900- Financier; philanthropist

Address: b. c/o A. M. Kidder & Co., 1 Wall St., New York 5; h. 720 Park Ave., New York 21; Everglades, Palm Beach, Fla.

"It's every man's duty to teach his wife more about his business . . . to prepare for any eventuality," declared Mrs. Charles Ulrick Bay, widow of a Wall Street financier and senior partner of A. M. Kidder & Company. On December 1, 1956 Mrs. Bay became the first woman ever to head a member concern of the New York Stock Exchange; her title is chairman of the board and president of the ninety-two-year-old brokerage firm. She had joined the firm in 1955 as a limited partner. She is also chairman of the executive committee of the American Export Lines corporation. She was hostess of the American Embassy in Norway from 1946 to 1953 when her husband was the U.S. Ambassador to that country.

MRS. CHARLES ULRICK BAY

Mrs. Bay attributes her business acumen to the tutelage she received as her husband's business partner in his varied enterprises. This experience in business convinced her that American women should take more interest in their husbands' investments and that men should not regard their wives "as just sweet and naïve things to be provided for but not to be told anything about their business." She points to the statistics "which show that women outlive their husbands at least seven years." She advises that men should teach their wives about their income, investments, debts, expenditures, will, insurance and taxes since a recent survey by the New York Stock Exchange shows that women constitute nearly 52 per cent of the more than 8,600,000 individual shareholders in the United States (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 31, 1957).

Josephine Holt Perfect was born on August 10, 1900 in Anamosa, Iowa to Otis Lincoln and Tirzah (Holt) Perfect. She has a sister, Tirzah (now Mrs. Frederick W. Dunn). Josephine and her family left Iowa when she was quite young and moved to Brooklyn, New York. She was graduated in 1916 from the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, a finishing school for young ladies. She attended Colorado College at Colorado Springs, Colorado from 1918 to 1919 and then returned home to Brooklyn to become active as a member of the Brooklyn Junior League.

Early in life she showed a keen interest in business. During her years working for the Junior League she took over the league's debt-ridden bookstore and soon was able to sell it in a deal which not only paid off all the league's debts but also gave the league a percentage on sales of its books. Another venture which proved a profit maker was a Christmas card business operated by Josephine and her sister, Tirzah. Josephine, recognizing that Tirzah was a talented artist whose Christmas card designs would have wide appeal, arranged to have them printed in quantity. She visited stores in Cleveland and Chicago and personally solicited orders. Soon the little Tirzah cards company outgrew its Brooklyn quarters. The sisters carried on the flourishing business until Tirzah married.

Following Miss Perfect's marriage in 1942 to Charles Ulrick Bay, senior partner of A. M. Kidder & Company, one of the major Wall Street brokerage firms, she began to attend business luncheons with him and other meetings in the financial district. "I became my husband's sounding board, chief counsel and closest business partner," Mrs. Bay recalled recently while addressing the seventh annual convention of the Young Presidents' Organization on March 20, 1957. "Time and time again he would discuss a business problem with me—urging me to take the opposite viewpoint to help clarify his thinking. . . . All of this sharing of thoughts and plans was evidently all part of my husband's plan to make certain that I understood business in general and his own activities in particular. I am grateful for this rich and varied experience."

Mrs. Bay's husband had founded the Bay Surgical Dressing Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut in 1915, which merged with Parke, Davis & Company in 1931. He became a partner of A. M. Kidder & Company in 1930 and senior partner in 1940. Mrs. Bay became a limited partner in 1955, but since her marriage in 1942 she had taken an active interest in the company. In April 1956 A. M. Kidder & Company, which had been established in 1865, reported assets of $44,116,830, liabilities of $40,352,239, and a net worth of $3,764,501. It is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, New York Cocoa Exchange, Commodity Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Detroit Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Canadian Stock Exchange, and Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It has branch offices in fourteen cities in Florida, in Bridgeport (Connecticut), Detroit (Michigan), Burlington and Rutland (Vermont) and Montreal and Toronto (Canada).

During the years 1946 to 1953 Mrs. Bay lived in Norway while her husband was serving as Ambassador to that war-torn country. They adopted three Norwegian children, orphans of the underground. It was during Mr. Bay's tenure as Ambassador that Norway became a beneficiary of the Marshall Plan and a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Mrs. Bay worked beside her husband on NATO projects and garnered firsthand knowledge of foreign relations.

She became president of the Charles Ulrick and Josephine Bay Foundation, Inc., which her husband organized in 1950 to make grants for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes. Among its educational grants are those providing scholarships for Norwegian students to pursue graduate studies in American universities, and for a number of young Americans to receive similar scholarships for study in Norway. Through the foundation the Bays established a medical fund for study and preventive work on cerebral palsy among Norwegian children. They also donated a cup to establish a new race for twelve-meter yachts in Norway. After her husband's death in 1955 Mrs. Bay presented a memorial fountain, the design of the Norwegian sculptor Ørnulf Bast, to the city of Drøbak, Norway. The fountain had been planned by the late Ambassador in memory of his father, Jens Christopher Bay, a native of that city.

Mrs. Bay succeeded her husband as a director of the American Export Lines in 1955, when he became ill, and she rose to the chairmanship of the executive committee in the fall of 1956. Of her duties she said, "I'm not in it only to make money. If I were, I'd buy tax-exempt bonds, sit home, and clip coupons. But during the years while in Norway, I listened to my husband say what he planned for Export. I have a big stake in this, and I am going to work as hard as I can to see that his plans come true" (*Business Week,* February 23, 1957). American Export Lines' passenger business in 1955 brought in $17,700,000 in gross revenues and $42,300,000 in freight. Under the new management team of Mrs. Bay and president John F. Gehan, the company plans expansion and has already embarked on replacement of four of its oldest freighters. Studies are also under way on extending its trade routes. Mrs. Bay, as chairman of the executive committee, represents control of about one-third of the outstanding common shares (New York *Times,* November 29, 1956).

For many months after Mr. Bay's death there were questions among Wall Street brokers about the future of the A. M. Kidder firm, and many brokerage houses were mentioned as possible merger-partners. At length, however, Mrs. Bay became convinced that her husband would have wanted her to continue the family interest in the firm (which became a corporation in December 1956). Accordingly, she became president and chairman of "one of the oldest and wealthiest brokerage houses in Wall Street" (New York *Times,* November 29, 1956). "My husband had plans," she said, "and some of them had not been carried through. I finally saw that I had to go on. Perhaps I am only a fool who rushed in but I have a feeling that, without realizing it, I have somehow gotten into the wave of the future. . . . When women are fully entrusted with estates—not in the role of mere passive coupon clippers but as active investment owners—our economy will be more vibrant and more venturesome in areas where increasing capital is our constant need. I am hopeful that in my new responsibilities I can help make some of these things come true." One of her first acts as chairman was to have the offices of A. M. Kidder redecorated, doing away with "that wishy-washy office green."

In addition to her positions at A. M. Kidder and American Export Lines, Mrs. Bay is a director of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which in turns owns one of the largest individually held blocks of stock in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, and important land and power properties now leased on a long-term basis to the Connecticut Light and Power Company; it also operates a large interurban bus line in southern Connecticut.

Josephine Perfect Bay, who has been described as "gracious, tall, dark and dynamic," is an avid collector of cookbooks, china and Danish porcelain. She also enjoys the sport of thoroughbred racing and has continued the racing stable begun by her late husband. Her favorite active sport is golf. Photography—both still pictures and movies—is one of her chief hobbies. Her three adopted children are Christopher Bay, age twelve, Synnova Bay, age ten, and Frederick Bay, age seven.

On March 15, 1957 Mrs. Bay was honored by the Norwegian government when she was awarded the Commander's Cross of the St. Olav's order—one of Norway's highest decorations—for "her work in the humanitarian field during her service in Norway" and "for service and help rendered to Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Martha." In April 1957 Mrs. Bay accepted the chairmanship of the New York Women's Committee for the Philadelphia Orchestra Association.

Mrs. Bay believes that there are not enough women in top executive positions in the business world. "Today's women have a new and deeper responsibility than ever before in our history—to carry their share of leadership along with men of equal ability. America needs leaders. . . . What a tragedy it would be if we were to maintain the old superstitions which wall out capable executives merely because they are women!"

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BAY, JOSEPHINE (HOLT) PERFECT *See* Bay, Mrs. Charles Ulrick

BECHTEL, STEPHEN D(AVISON) Sept. 24, 1900- Construction engineer; business executive

Address: b. c/o Bechtel Corporation, 155 Sansome St., San Francisco 4, Calif.; h. 244 Lakeside Drive, Oakland 12, Calif.

A man who has brought to the world of engineering a wealth of challenging and original ideas is Stephen D. Bechtel. He is president and director of the Bechtel Corporation in San Francisco, one of the world's largest construction and engineering firms. Although he is the administrator of twelve vice-presidents, fifty superintendents, 700 engineers, and over 5,000 workers, he is still "a practical contractor who knows the work in the field as well as any man in the crew" (*Fortune*, February 1951). In 1952 Bechtel received the Moles Award for his outstanding contribution to the construction industry.

STEPHEN D. BECHTEL

Assuming the presidency of his father's $20,000,000 construction business when he was thirty-six years old, Bechtel built the firm into a $250,000,000 business. The firm builds power plants, pipelines, oil refineries and factories. As a member of Nuclear Power Group the Bechtel Corporation is one of the companies engaged in the development of a boiling water nuclear reactor to be operated by Commonwealth Edison of Chicago. The variety of projects undertaken by the Bechtel Corporation is the result of Steve Bechtel's philosophy: "We'll build anything for anybody, no matter what the location, type or size" (*Fortune*, February 1951).

Stephen Davison Bechtel was born on September 24, 1900 in Aurora, Indiana, the son of Clare Alice West and Warren A. Bechtel. His father founded the W. A. Bechtel Company in 1925, one of the largest construction firms in the West. The family lived in Oakland, California where Steve received his preparatory education. Steve and his two brothers, Warren, Jr., and Kenneth, spent most of their vacations in construction camps.

During World War I Bechtel served with the twentieth Army Engineers in France. After his discharge from the service he enrolled as a student at the University of California in Berkeley in the class of 1923 but soon left to join his father and brothers because, as he told Robert Sheehan (*Fortune*, November 1955), "Dad needed us in the business."

(Continued next page)

BECHTEL, STEPHEN D.—*Continued*

When the W. A. Bechtel Company was formed in 1925 Steve was made a vice-president. He supervised railroad construction, building construction, pipe lines, and engineering. In 1931 the Bechtel company became a member of Six Companies, Inc., an organization formed to build the Hoover Dam on the Colorado River. Steve Bechtel was a vice-president and director in charge of purchasing, administration and transportation.

In 1934 and 1935 Bechtel was vice-president and a director of Bridge Builders, Inc. This corporation was responsible for building part of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in California. Bechtel assumed the presidency of W. A. Bechtel Company in 1936. The following year Bechtel and a school friend, John A. McCone, formed the Bechtel-McCone Corporation, which concentrated principally on designing and building petroleum refineries and chemical plants.

With the advent of World War II, Bechtel geared his activities to meet wartime emergency needs. He went into the ship-building industry. In March 1942 the W. A. Bechtel company was awarded a contract by the U.S. Maritime Commission to build a shipyard at Sausalito in the Francisco Bay area and thirty-four Liberty ships. The following September the Bechtel company was awarded another contract, this time for twenty-two tankers. Steve Bechtel helped form the California Shipbuilding Corporation and the Marineship Corporation, which built more than 460 freighters and about 90 tankers during World War II.

In 1943 the Bechtel-McCone Corporation sponsored the building of the Birmingham (Alabama) Aircraft Modification Center and later operated it in behalf of the U.S. Army Air Forces. In two and a half years 5,710 planes were modified and more than 600 sets of B-24 wings manufactured, along with 5,600 Army quarter-ton trucks. In addition, Bechtel served as president and chairman of the board of the California Shipbuilding Corporation, and vice-president and director of the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation and the Permanente Metals Corporation. He was a direcor of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation and Pacific Tankers, Inc. Bechtel was also a member of the executive committee of Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases which built the Navy's string of Pacific air bases.

After the war Bechtel was, as an associate has said (*Fortune,* November 1955), "more tired than I've ever seen him before or since." Bechtel dissolved the W. A. Bechtel Company and Bechtel-McCone Corporation and founded Bechtel Brothers, McCone. But he left the management to others and the firm did not fare well. Late in 1946 his enthusiasm returned and, dissolving the firm, he founded the Bechtel Corporation to consolidate his domestic activities in engineering design and construction. He has been president and a director ever since.

Since then Bechtel's interests have been ever widening. At first the firm specialized in constructing electric power systems, petroleum refineries and pipelines. *Fortune* (February 1951) reported that in 1950 one-third of the company's contracts were in pipelining. However, the corporation also features "turn-key" operations, by which Bechtel designs, organizes, and delivers to the client for a fixed price, a completed plant ready for operation.

Characteristic of Steve Bechtel is developing construction ideas and delivering them to meet the demand. During a club luncheon at which Bechtel was present, someone remarked that it would be both profitable and economical to connect Vancouver, British Columbia, and Edmonton, Alberta, by oil pipeline, but that it would be an almost impossible job. Bechtel thought about it, developed it, spoke to Canadian officials and on October 15, 1953 a Bechtel affiliate, Trans Mountain Oil Pipeline Company, completed the $93,000,000 718-mile pipeline which stretches across the Canadian Rockies. Bechtel commented: "There never was a tougher 'big inch' pipeline job" (New York *Times,* October 16, 1953).

Since 1944 Bechtel has been active in the Middle East. In February 1947 Bechtel's firm was one of five American companies to receive a contract to construct the Saudi Arabian portion of a pipeline extending from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean. His execution of this project considerably enhanced his reputation in that area of the world.

Bechtel's company was responsible for building one of the world's largest oil refineries in Aden in 1952. This was built for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Ltd. The same year, he supervised for U.S. Steel Corporation a mining project in the jungles of Venezuela. One of Bechtel's most satisfying jobs was the building of the huge electric-power plant at Joppa, Illinois. He took over the work which a rival company had not been able to complete because of labor difficulties. Bechtel negotiated with the union heads, set down firm labor rules, and the work was resumed. The plant was needed for the atomic energy installation at Paducah, Kentucky.

As part of a Korean tour in the winter of 1954 Bechtel visited Syngman Rhee in behalf of the Foreign Operations Administration. His job was to convince Rhee that FOA-sponsored coal-burning plants would be better suited to Korea than the hydroelectric plants Rhee wanted. At the close of the conversation Rhee said, "All right, if you will come over and build thermo-electric plants, I'll approve them" (*Time,* October 4, 1954). Bechtel Corporation was granted a $34,000,000 contract—the largest FOA contract issued up to that time in Korea—to build three plants.

For several years Bechtel has been a member of the executive committee of the business advisory council of the U.S. Department of Commerce. He is a member of President Eisenhower's advisory commission of the national highway program. In July 1956 he was named to the board of trustees of the Committee for Economic Development, which conducts national programs of research and education on public and private policies affecting the national economy.

Bechtel is chairman of the board of various affiliated companies: Canadian Bechtel Ltd., Arabian Bechtel Company, International Bechtel, Inc., Bechtel International Corporation, and Constructora Bechtel, S.A. He also holds directorships in the Continental Can Company, Inc., United States Lines Company, J. P. Morgan & Company, Inc., and the Industrial Indemnity Company. He is president and director of the Lakeside Corporation.

Active in several educational organizations, Bechtel is a trustee of the American University of Beirut in Lebanon; a member of the board of associates, School of World Business, San Francisco State College; a member of the advisory council for the University of California School of Business Administration, and a director of the Stanford Research Institute.

Bechtel is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Consulting Constructors' Council of America and the American Petroleum Institute. He is a Mason (Shriner). His clubs include: Pacific Union, Commonwealth, Engineers, Press, Union League (San Francisco), California (Los Angeles), Claremont Country (Oakland), and the Links (New York). He belongs to Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He was awarded the LL.D. degree by the University of California in 1954.

Stephen D. Bechtel and Laura Adaline Peart were married on September 7, 1923. The couple has a son Stephen Davison, Jr., now a vice-president of his father's corporation, and a daughter, Barbara. Bechtel is a Methodist. His hobby is philately. He is described as being trim, of medium height, balding, and "relatively soft spoken." *Fortune,* (November 1955) called him an "affable fellow who is quick to comprehend problems and proposes solutions and who does business in an ingratiating, clean-cut style that usually induces customers to come back." One of his clients remarked: "For a run-of-the-mill job I'll . . . give to the lowest bidder; but for something that requires dreaming and imagination, Bechtel's my man."

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BEHN, SOSTHENES Jan. 30, 1882-June 6, 1957 Corporation executive; president (1920-48) of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation which he founded with his brother Hernand; the company became a vast international communications and electronics manufacturing empire; retired as chairman of the board in 1956. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Je 7 '57

BEHRMAN, MRS. PHILIP *See* Alexander, Madame

BELL, LAWRENCE D(ALE) Apr. 5, 1894-Oct. 20, 1956 Airplane manufacturer; began career at Glenn L. Martin factory in Los Angeles; president and general manager of Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, New York (beginning in 1935); was responsible for design and construction of World War II fighter planes and of first U.S. jet plane; contributed to development of helicopters, guided missiles, and rocket motors; co-winner of Collier Award in 1948. See *Current Biography* (July) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p87 O 21 '56

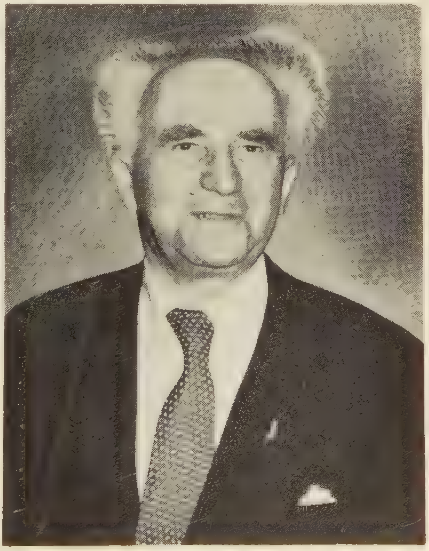
BEN-GURION, DAVID Oct. 16, 1886- Prime Minister of Israel; author

Address: b. Prime Minister's Office, Jerusalem, Israel; h. 44 Malmon Ave., Jerusalem, Israel

> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1947.

The first as well as the present Prime Minister of the Republic of Israel is David Ben-Gurion, who held office from February 1949 to December 1953, when he retired briefly to private life. Recalled in February 1955 to serve as Minister of Defense in the Cabinet of his successor, Moshe Sharett, he again became Premier following a general election in July of the same year.

The Israeli Premier is the leader of Mapai, the Labor party, and was a pioneer of both socialism and Zionism in the Holy Land, where he settled in 1906. As Minister of Defense as



Wide World

DAVID BEN-GURION

BEN-GURION, DAVID—*Continued*

well as Prime Minister, Ben-Gurion has been identified with strong retaliatory action against Arab border raids on Israel, and at the end of October 1956 he risked United Nations censure by taking "security measures" against commando bases established in the so-called Gaza Strip by Egypt, with which Israel has been technically at war since 1948. Israeli forces quickly captured Gaza and overran the entire Sinai peninsula, before agreeing to withdraw upon arrival of a U.N. police force.

"Ben-Gurion," wrote Barnet Litvinoff in his biography of the Israeli statesman, was originally a pen name "chosen for its authentic Biblical flavor" by David Green, who had been born at Płońsk in Poland on October 16, 1886, the sixth of the eleven children of Avigdor and Sheindel (Friedman) Green. His grandfather was one of the local pioneers of Chassidim, and his father was an "unlicensed" lawyer and early adherent of the Zionist movement of Theodor Herzl.

The boy, who was educated at an Orthodox Hebrew school and by private tutors, presided over Zionist meetings while in his early teens. He "embraced" socialism and in 1903 helped to launch the Polish branch of the Poale Zion or Workers for Zion movement. He migrated to Palestine, then under Turkish rule, in 1906, worked on Judean farms, and became an armed guard against Arab bandits. As an organizer for Poale Zion he assisted in establishing the Palestine Labor Party and in 1910 became the editor of its organ, *Achdut* (Unity), at which time he first employed the signature by which he is now known. In 1913 he matriculated at the Ottoman University, Constantinople for the study of Turkish law, so that he might "outwit the *pashas* and *effendis*" (*New Statesman and Nation,* December 10, 1955). His first, "slim" book in Hebrew, *Vilayet Legislation in the Ottoman Empire,* was published in the following year.

After the outbreak of World War I, in which Turkey sided with Germany, Ben-Gurion with his friend and fellow student Isaac Ben-Zvi (now President of Israel), returned to Palestine, but both were deported in 1915. They went to the United States and during the next three years founded Hechalutz (Pioneers), an organization to encourage postwar immigration to Palestine, and collaborated on two books, *Yiskor* (in Yiddish) and *Eretz-Israel* (in Hebrew), the latter a massive "historical, economic and geographical research survey" of Palestine.

The Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann had meanwhile identified Jewish aspirations with the British cause in the war, and when in November 1917 the famous Balfour Declaration, favoring the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish national home, was issued, Ben-Gurion and Ben-Zvi were both active in the organization of the Jewish Legion of volunteers in British Empire forces. Ben-Gurion enlisted in Canada in the spring of 1918, was promoted from private to corporal, and served with both the 39th and 40th battalions of the Royal Fusiliers in General E. H. Allenby's Near East operations against the Turks.

Following the liberation of Palestine both Ben-Gurion and Ben-Zvi worked to build up the Labor party and its cooperatives and to found the Histradut, or General Federation of Jewish Labor, of which Ben-Gurion was made general secretary in 1921. In September 1923 Great Britain took over the administration of Palestine under a League of Nations mandate; for several years thereafter Jewish immigration was encouraged, and in 1929 the Jewish Agency for Palestine was recognized as the official body in charge of Jewish immigration, settlement and welfare in the Holy Land.

Ben-Gurion resigned the Histradut secretaryship in 1933 to accept membership in the executive board of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, of which he became the chairman in 1935. During these years he traveled widely and published in Hebrew three books, whose titles are *Ourselves and Our Neighbors* (1920), *The Labor Movement and Revisionism* (1933), and *The Working Class and the Nation* (1933). A collection of his essays on Labor Zionism appeared under the title of *Phases* in 1935.

Zionist aspirations received a serious blow in 1939 when the British issued a White Paper stating that Jewish immigration into Palestine would be limited to 75,000 in the next five years and must stop altogether on March 31, 1944. Despite what was widely regarded as a British "betrayal," Ben-Gurion promised, on the outbreak of World War II in September, "We shall fight the war as if there was no White Paper."

He likewise promised, "We shall fight the White Paper as if there was no war," and in 1942 he called unsuccessfully on the British government to restore the Jewish Agency's control over immigration into Palestine. Two years later he demanded the recognition of Palestine as a Jewish national state with, however, full equality guaranteed to non-Jewish inhabitants. Confrontation with a common foe had placed a curb on Jewish-Arab enmity during the war, but following the end of European hostilities in 1945 friction began again and the formation of the Arab League in that year served to further strain the relationships between Arab and Jew.

Great Britain referred the Palestine problem to the United Nations in February 1947. Following the report of an investigating committee, the U.N. General Assembly voted, on November 29, 1947, to solve the problem by creating an Enclave of Jerusalem under the U.N. trusteeship and to partition the rest of Palestine into separate independent Arab and Jewish states. This plan was scheduled to take effect by October 1, 1948, somewhat less than six months after the expiration of Britain's League of Nations mandate in May. The Jerusalem solution in particular satisfied neither side, and terrorism by both Arabs and Jews continued.

On May 14, 1948 David Ben-Gurion read out at Tel Aviv the declaration, prepared by the National Jewish Council, of the independence of the new nation "based on the precepts of liberty, justice and peace taught by the Hebrew prophets," which was to take the name of Israel. *De facto* control of an area approximating Israel's present boundaries was claimed, and two days later

Dr. Chaim Weizmann (see *C.B.,* November 1948) was named President of a provisional government. The infant state was immediately attacked by Jordanian and Lebanon forces from the north and east and by Egypt from the south. The Egyptian expeditionary army was decisively defeated, and although an armistice was arranged on February 24, 1949, no peace treaty was concluded.

Also in February an Assembly, elected in the previous month, adopted a Constitution providing a republican form of government, a unicameral legislature (Knesset), a President elected for a five-year term by the chamber of deputies, and a parliamentary system on British lines, with a Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to the Knesset. Dr. Weizmann was confirmed as President, a position which he held until his death in 1952, when he was succeeded by Isaac Ben-Zvi (see *C.B.,* April 1953). Ben-Gurion formed an anti-Communist coalition with various middle-of-the-road and religious groups to secure a majority, and became Israel's first Prime Minister. Israel was admitted to the United Nations on May 11, 1949.

According to Flora Lewis, who interviewed him for the New York *Times Magazine* (May 6, 1951), Premier David Ben-Gurion's political "marriage of convenience" with orthodox minorities was uneasy from the start. Various points of his socialist program alienated the strictly religious, and on February 14, 1951 he lost a vote of confidence in the Knesset on what *Newsweek* (February 26, 1951) summed up as a "church versus state" issue.

He resigned as Premier, but was prevailed upon by Weizmann to remain at the head of a "caretaker" government pending a general election at the end of July. As such he visited the United States in May 1951 to promote, with some success, a $500,000,000 Israeli bond issue. At the July election the Mapai won 45 of the 120 Knesset seats, and Ben-Gurion, who made a new working agreement with the 20-seat conservative General Zionists, was able to form a new government.

In December 1953 he resigned for reasons of health as Premier and as head of the Mapai and turned over his office and leadership to Moshe Sharett (see *C.B.,* April 1953, under Shertok, Moshe). Ben-Gurion retired to a four-room house at Beersheba, where he worked as an agricultural laborer and his wife assisted in a communal kitchen. During his residence here he completed work on his collection of addresses and essays, *Rebirth and Destiny of Israel* (Philosophical Library, 1954), his only major book to be translated into English.

Many visitors to Israel have commented on the achievements made by the young nation. Adlai E. Stevenson concluded that "more human and material progress is concentrated in tiny Israel than in the rest of the Middle East put together" (*Look,* August 11, 1953). Gordon C. Hamilton wrote, "Israel has tripled its irrigated acreage since 1948" (*Newsweek,* May 9, 1955). In 1955 Israel spent 13 per cent of its national budget for educational purposes. About 80 per cent of the Arab children living in Israel attended 110 government-sponsored Arab schools.

Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Egypt remained technically at war with Israel following the February 1949 armistice. There were over the ensuing seven years countless border incidents and guerrilla clashes provoked by both sides, while Egypt maintained a blockade of Israeli ports and barred Israeli shipping from the Suez Canal.

In February 1955 Ben-Gurion reassumed in the Cabinet of Moshe Sharett the portfolio of Minister of Defense, which he had held throughout his own Premiership. He also resumed leadership of the Mapai, and following a general election at which his party retained the largest single bloc representation in the Knesset, replaced Moshe Sharett as Prime Minister, with Sharett moving to the post of Foreign Minister. Sharett was succeeded by Golda Meir in 1956. Under Ben-Gurion a policy of swift retaliation for Arab raids on Israel was pursued.

Israel's concern for her security was intensified by the revelation in September 1955 that Egypt was acquiring military equipment from Czechoslovakia, and by Egypt's declaration in July 1956 of the nationalization of the Suez Canal. On October 29, 1956 the Foreign Ministry announced that "security measures" by Israeli forces had been taken to "eliminate" Egyptian commando bases in the Sinai peninsula, and in the next few days Israeli forces overran the Sinai peninsula and brought about an Egyptian surrender of the city of Gaza and the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli move preceded Anglo-French action to occupy the Suez Canal Zone. Responding to a U.N. demand that, pending the taking over of the Canal Zone by a projected U.N. police force, all foreign forces should withdraw from Egyptian territory, on November 8 Israel expressed willingness to withdraw its troops.

After the British and French withdrew from the Canal Zone in December, the Israelis ended their occupation of Egyptian territory by early March 1957. Since that time there have again been border incidents between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

Honors conferred on Ben-Gurion have included the first Stephen S. Wise Award of the American Jewish Congress, a Doctor of Hebrew Letters degree from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and the 1952 Bialik Literary Prize for Judaica. Among his own works are the five-volume *The Struggle* (1949) and *Israel at War* (1950). He made the Hebrew translation of Werner Sombart's *Studies on Socialism in the Nineteenth Century.*

He is a keen student of the Greek classics and of philosophy. He has blue eyes, is under medium height, and has a swarthy complexion setting off what Quentin Reynolds has called his "halo of electric white hair." Married since 1917 to the former Paula Munwess, a medical student whom he met in New York during his

BEN-GURION, DAVID—*Continued*

first visit to the United States, he has one son, Amos, and two daughters, Mrs. Geula Ben-Eliezer and Renana Ben-Gurion.

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BENESH, RUDOLF (FRANK) 1916- Artist; musician; inventor

Address: b. c/o Benesh Choreographics, Ltd., London, England; h. 8, Gayfere Rd., Stoneleigh, Surrey, England.

BENESH, JOAN (DOROTHY) 1920- Choreographer

Address: b. c/o Benesh Choreographics, Ltd., London, England; h. 8, Gayfere Rd., Stoneleigh, Surrey, England.

Over the centuries, many of the most essential developments in the evolution of the dance have been recorded by various systems of notation. However, none of these systems came into widespread use among choreographers. It was in 1955 that this problem, so harassing to dancers and choreographers, was resolved by English artist-musician Rudolf Benesh and his choreographer wife, Joan, a member of the Royal Ballet Company (formerly the Sadler's Wells Ballet), by their easily learned system of dance recording. Their system is described and illustrated in their book *An Introduction to Benesh Dance Notation,* published by A. & C. Black, Ltd., London, in 1956.

JOAN AND RUDOLF BENESH

The Benesh system is now being taught in the Sadler's Wells Ballet School and the Royal Academy of Dancing has sent a copy of the Benesh brochure to each of its 4,500 members. Once the use of the signs is mastered, it would seem to most dancers that the notation can be as universally understood as that of music itself. "Tests have shown its accuracy," reported the London *Times* (September 16, 1956), "and members of the Sadler's Wells Ballet, as well as Dame Ninette de Valois, have received it gladly. . . . It is hoped to assemble a complete library of the world's ballets and dances."

Within a short time the Benesh system has become popular among dancers throughout the world because of its simplicity and flexibility and has easily supplanted more intricate notation methods. One reason for its popularity, Felicity Gray wrote in *Ballet Today* (December 1955) is that Benesh "uses as much as possible the musical signs with which most people are already familiar," supplemented by placement marks on a stave to indicate the dancer's movements.

Rudolf Frank Benesh was born in London in 1916, the only son of engineer Rudolf Benesh and of the former Telma Ronchetti, a ballet dancer at the Royal Opera House. He has two sisters, one of whom became an actress, and the other, the wife of an American. Rudolf was sent to Emanuel, one of England's historic public schools, and was graduated in 1933. By means of a scholarship, he was able to attend the Wimbledon School of Art. Subsequently he studied music at Morley College. Faced with the necessity of entering a profession, he became a chartered accountant in 1940. It was in 1947 that Rudolf Benesh received a request for help in developing a system of dance notation from Joan Dorothy Rothwell, choreographer for musical productions.

Joan Dorothy Rothwell, a native of Liverpool, was born to Reginald Edward Rothwell, captain in the Royal Artillery, and his wife, the former Dorothy Grace Williams, in 1920. She has one brother. Joan Rothwell was influenced by Shelagh Elliott-Clarke of her home city to study dancing. Much later, she in her turn was to influence one of her nephews to study ballet in California. Trained at the Studio School of Dancing and Dramatic Art in London, Joan was winner of the All England Dancing Competition in 1938 and holder of the Parker Trophy. Another part of her training was pursued under Madame Lydia Sokolova, a former member of Sergei Diaghilev's Ballet Russe.

While working as a solo dancer and choreographer for musical productions, Joan Rothwell found that there was no adequate system of dance notation for the use of permanently recording sequences of dance movement. The notation method developed by Rudolf von

Laban in Germany during the late 1920's and described in his two books of 1926 and 1928, was an intricate series annotated on a vertical staff with symbols indicating the placement of the various parts of the body. With the amplification of this symbol system which von Laban added to his *Kinetographie*, designed for use chiefly by modern dancers, many found that it became too intricate for widespread choreographic use. Aware of the need for a simpler universal system, Joan Rothwell called upon artist-musician Rudolf Benesh in 1947 to help her develop a new code which would lend itself to more widespread choreographic usage.

The collaboration and mutuality of interests between the young couple led to their marriage on December 3, 1949, a short time before Joan Benesh joined the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company (now renamed the Royal Ballet). As a soloist with Sadler's Wells after 1950, Joan created the role of the Twin in "Mirror for Witches," the second lead in "Balabilé," and that of the Blue Girl in "Les Patineurs." A foreword by Arnold Haskell to the Beneshes' book states that, "From then on, the Beneshes tested their system on a wide variety of ballets and styles of dancing in the Wells repertoire (working without the support or even the knowledge of the Sadler's Wells management)." Two vital requirements were always foremost in their minds in developing the system: the need to make it visual, and the need to integrate dance recording with classical methods of musical notation, "particularly in tempo scoring, and interpretation."

"Both requirements were met," Haskell continues, "by adopting the five line staff of music and writing the dancing in bars under the music stave." By placing the imaginary body of a dancer in front of the stave, as it would be in front of a wall, the Beneshes were able to record the exact path of movement to almost an inch of accuracy from one position to its successor, in a standard manner, without respect to the particular dance technique under consideration.

By using the classic dynamic indications of music above the stave, such as phrase marks, accents, and tempi changes, the Beneshes were able to show dynamics of the movements. Within the stave were shown the five position marks of the feet, and the placement of hands, elbows, knees, and head, in simple neat marks of shorthand accuracy. Below the stave other signs gave the direction of travel and the way the dancer was facing. A pair of staves gave "a simple but highly effective record of the holds and combined movements" of the *pas de deux,* while larger group movements involved in the ballet sequences of mass choreographic patterns on the stage were shown on a supplementary stave. "In this work on full scores," remarks Haskell, "the Beneshes were breaking quite new ground, and their success was only possible because of the simplicity and economy achieved in the earlier work."

"After eight years of testing, modification, and retesting, Rudolf and Joan Benesh got all the 'bugs' out and perfected their system," wrote Fernau Hall (*Saturday Review,* August 4, 1956). Quite apart from its general artistic advantages, it makes possible major economies in time and money. If dancers learn their parts from scripts, like actors and opera singers, the rehearsal time needed for changes of cast, revivals, and new productions can be considerably shortened. The choreography by John Cranko of the new Sadler's Wells ballet *The Prince of the Pagodas* with music by Benjamin Britten was fully recorded by the Benesh Notation method even before the system was publicly endorsed.

Where older systems of dance notation had made it extremely difficult for dancers and choreographers to absorb the fundamentals employed within a short time, the Benesh system made it possible for dance professionals to record complicated *enchainements* within a few weeks after beginning instruction. To facilitate more universal employment of the system, instruction in the Benesh notation is now given not only in classes but also through courses by mail.

In January 1955 Margot Fonteyn, ballerina and president of the Royal Academy of Dancing, gave her official sanction to the Benesh Notation, when she arranged a demonstration of dancing based on the new codification. Acceptance of the Benesh Notation also came from the Sadler's Wells administration when, eight months later, at a press conference held at the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, it was announced that the Benesh notation would henceforth be taught at the Sadler's Wells School and employed by the two Sadler's Wells companies.

A large audience gathered at Saint Luke's South Hall in London's Chelsea district on March 18, 1956, to witness one of the first public demonstrations of the Benesh system in use. After a lecture by Rudolf Benesh sponsored by the Federation of Russian Classical Ballet, members of the audience were encouraged to request *enchainements,* which were then immediately performed on St. Luke's stage by students from the Russian School of Ballet. Reporting on this demonstration, *Stage* magazine (March 22, 1956) said that notations on a ruled blackboard " were read off and danced by Benesh students with remarkable accuracy. . . . It was shown that nonclassical movements could also be written in this manner."

The Benesh Notation is now being taught at the Royal Academy of Dancing in its teacher training course. Haskell has reported, "The Benesh Notation has made rapid progress in Britain and elsewhere. It is being taught in a number of leading schools using a variety of classical ballet styles and teachers of modern, Spanish, Indian, acrobatic, and other dance forms have found that it is just as suited to these as to ballet."

Since the publication of *An Introduction to Benesh Dance Notation* in 1956 by A. & C. Black, Ltd., a number of newspapers and magazines have devoted space to consideration of the method. Of these, one of the most informative series appeared in July, August, and September 1956 in the *Dancing Times,* under the title, "In-

BENESH, RUDOLF—*Continued*

troductory Articles on Benesh Dance Notation." A one-page summary is in the *Saturday Review* (August 4, 1956).

Although many choreographers have praised the Benesh Notation method and it has been "taken up vigorously by the British Council and the Cultural Branch of the Ministry of Information, which is an adjunct of the Foreign Office," the New York *Times* dance critic, John Martin, prefers what he calls "the rich and fluent system of notation devised by Rudolf Laban." He refers to the Benesh system as "simply a reversion to the primitive method of 'stick figures' employed more than a century ago by Saint-Leon, and later developed more fully by Zorn. . . . The fundamental requirement of any notation system is that it be able to record not positions but actual movement, and this the Benesh system does not do" (New York *Times,* May 12, 1957).

On the other hand, the head of the cultural department of the British Embassy in various cities of Europe has written to local dance school directors enclosing the Benesh brochure describing their method of recording choreography, and citing the following example of its efficacy: "Recently, the maitre de ballet of a company in South Africa, who had studied the system with the Beneshes in London, wrote for the notation of *Lac des Cygnes* in which Margot Fonteyn and Michael Somes were to appear as guests as part of the Johannesburg Festival. It was sent, and from it the local company rehearsed, so that when the leading dancers arrived, no time was lost—the company was ready."

When they are not busy at the London office of Benesh Choreographics, Ltd., Joan and Rudolf Benesh are relaxing at their Surrey home with their young son, Anthony. Both husband and wife have blue eyes and brown hair. Rudolf is five feet six inches tall, three inches taller than Joan. He weighs 126 pounds and Joan weighs 98 pounds. Neither has a political affiliation. They are members of the Church of England.

Reference

Sat R 39:29 Ag 4 '56

BERLITZ, CHARLES F(RAMBACH-)

Nov. 23, 1914- Educator; editor

Address: b. Berlitz Schools of Languages, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20; h. Locust Valley, N.Y.

The vice-president of the Berlitz Schools of Languages and of Berlitz Publications, Inc., is Charles F. Berlitz, grandson of Maximilian D. Berlitz, who founded the first Berlitz school in Providence, Rhode Island in 1878. Since 1946, when young Berlitz took over his present post, he has been editor-in-chief of forty-seven textbooks, tourist phrase books and pocket dictionaries which have sold over 28,000,000 copies. A research bureau, a translation service and a phonograph record course are also under his direction. The thirty-one Berlitz schools in the United States have an average enrollment of 25,000 students with a faculty of over 300. Berlitz himself speaks thirty-one languages.

In an article "How To Talk Like a Native" Dean Jennings (*Saturday Evening Post,* August 4, 1956) wrote that many American firms doing business overseas have set up special courses under Berlitz' direction. A number of diplomats and political and theatrical personalities have learned various languages by employing Berlitz instructors. Several million people have learned useful phrases in one or more of the 1176 languages and 800 dialects.

Charles Frambach-Berlitz was born in New York City on November 23, 1914, the only child of Charles and Melicent (Berlitz) Frambach. At his grandfather Maximilian Berlitz' request, the name Berlitz was added to his grandson's name, and young Charles became known as Frambach-Berlitz. (The hyphen was dropped when Charles served in the U.S. Army.)

From the time he could speak, Charles told Joan Cook (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 9, 1955), "the family entered into a conspiracy," each one speaking a different language. His father spoke to him in English, his mother in French, his grandfather in German and cousins and aunts in Spanish. Charles was surprised when he entered school to find that other boys only knew English.

He attended the Riverdale Country School in New York and was graduated in 1932 and entered Yale University the same year to major in literature and languages. His athletic activities included membership on the swimming team. Berlitz was president of Círculo Español (Spanish Society) and received the society's Cruz de Santiago. He also was given first prize from the Comité France-Amérique, an award of the French government. He received the A.B. degree *magna cum laude* from Yale in 1936.

The Berlitz School was founded in 1878 by Maximilian Berlitz, who had come from Germany in 1872 to teach in a theological seminary in Providence, Rhode Island. He hired Nicholas Joly, a Frenchman, to assist him. According to Muriel Fischer (New York *World-Telegram and Sun Saturday Magazine,* January 5, 1954), the Frenchman had no knowledge of English, but his gestures were so well understood that the beginner's class in French, without a single word of English explanation, was able after six weeks to converse "with the greatest of Gallic ease." From this experience Maximilian Berlitz adopted what has come to be known as The Method. This consists of demonstrations, identifying objects, suiting the action to the word, with the instructors speaking only in the language being taught.

Additional schools were opened in Boston and New York and in 1886 the first Berlitz school in Europe was opened in Paris. The Berlitz method was immediately popular in Europe and by 1914 there were 339 schools throughout the world. Because of World War I Maximilian Berlitz suffered large financial losses and in 1921 sold all of his schools outside of North and Central America.

When Charles Berlitz' grandfather died in 1921 he was succeeded as president of the schools by Victor Harrison-Berlitz, Sr. Following his death in 1932, Jacques Strumpen-Darrie, a Berlitz teacher since 1898 and founder of many of the schools' successful branches, became president. Upon his death in 1953, his son Robert Strumpen-Darrie was named president. Influenced by both Jacques and Robert Strumpen-Darrie in his choice of a career, Charles Berlitz, while still at Yale, taught courses at the New York Berlitz School for three summers.

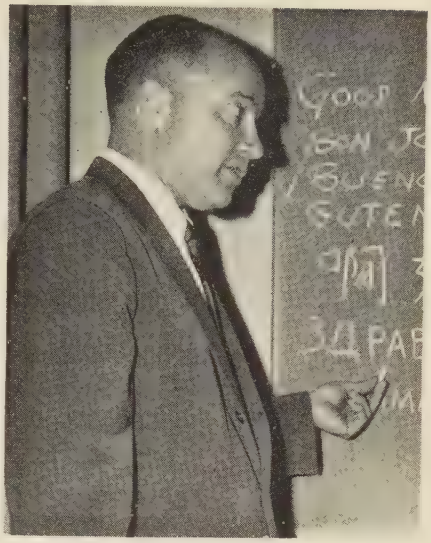
He became assistant director of the Chicago Berlitz School in the summer of 1936 and director of the Brooklyn school during the 1936-37 winter courses. For the next two years he directed the school in Baltimore, Maryland and in 1939 the Boston school. The following year he was sent to Venezuela with an assistant to teach Spanish to American oil company workers and English to Venezuelans. Some of their classes were held in the jungles.

When the United States entered World War II, Berlitz enlisted in the Army as a private. The schools carried out some unusual assignments for the Government and Berlitz himself rose in rank to captain and served in the counter-intelligence corps in Europe and Latin America. Much of the work performed by him and his associates was listed as "classified information." He has been active as a reserve officer since 1946 and has attained the rank of major.

Charles and his cousin Victor were both named vice-presidents of the schools in 1946, and Charles also headed the Berlitz publications. From 1946 to 1950 he revised and edited the Spanish, English, and French and Chinese method books. He also edited thirty smaller volumes which included methods for teaching Indonesian, Swahili, Greek, Portuguese, Afrikaans and Malayan.

The French and Spanish self-teacher books which Berlitz wrote in 1949 were so well received that others followed in German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Hebrew and were published by Grosset & Dunlap. The phrase books and pocket dictionaries for tourists were issued in French, Spanish, Italian and German in 1952. Approximately 300,000 copies of the phrase books were sold in 1955. A corps of researchers work constantly on revisions for the school courses and textbooks.

According to Dean Jennings (*Saturday Evening Post*, August 4, 1956), about 6,000 instructors teach some 100,000 students a year in Berlitz schools around the world. Among the diplomats who have used especially assigned Berlitz instructors were the U.S. High Commissioner to Germany, James Bryant Conant; U.S. Ambassador to France, C. Douglas Dillon; and Clare Boothe Luce, U.S. Ambassador to Italy. The Duke of Windsor and Nelson A. Rockefeller each studied Spanish under a Berlitz instructor. Theatrical stars such as Marlon Brando, Cole Porter, Don Ameche and Alfred Lunt have studied at the school. The organization has been called upon to translate documents ranging from a French shipping manual to batches of love letters. Many of the instructors have become members of the United Nations staff. More than 50,000 veterans have studied under the G.I. bill at the Berlitz schools.



CHARLES F. BERLITZ

Du Pont, Trans World Airlines, Pillsbury, Quaker Oats, General Motors, Remington Rand, National City Bank and other American firms doing business overseas have set up special courses under Charles Berlitz' direction in Japan, Sumatra, Bombay and other distant places. *Fortune* (March 1956) reported that Berlitz had visited Indonesia to set up classes in English for Indonesian employees of Standard Vacuum Oil Co. He had already installed special courses for Indonesian advanced students whom Standard Vacuum had sent to the United States for executive training, and had a contract to teach the language to the company's American employees and their wives.

The average Berlitz course for employees consists of six to eight weeks in three sessions each week. The teachers give some background on the social and cultural life of the people whose language is being studied. A unique feature of the classes is that instructors are changed as often as five times so that students will not be unduly influenced by hearing only one accent.

One of Berlitz' recent ventures was a course with phonograph records in French, Spanish, German and Italian. Another was a project intended to solve the difficulties of European businessmen baffled by American colloquialisms and American usage of English words. Two new textbooks were issued: the English-English and the English-American, the latter course to be taught by American teachers.

The 350 Berlitz schools abroad are under different executives but still use the same Berlitz method and are in constant communication with the American organization. They are owned by a syndicate of European school man-

BERLITZ, CHARLES F.—*Continued*

agers. Charles Berlitz makes frequent trips abroad to visit these schools, to learn a new language, and sometimes to instruct.

Charles F. Berlitz was married on January 28, 1950 in New York to Valerie Ann Seary, an Australian. They have two children: Lin Maria, and Marc Daniel. Their little daughter has already learned several languages.

The *Diners' Club News* (March 1956) said that Berlitz is fluent in French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, Russian, Japanese, Indonesian, Malayan, Latin and English. He manages well enough in Arabic, Rumanian, Chinese, Hebrew, Catalan, Swahili, Czech, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Hindustani, Greek, Turkish, Persian, Polish, Zulu, Mayathan, Nahuatl and Quechua.

He is a member of the Reserve Officers' Association, the Military Order of World Wars and the Yale Club. Politically, he is an independent. His church affiliation is Protestant. Berlitz is five feet, nine inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. He has brown hair, and brown eyes and a genial personality. His favorite sports are underwater exploration and diving. Language research has long been his chief hobby, but more recently, he has developed a keen interest in archaeology and particularly, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (February 23, 1956) mentioned, in "puttering around in Aztec and Maya" and learning something of the ancient languages of the Indians of Mexico.

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BEST, CHARLES H(ERBERT) Feb. 27, 1899- Physiologist; educator

Address: b. Charles H. Best Institute, University of Toronto, 112 College St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada; h. 105 Woodlawn Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Some 1,000,000 known sufferers of diabetes have reason to be grateful to the scientists who discovered insulin. The youngest of the "team" was Charles H. Best, who at twenty-two won international acclaim for his work in association with Dr. Frederick G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. Macleod, co-winners of the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology in 1923 for their discovery of insulin. The two older doctors gave credit to the young physiologist for his share in their discovery. Dr. Best is now head of the department of physiology at the University of Toronto and director of the Banting-Best Department of Medical Research.

Since its establishment this department has been responsible for many significant achievements in medical research, notably the discoveries of heparin, histaminase, and choline. Dr. Best also heads the Charles H. Best Institute, established in 1951.

American by birth and Canadian by adoption, Charles Herbert Best was born on February 27, 1899 in West Pembroke, Maine to Dr. Herbert Huestis and Luella May (Fisher) Best. Both parents were natives of Nova Scotia (an ancestor, Major William Best, helped found Halifax) and had moved to the United States, where his father practiced medicine. Charles has one sister, Hilda (Best) Salter. His father gave the boy his first introduction to the medical profession by taking him along on sick calls, often using him as an assistant.

Charles was graduated from high school in West Pembroke in 1915. He prepared for college at the Harbord Collegiate school in Toronto, and in 1916 matriculated at the University of Toronto in that city. When he completed his freshman term, Charles enlisted in the Canadian army, serving with the 70th battery of the tank corps as a sergeant and driver in Canada and England. With the end of World War I, Best continued his scientific training at the university. He was active in athletics and earned his tuition by working at a great variety of jobs.

During the summer of 1921, following his graduation from the university with a B.A. degree, Best assisted Dr. Banting with experiments leading to the discovery of insulin. Researchers had already determined that diabetes resulted from improper action of the isles of Langerhans (identified by the German pathologist Paul Langerhans), which are insulin-producing cells found in the pancreas. Without insulin, sugar in the blood cannot be transformed into energy and the body suffers from extreme hunger and thirst. As the blood sugar level rose, patients went into a diabetic coma and died.

Previous attempts to extract the isles of Langerhans had failed. By tying off the pancreatic ducts in dogs, Best and Banting obtained a shriveled degenerated organ. Best ground the dried pancreas and prepared an extract which was then injected into another dog whose pancreas had been removed and as a result had fallen into a diabetic coma. An injection of the hormone effected an immediate recovery in the animal. The two researchers took injections of insulin before it was used on humans at the Toronto General Hospital in 1922. The supply on hand was infinitesimally small, and few patients could be helped immediately. Those who received the necessary dosage showed "miraculous" powers of recovery (*Maclean's Magazine*, June 1, 1948).

Even after the hormone had been isolated, the problem of producing insulin in large quantities had to be surmounted. Best and Dr. D. A. Scott overcame this obstacle in 1922, when they formulated methods for manufacturing the hormone on a mass production basis. (Dr. J. B. Collip developed a method for extraction of insulin from the pancreas using aquatic acid extractions; Collip shared in the Nobel Prize with Macleod, Banting, and Best.) The Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto assumed the job of producing insulin commercially, and Best was named to head the newly created insulin department. Patent papers for the manufacture of insulin were turned over to the university with the stipulation that royalties were never to be charged.

At this point in his career Best was still a student. He was awarded the M.A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1922 and the M.D. degree three years later. Upon his graduation from medical school, Best was awarded the J. J. MacKenzie Fellowship for the highest grades in pathology and the Ellen Mickle Fellowship for earning the highest grades in the graduating class. He pursued postgraduate work at the University in Freiburg, Germany and the University of London, England. The latter conferred upon him the D.Sc. degree in 1928.

After his return from Europe, Best was appointed a professor and head of the department of physiology at the University of Toronto. In addition, he was research associate of the university's Banting-Best Department of Medical Research, which was endowed by the Ontario legislature in 1923 and directed by Dr. Banting. From 1932 to 1941 he also served as associate director of the Connaught Laboratories. During these years Best concentrated his investigations towards prevention and cure of diabetes, and not merely control with insulin.

In an article in *Science* (April 26, 1940), Best and his assistants suggested that the pituitary gland affected the insulin content of the pancreas, and that "production and liberation of insulin, according to the need for it, can be regulated by the pancreas in the absence of the pituitary gland. Administering insulin to fasted rats decreases the insulin content of the pancreas to levels much lower than those secured by fasting or feeding alone."

Experiments with dogs, according to an article in *Collier's* (August 2, 1941), gave evidence that diabetes was associated with an overactive pituitary and also that when insulin and pituitary were both injected into the animals diabetes did not manifest itself. When pituitary alone was injected into dogs on a balanced ration and others on a fat diet, the latter recovered, whereas the former became permanent diabetics. Dr. Best insisted that much time would be "required to complete the obvious extensions of the present experiments . . . but sufficient information is now available to show that production of diabetes in experimental animals . . . may be prevented."

In addition to diabetic research, the Banting-Best laboratory worked on a variety of projects. Histamine, a chemical responsible for allergies, and histaminase, which destroys histamine in the body, were isolated. Best and his associates produced an anticoagulant known as heparin, which "reduces thrombus formation after mechanical or chemical injury to veins" (*Science*, April 2, 1937). The team also developed choline, an important factor in the human diet and an aid in treating cirrhosis of the liver.

With the outbreak of World War II, Best helped to devise a method for transforming human blood into dried blood serum which could be stored indefinitely. The Canadian serum project which he initiated and guided, in collaboration with the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian government, saved countless lives.

Canadian Consulate General

DR. CHARLES H. BEST

Following the death of Sir Frederick G. Banting in 1941, Best assumed the directorship of the Banting-Best Department of Medical Research. He immediately reorganized the laboratory for the purpose of conducting research for the armed forces.

In 1942 he entered the Royal Canadian Navy with the rank of surgeon, lieutenant-commander to direct the medical research unit. He initiated a project to combat seasickness which resulted in the development of a pill proving 75 per cent effective (New York *Times*, November 13, 1943).

With the end of World II, research projects involving a variety of dietary problems were initiated at the Banting-Best department. Facilities had become inadequate and in 1951 plans were announced to erect the Charles H. Best Institute, providing increased space for teaching and research (*Saturday Night*, June 5, 1951). One of the more important investigations being carried on by Best's scientific team concerns diabetes. The researchers found that in diabetic children, the isles of Langerhans were completely deteriorated, but in adults afflicted with the disease, the isles were not destroyed but simply worked at a reduced rate. The scientists continue to seek a method to stimulate these glands to produce the normal quota of insulin, without stimulating the activity of the cells which causes degeneration (Toronto *Globe and Mail*, January 7, 1957).

The Charles H. Best Institute is a diabetic research laboratory evaluating clinically, among other things, hypoglycemic compounds which can be taken orally as substitutes for injections of insulin by hypodermic needle. See *Diabetes* (March-April 1957) and *ADA Forecast* (May-June 1957), publications of the American Diabetes Association, 1 East 45th Street, New York 17, New York, of which Dr. Best is a member of the Council.

(Continued next page)

BEST, CHARLES H.—*Continued*

A prolific author, Dr. Best has contributed many articles to medical and scientific journals. With Dr. Banting he wrote *The Internal Secretion of the Pancreas* (University of Toronto Library, 1922), which was the original publication on insulin. Best collaborated with Norman B. Taylor in writing *The Living Body* (Holt, 1952), *The Physiological Basis of Medical Practice* (Williams and Wilkins, sixth edition, 1955), and *The Human Body, Its Anatomy and Physiology* (Holt, third edition, 1956).

In 1923 Best shared the Reeve Prize with Banting for the discovery of insulin. He has also received the F. N. G. Starr Gold Medal of the Canadian Medical Association (1936), Baly Medal from the Royal College of Physicians, England (1939), Flavelle Medal of the Royal Society of Canada (1950), as well as the John Phillips Memorial Medal of the American College of Physicians (1953). The Charles Mickle Fellowship was awarded to Best in 1939 for contributing the most to medical science during the preceding ten years.

In 1944 he was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire and in 1947 he received the Legion of Merit (United States) and the King Haakon VII Liberty Cross (Norway). Belgium made him a Commander of the Order of the Crown the following year. Honorary degrees have been conferred on Best by the University of Chicago, Cambridge University, Oxford and Queen's University, among others.

The scientist is a member of the National Research Council of Canada, research defense board of the Department of National Defense, and a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service. He is a fellow of the Royal Society (England) and Royal Society of Canada, a past president of the American Diabetes Association and Canadian Physiological Society, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and American Physiological Society, and a foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences. He has been honored by many other foreign professional societies and in 1955 Pope Pius XII appointed him to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences.

Charles H. Best has been described as "a balding, heavy-set man" with a pleasant sense of humor, who exudes a quiet and modest self-confidence. He is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 185 pounds, and has blue eyes. His wife is the former Margaret Hooper Mahon, whom he married on September 3, 1924. They have two sons, Charles Alexander Best and Henry Bruce Macleod Best. The scientist enjoys oil painting, golfing, horseback riding, and watching baseball. He is a Presbyterian and an independent in politics. His clubs are the University and Canadian in Toronto, and Board of Trade and Athenaeum in London. He belongs to Nu Sigma Nu fraternity and Alpha Omega Alpha honorary medical fraternity.

Charles Best "could have rested on his laurels on the strength of his work with Banting," according to Hal Tracey of *Saturday Night* (June 5, 1951), "but fortunately for Canada, such a life would never have suited so active a scientist. He found science a pleasant mistress to serve, and he chose to consolidate the place gained by Canada in the forefront of the world's research on insulin."

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BIBLE, ALAN Nov. 20, 1909- U.S. Senator from Nevada; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 9412 Crosby Rd., Silver Spring, Md.; Reno, Nev.

The voters of Nevada returned Alan Bible to the United States Senate in November 1956 for a full six-year term after his two-year service in this legislative body where he filled the seat vacated by the late Patrick A. McCarran. The latter's policies and political ideas have been Bible's inspiration. Bible's belief in the vitality of American business is manifested in measures co-sponsored by him calculated to develop certain mining industries and to aid the air lines in improving their equipment. Prior to his service in Congress, Bible, a Democrat, was for seven years the district attorney of Nevada.

Alan Bible was born on November 20, 1909 in Lovelock, Nevada to J. H. and Isabel (Welsh) Bible. Young Bible attended the University of Nevada in Reno and received the A.B. degree in 1930. In preparation for a legal career he studied at Georgetown University Law School in Washington, D.C., where he earned the LL.B. degree in 1934. While he was in Washington he worked as an elevator operator on Capitol Hill and was an assistant in the Senate sergeant at arms office.

Returning to Nevada, Bible was admitted to practice before the Nevada bar in 1935 and was for three years an associate law partner of U.S. Senator McCarran, a Democrat. It was during this period that Bible began his career in public service with his appointment as deputy district attorney of Storey county, Nevada, a post to which he was later elected. In 1938 he became deputy attorney general of Nevada, serving until 1943. At the age of thirty-two, in 1942, he was elected attorney general of that state, becoming the nation's youngest attorney general. He was re-elected in 1946 without opposition, and served until 1950. (See *Report and Official Opinions* issued periodically by the office of the attorney general of Nevada.)

Beginning in January 1951 he returned to the private practice of law as a partner of Bible & McDonald in Reno. In the following year he entered the race for U.S. Senator, receiving

McCarran's support. Bible lost by 475 votes to Thomas B. Mechling in the Democratic primary on September 2, 1952.

After the death of Senator McCarran on September 28, 1954, the Governor of Nevada, Charles H. Russell, a Republican, appointed a member of his party, Ernest S. Brown, to the vacant Senate seat. The Republican party of Nevada asked the state Supreme Court to bar an election and permit Brown to serve out the remainder of McCarran's term, but the Supreme Court ordered an election. On October 1 the Democratic State Central Committee selected Bible as its candidate.

During his campaign Bible promised to carry on the tradition of McCarran in working for higher wool, lead, and zinc tariffs. He also announced his support of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which had been sponsored by McCarran. On November 2 he was elected by a 12,573 vote plurality, defeating Brown, for the Senate term ending January 3, 1957. Bible was sworn in on December 2, 1954. He was later assigned to the committees on the District of Columbia, Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the Joint Committee on Navaho-Hopi Indian Administration. He was also appointed to the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

While serving his first year as a Senator, Bible sponsored a bill to provide Federal aid to the several states in wildlife restoration projects (January), a bill providing for hospitalization and treatment of members of the U.S. Coast Guard and their dependents (January), a measure repealing the requirement that electric utility companies in the District of Columbia submit annual reports to Congress (June), and a bill to repeal the prohibition against the declaration of stock dividends by public utilities operating in the District of Columbia (June). Senator Bible also introduced, together with other members of the upper chamber, a measure to encourage the sale of cotton for export and to limit imports of manufactured cotton products (July).

In the field of mining, Bible presented a bill to establish a National Minerals Advisory Council (March) and a measure to amend the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, expanding the program to encourage the discovery and production of certain domestic minerals (March). In June he submitted with eight other Senators a measure to increase Government purchases of tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl, and columbium-tantalum-bearing ores and concentrates. The measure was approved unanimously by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Bible also sponsored a resolution inviting the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 Winter Olympic Games in Squaw Valley, California, near the Nevada-California border. The resolution was passed and the invitation was accepted in June.

In July 1955 Bible was named to a three-man subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee headed by George A. Smathers, Democrat of Florida. The group was charged with investigating international air route agreements, including a U.S.-German agreement.

Wide World

ALAN BIBLE

In the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress (1956) Bible introduced legislation in March to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell fifteen American vessels to Transportes Maritimos Mexicanos, S. A. The government of Mexico would have to guarantee that the ships would not be used in trade with countries unfriendly to the United States in case of an emergency. Bible stated that in presenting this measure he was motivated by the desire to strengthen the defense of the Western Hemisphere by helping a friendly neighbor to build an active merchant marine.

With several of his colleagues, Bible submitted in March 1956 a bill to provide that air-line capital gains from the sale of equipment, if reinvested in new equipment, should not be counted as revenue in determining air subsidies. The Department of Commerce and the General Accounting Office opposed the bill. The former announced that if the bill had been in effect during the past five years, $21,900,790 in capital gains would have been involved, increasing subsidies by that amount, and $21,498,000 would have gone to four carriers.

In defense of the measure Bible stated that it was intended to help air lines acquire better equipment and thus improve their services. He also stated that although there would be a temporary increase in subsidies, within several years the subsidies would be reduced because with modern equipment, the cost of operation per revenue mile would decline. On July 9 the Senate passed the bill by a vote of 53 to 22. It was not introduced in the House of Representatives during the Eighty-fourth Congress. In that Congress Bible was named assistant majority whip and acting president pro tempore.

(Continued next page)

BIBLE, ALAN—*Continued*

At the end of his first year in the Senate Bible had announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election because he wished to return "to the quieter role of private life" (New York *Times*, November 30, 1955). However, in June 1956 he was prevailed upon to seek re-election. During the primary campaign his candidacy was endorsed by many former supporters of McCarran. On September 4 he defeated three opponents in the primary election by a large margin. In his contest with U.S. Representative Clifton Young, Republican, Bible advocated more public housing and blamed the Republican Administration for depressed farm and mining conditions. Bible won the regular election by almost 4,000 votes. (His campaign was supported by railroad unions, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and the Machinists' Nonpartisan League.)

Senator Bible's voting record indicates that on farm issues he voted against cutting soil conservation payments (April 1955), for flexible farm price supports (March 1956), and for the compromise farm bill (April 1956). In regard to other domestic matters he favored increasing Congressional salaries (February 1955), the Democratic substitute-tax bill (March 1955), overriding the postal pay bill veto (May 1955), the natural gas bill (February 1956), an additional $960,000,000 for the Air Force in a defense appropriation bill (June 1956), and for the Hell's Canyon Dam (July 1956). He cast negative votes on limiting public housing to 70,000 units for two years as opposed to 135,000 units in each of the next four years (June 1955) and continuing the use of dollar-a-year men (July 1955).

On foreign policy matters Bible favored the defend-Formosa resolution (January 1955), a measure providing that half of foreign aid be extended in the form of loans (June 1955), a $3.2 billion foreign aid grant (July 1955), and limiting military aid to Yugoslavia (July 1956). He opposed reducing foreign military aid by 50 per cent (June 1955) and a $4.1 billion foreign aid appropriation (July 1956).

Bible is a member of the American Bar Association (he was state chairman of the section on improvement of judicial administration), Nevada Bar Association, University of Nevada Alumni Association, and National Safety Council. He is a Mason, Eagle, Rotarian, and belongs to Lambda Chi Alpha. His church is the Methodist. While he was Nevada's attorney general he served as president of the National Association of Attorneys General.

The Senator's principal avocation is studying the history of Virginia City, Nevada's famous Civil War boom mining camp. He is also a football and baseball fan and a duck hunter.

On November 17, 1939 Alan Bible was married to Loucile Jacks. The couple has four children, Debra, Paul Alfred, William Alan, and David Milton.

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BIRDSEYE, CLARENCE Dec. 9, 1886-Oct. 7, 1956 Inventor; perfected a method for quick-freezing foods (1924), the Birdseye process now owned by the General Foods Corporation; developed the "anhydrous" method for dehydrating foods (1949); the Birdseye reflector and infrared heat lamps, a kickless harpoon gun for tracking whales and a process for converting sugar cane into paper pulp; held nearly 300 U.S. and foreign patents. See *Current Biography* (March) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 O 9 '56

BISHOP, HAZEL (GLADYS) Aug. 17, 1906- Industrial chemist; manufacturer

Address: b. Perfemme, Inc., 22 West 22nd St., New York 10; h. 41 Central Park West, New York 23

The name Hazel Bishop belongs to an American research chemist as well as to the "Lasting Lipstick" which she introduced in 1950. This product, the first of the "non-smear, long-lasting" type, revolutionized the lipstick market. On February 19, 1954 Miss Bishop sold all of her stock in Hazel Bishop, Inc., the company which she had founded, and since that time she has devoted her chemical researches toward developing new products in the cosmetic and allied fields. She has organized three companies to manufacture many new items.

On April 4, 1957 she was given the first "Women of Courage" award by the Assembly of Brooklyn Jewish Women's Organizations honoring "her courageous endeavors as a woman leader in industry, business and civic affairs."

Hazel Gladys Bishop was born on August 17, 1906 in Hoboken, New Jersey. Her father, Henry Bishop, was a manufacturer and owner of up to seven small businesses at one time. He was a pioneer motion picture exhibitor and was extremely promotion-minded. Her mother, Mabel (Billington) Bishop, was active in her husband's business enterprises. Her brother Walter who became a lawyer, died in 1956. Hazel grew up with a background of family talk about wise and ethical business practices. She was graduated from the Bergen School for Girls in Jersey City, New Jersey, and planned to become a doctor. She received the B.A. degree from Barnard College in 1929, as a pre-medical student. But the depression of the 1930's shifted her graduate study at Columbia University to night classes and she actually began her career in bio-chemical research, working by day as a chemical technician in the New York State Psychiatric Hospital and Institute, New York City from 1930 to 1935. In 1935 she became research assistant to a world-famous dermatologist, Dr. A. Benson Cannon, in whose laboratory she worked until 1942.

World War II gave her a chance to extend her researches to other fields. As a senior organic chemist for Standard Oil Development Company (1942-45), she concentrated on studies of aviation fuels; her findings aided in development of a special gasoline for bomber planes. In 1945 she moved to Socony Vacuum Oil Company, continuing her work in petroleum research until 1950. The American Chemical Society has credited Hazel Bishop with having contributed "notable research" in this field.

Socony's change in schedule to a five-day week gave Miss Bishop free time to experiment in her home kitchen with her favorite interest, lipstick formulas. After 309 experiments and two years of testing of product, package, market and quantity production, she was ready to introduce her lipstick to American women. Actually, the lipstick was introduced at a fashion show given by the Barnard College Club of New York on November 4, 1949.

Hazel Bishop, Inc., retained the Raymond Spector Company Inc. to handle its advertising. Trade periodicals at the time proclaimed that a $1,410,000 advertising campaign was behind the new Hazel Bishop lipstick—the largest amount, up to that time, ever to be invested in advertising a lipstick alone. (*Consumer Reports*, August 1951, tested thirty-one brands of lipstick and noted: "The claims of Hazel Bishop to indelibility are not without foundation. But of course no lipstick is permanent. . . . The fact is, nevertheless, that the new long-staying lipsticks do color the lips for a considerably longer time than the standard versions.")

According to *Advertising Age* (February 22, 1954) about fifty other companies have brought out competitive lipsticks since Miss Bishop introduced her Lasting Lipstick. Sales by Hazel Bishop, Inc., of its lipstick increased from $49,527 in the first three months of 1950 to $10,100,682 in 1953.

Before November 1951, at which time Miss Bishop resigned as president of Hazel Bishop, Inc., the advertising executive, Raymond Spector had become the majority stockholder. On March 28, 1952, Miss Bishop filed suit as minority stockholder, against Hazel Bishop, Inc., Raymond Spector Company, and six individuals, charging, as reported in the press, diversion of assets and mismanagement of Hazel Bishop, Inc. The advertising agency denied these charges. Two years later, in February 1954, the case was settled with stipulations that Hazel Bishop, Inc., (of which Spector was chairman and 92% owner) purchase Miss Bishop's remaining 8% of the company's stock for a cash settlement of $295,000 in return for which Miss Bishop agreed to sever all relations with the cosmetic company she founded and to indicate clearly on stationery and announcements of Hazel Bishop Laboratories (and on any other name she may use in business) that there is no connection with Hazel Bishop, Inc.

HAZEL BISHOP

While acting as consultant to the National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers, Inc., she developed a leather cleaner to "wash" gloves and "Leather Lav," in 1955, was endorsed by the association. Miss Bishop also founded H. B. Laboratories, Inc., which subsequently has produced additional non-inflammable concentrates for cleaning every variety of leather goods.

Since tired feet have been a complaint of both men and women, Miss Bishop researched products to give "bath-to-bath protection to the feet." In aerosol or squeeze-bottle plastic containers for easy application, these are marketed by the H. G. B. Products Corporation, New York.

A third company, Perfemme, Inc., made its debut in January 1957, with Perfemme, a solid perfume concentrate in lipstick size and shape, packaged in four pastel-colored lipstick-like cases, each color to identify a fragrance. This encourages women to use perfume with frequency "as they apply lipstick." The names of her perfumes are Young and Gay (in a green case); Willing (pink case); Young Love (blue case) and Rejoyce (silver case).

Miss Bishop believes that "women have an insight and understanding of cosmetology a male chemist can never have." Does a man, for instance, know what happens to make-up under hot beach sun? She declares "the subject of cosmetics is not viewed from the same angle by men and women." Her aim is to make "cosmetics . . . an integral part of a woman's total wardrobe rather than as a manifestation of vanity." She told Eleanor Hart in the Miami *Herald* (April 12, 1957) that there are not many women chemists today and she believes that "cosmetic chemistry is a wonderful field for women."

(Continued next page)

BISHOP, HAZEL—*Continued*

Most of Miss Bishop's many speeches before business and medical groups, have been related to cosmetics. As a member of the American Chemical Society, she has served as alternate councillor, member of the editorial advisory board of *Chemical and Engineering News*, co-chairman of the 42-member ladies entertainment committee of the national convention held in New York in 1954, social chairman of New York section, a moderator at numerous panels of experts. She was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, September 16, 1954; to the New York Academy of Sciences, June 30, 1954; and a member of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists June 12, 1951. She is also an active member of the Society of Women Engineers and of the national board of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She also belongs to the Society of Cosmetic Career Women; Barnard College Club; West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island, and is a member of the North Jersey Gun Club.

A learned paper which Miss Bishop presented at the December 10, 1953 meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists was published in the Society's *Journal,* March 1954, "A Method for the Semiquantitative Analysis of Lipstick."

Her reading is concentrated on scientific and trade journals but she "eases up on detective stories." She is a petite five feet three and one half, brown-haired and hazel-eyed. She admits to a weakness for many hats.

"With all the marked advances made in dermatology," Hazel Bishop wrote in her article, "The Challenge of Cosmetic Research" (*Beauty Fashion,* October 1954), "women have a right to expect real fundamental progress, not meaningless verbiage. . . . I have found real personal satisfaction in cosmetic research for new products. It's a game—a challenge—it's fun—it's a privilege."

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BLANCKE, HAROLD (blăngk'ē) 1904-
Corporation executive

Address: b. Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Ave., New York 16; h. "Harlee Farm," Blairstown, N.J.

A pioneering organization in the fields of synthetic textiles and plastics, the Celanese Corporation of America and its affiliates in Canada, Mexico, and South America, has as its president Harold Blancke. He was elected to this post in August 1945 as successor to Dr. Camille Dreyfus, after holding several managerial positions in the company. Among the new fibers developed by Celanese are Arnel, Fortisan, and Celacloud. The company is also an important producer of commercial chemicals.

Born in 1904 in New York City, Harold Blancke was educated in the city's public schools. He joined Celanese as a young man, a press release states, "rose rapidly within the organization" and received his first managerial post in 1930 when he was made assistant treasurer. He subsequently held the positions of assistant secretary, treasurer and secretary. In 1937 he was elected to the board of directors and one year later became a member of the executive committee. Blancke was made a vice-president of the corporation in July 1942 and three years later, in August 1945, was elected to the presidency, succeeding Dr. Camille Dreyfus (see *C.B.,* May 1955).

The company was founded in 1918 as the American Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company by Drs. Camille and Henry Dreyfus, who had previously discovered a method for making cellulose acetate fiber. In 1925 the company acquired its present name and has since become the third largest producer of synthetic textiles (after E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and the American Viscose Corporation). Celanese became a plastics manufacturer in 1927 (when it acquired the Celluloid Corporation, the nation's oldest plastics producer) and a chemicals concern in 1928. In 1957 Celanese has almost 13,000 employees and its products are distributed in over fifty countries.

After World War II the company, headed by Blancke, ventured into foreign operations by opening an acetate yarn plant in Mexico. In 1946 a Canadian affiliate, Columbia Cellulose Company, Ltd., was formed to build a mill for dissolving pulp in British Columbia to assure a continuous supply of cellulose, a basic ingredient in making acetate fiber.

At the dedication of the pulp mill in 1951, Blancke said that Canada is racing toward economic maturity, rising from a provider of raw materials to a "first-rank" producer of finished goods. "Columbia Cellulose Company . . . should grow into a great organization of local people engaged in manufacturing basic timber into finished and semifinished products" (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 13, 1951). In January 1952 Celgar Development Company, another Canadian affiliate of Celanese, announced a $65,000,000 wood pulp and newsprint program which would employ more than 2000 persons.

The South American operations of Celanese began in 1951 with the opening of an acetate yarn plant in Colombia. In the following year Celanese became a principal owner of a new rayon plant in Medellín, Colombia. Another acetate yarn organization was begun in Venezuela in 1952. In an attempt to control some of its sources of supply Celanese formed the Petrocel Corporation and Canadian Petrocel Ltd. in 1951 to conduct oil and gas exploration; these materials are used in its various chemical operations.

A civil antitrust suit was filed by the U.S. Department of Justice in December 1949 charging Celanese with "unreasonably restraining competition in the manufacture and sale of rayon warp-knit fabrics by the acquisition of the stock and assets of its chief competitor, Tubize Rayon Corporation" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 6, 1949). Harold Blancke in a statement to the press said that the purpose of the merger in 1946 with Tubize was not to restrain competition but to obtain the facilities of Tubize for producing viscose rayon. Blancke explained that the result of this merger increased competition because it enabled Celanese to "compete on equal terms with all the dominant corporations in the rayon yarn field."

A consent judgment terminating the suit was signed by Judge John F. X. McGohey on March 31, 1954. The judgment required Celanese to sell at a fair price all of the rayon warp-knit fabric machines acquired from Tubize and enjoined the corporation from reacquiring any such machines.

In examining the company's financial position, *Forbes* magazine reported on April 1, 1956 that since 1951 Celanese earnings have decreased. "In 1950 Blancke had managed to sell a whopping $232,500,000 worth of acetate yarn, chemicals and plastics, netting a whacking $40,400,000. But by 1954 sales had bumped to just $148,000,000" and net income was $6,600,000. In the *Annual Report, 1956* it was revealed that the company had improved its position. Net sales for 1956 had risen to $188,300,000 and net income was $16,863,224. Continuous research, Blancke stated, enabled Celanese to achieve a "gratifying 1956 textile sales performance during one of the softest textile markets in recent years" (New York *Times,* January 31, 1957), the highest since 1951. Fundamental research on new fibers is conducted by Celanese at the Summit Research Laboratories in Summit, New Jersey.

By 1956 Celanese had expanded the uses of its fibers, which in 1951 were largely confined to the apparel trade, to industrial and nonapparel markets. These include battings used in heat and acoustical insulations, the acetate tow in cigarette filters, Celacloud, used in mattresses and pillows, knitted radiator hose, and oil suction and discharge hose for the U.S. Navy.

In another effort to offset the effects of the cyclical apparel-connected textile industry, to which Celanese now makes about half of its sales, Blancke has developed his company's chemicals and plastics division. It includes cellulose, extruded acetate sheets, transparent packing films, Forticel (a molded plastic for electric shavers, telephones, and pens), emulsions used in paints, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acids, and trioxane, the latter used by the armed forces to heat rations in the field. Thus Blancke has expanded Celanese's chemicals and plastics to the extent where they comprise about 30 per cent of the sales. Plastic sales in 1956 were the highest in the company's history.

A $100,000,000 five-year expansion program was announced by Blancke in April 1956. The Charlotte (North Carolina) Development Laboratories were opened that year. The laboratories help customers make better use of fibers by developing new and improved processing techniques, better fabric construction, and new dyeing and finishing methods. In the following year a plant at Houston, Texas was opened for the production of olefin polymer, to be marketed under the trade name, Fortiflex, a new molded plastic characterized by rigidity, heat resistance and chemical inertness.

HAROLD BLANCKE

Garments made from Arnel, spun from cellulose triacetate, were introduced on the market in 1955. Blancke stated that of all the new fibers Arnel achieved the "best balance" in performance, appearance, versatility and price. In 1956 Arnel was used by over 300 garment manufacturers. Blancke hopes that Arnel will open the carpet market to acetate. Another new textile is Fortisan-36, which Celanese claims has "the highest tensile strength of any known fiber" (*Forbes,* April 1, 1956).

Harold Blancke, who has been described as "tall and burly," is, in addition, president of the Celanese affiliates, Celanese Lanese Corporation, Celluloid Corporation, Pabin Corporation, Celanese Mexicana, S.A. (Mexico City), Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Products Ltd., Celanese Pan American Company, Inc., Williamsport Textile Corporation, and Viscosa Mexicana, S.A.

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BLANDING, DON(ALD BENSON) Nov. 7, 1894- Author; illustrator; lecturer

Address: b. c/o Dodd, Mead & Co., 432 Fourth Ave., New York 16; h. 1154 N. Ogden Dr., Hollywood 46, Calif.

Bulletin: Don Blanding died on June 9, 1957.

In verse and drawings Don Blanding has made the beauties of the Hawaiian Islands known to countless Americans. His seventeenth book *Hawaii Says "Aloha"* (Dodd, Mead, 1955) contains old and new poems and over a hundred

DON BLANDING

pictures in color. His recent lecture tour, from September to December 1956, extended from Alaska to North Carolina.

He began his career as a commercial artist and later branched into writing and lecturing. His most popular book *Vagabond's House* (Dodd, Mead, 1928) has gone into many printings and sold over 150,000 copies. Blanding's books in regular editions sell up to 50,000 copies a year. He writes a regular Saturday column in the Honolulu *Star Bulletin* called "Don Blanding says 'Aloha.'"

Donald Benson Blanding was born in Kingfisher, Oklahoma on November 7, 1894, the younger son of Hugh Ross and Ida (Kimble) Blanding. His father, a lawyer and a judge, took part in the opening of the Cherokee strip and later moved his family to Lawton, Oklahoma, where land was given to settlers through a lottery. Donald's early heroes were a Comanche chief, an Apache guide and a bandit. The pages of his school books were covered with Indian sketches. The first money he ever earned came from drawing Indian heads on leather and selling them at Christmas time. He was graduated from Lawton High School in 1912.

After a summer working in Yellowstone Park, he enrolled in the Chicago Art Institute where he studied from 1913 to 1915. He paid his way by teaching drawing and as a theatre usher. In 1915 he saw the play *The Bird of Paradise* starring Lenore Ulric in Kansas City and was so entranced by the setting that within a week he was on his way to Hawaii.

There he became acquainted with many of the characters who have since peopled his stories and lived among them as a *kamaaina,* eating their native food, witnessing their ceremonials and following tribal wise men into submarine coral caves. He explored the dead crater of Haleakala and the live crater of Kilauea, absorbed the legends and finally received the distinction of a Hawaiian name *Alohi Lani,* which means the light shining down from behind intervening clouds.

He worked as a cartoonist for the Honolulu *Advertiser,* managed an amateur theatre and between times painted portraits of society women. When World War I came, Blanding enlisted in a Hawaiian Infantry regiment and was sent to Camp Grant, Illinois for officer training. The Armistice was signed before second lieutenant Blanding was scheduled for overseas duty.

In 1919 he went to Europe and studied at art schools in Paris and London. Later he went to Guatemala, Honduras and Yucatan. Returning to Honolulu in 1921, he found a job with the Charles R. Frazier advertising agency as a commercial artist. When a copywriter became ill, Blanding was asked to help out. His copy rhymed and for two years he supplied a daily poem for the Honolulu *Star Bulletin* using local people and events as subjects and making a reference to *Aji-No-Moto,* a Japanese soup powder.

On the advice of an executive of the paper, Blanding compiled the poems into a book called *Leaves From a Grass House.* After three local publishers had rejected it, the author with the cooperation of the *Star Bulletin,* published it himself. The 2,000 copies sold quickly and the Patten Company, Ltd., of Honolulu took over the publication in 1923. A further collection *Paradise Loot* followed in 1925 and *Flowers of the Rainbow* in 1926.

In the same year, Blanding sailed for California. He selected the best of his poems, added new ones and made pen and ink sketches for *Vagabond's House.* In Hollywood, he built his first "vagabond's house" and carried out the Hawaiian way of life with *hikieas* and cushions instead of chairs and sofas. Among his best-known work of that period was the mural border in the pavilion of the Hotel Huntington in Pasadena.

After Dodd, Mead published *Vagabond's House* (1928) Blanding established a "vagabond's house" studio in New York over a garage in the East Forties. He painted screens and wall panels of exotic Hawaiian birds, flowers and fantastic fishes. The Boston *Transcript* (December 5, 1928) called his poetry "a store of joyous and rollicking retrospections and a memory list of names and places" that were "a tingle in the ear." Within four years the demand for his book exhausted twelve printings. Many of his verses appeared in newspapers and were recited on the air. A lecture bureau engaged him for a coast-to-coast tour to read poetry and talk of his experiences.

Of his travel book *Hula Moons* (1930) Helen Follett (*Saturday Review of Literature,* November 29, 1930) observed that it "convinced one that living is a delightful adventure—in Hawaii." Blanding's next volume of verse *Songs of the Seven Senses* (1931) in which he added "the awareness of gods" and "nonsense" to the ordinary five senses, brought the comment from William Rose Benét (*Saturday Review of Literature,* December 26, 1931) that Blanding's "technique of drawing was better than his verse."

In the spring of 1932 he lived in an adobe house in Taos, New Mexico which he called "La Casa del Vagabundo", and some of the poems he wrote there appeared in *Let Us Dream* (1933). For several years he alternated between Taos and Hollywood when not on a lecture tour. In 1936 he invested in a vagabond's house-on-wheels with "bedding in the rumble; the food in the chuck-box" and toured the country and wrote *Memory Room* (1935). At Carmel, California he completed *The Rest of the Road* (1937). He returned to Hawaii in April 1937 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of "Lei Day" which he had originated. *Drifter's Gold* (1939) was his next book.

Moving to Florida, he wrote *Floridays* (1940) and remained there until 1942 when he enlisted in the 208th Service Corps and was stationed at Camp Upton, New York. *Pilot Bails Out* (1943) was written at the Camp and the lyrics for *Soldier, What Did You See?*—music by Norman Sören Wright—(R. L. Huntzinger, 1943). John Charles Thomas sang the song on the National Broadcasting Company radio network (October 24, 1943) and repeated it by popular request.

After eleven months in the service, Blanding returned to Carmel for a year, then back to Hollywood and confined his lectures and radio talks to the Pacific coast, while writing *Today is Here* (1946) and *Mostly California* (1948). Commenting on the latter, Ralph Thompson (New York *Times Book Review*, October 24, 1948) wrote that Blanding knew "how to produce verse at a good clip" and quoted a poem on Carmel: "Literary . . . musical . . . And Very Who's-whosical."

He told a *Current Biography* interviewer that during a period of despondency in 1942, he had sought religious understanding and found that the study of metaphysics satisfied his need. He became active in the Church of Religious Science in 1949 and gave lectures in the Church in Los Angeles and over the air, and also wrote monthly articles for *Science of Mind* magazine. He also contracted to write "Don Blanding's Page" for *Let's Live*, a monthly health magazine.

He completed *A Grand Time Living* (1950) before departing on a tramp freighter for Micronesia, which he described as a "prickly heat paradise." After a year of wandering in the South Sea Islands, he returned to Honolulu and wrote *Joy is an Inside Job* (1953) and completed his seventeenth book *Hawaii Says "Aloha"*. He also wrote a weekly Saturday column of humor, commentary and philosophy for the Honolulu *Star Bulletin* called "Don Blanding says 'Aloha' ".

During 1955, at the request of Associated Clubs, Inc., he gave a series of lectures in the West and Midwest. His 1956 schedule comprised 236 lectures which included New York City, where he gave two lectures at Town Hall and thirteen at the Church of Religious Science on West 55th Street.

Don Blanding was married on June 13, 1940 in Florida to socialite Dorothy Binney. The marriage ended in divorce in 1945. In the early years of his success, his physique was often compared to that of the fighter Gene Tunney. Blanding is six feet one inch in height and weighs 244 pounds. He has gray hair and blue eyes, a genial smile, a "dynamic" voice and a keen sense of humor. His letters begin and end with "aloha" and in one place or another—a small sketch of the mynah bird, native to Hawaii.

In 1954 Blanding received the honorary D.Litt. degree from Jackson College, Hawaii. He is a member of the Authors' League of America, Inc., and his political affiliation is Republican. His recreations are mountain climbing, travel and "research on any subject" and his reputation as a gourmet is well known. One of his favorite axioms is: "The trick of doing a thing well is in knowing where to start."

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BOB AND RAY *See* Elliott, Bob

BOGART, HUMPHREY Dec. 25, 1899(?)-Jan. 14, 1957 Actor; first very successful role was as Duke Mantee in *The Petrified Forest*, which he played on Broadway stage (1934) and in the film version (1936); appeared in well over fifty motion pictures, including *Casablanca* (1942), *The Treasure of Sierra Madre* (1948), *The Caine Mutiny* (1954), *The Desperate Hours* (1955); winner of an Academy Award in 1952 for his performance in *The African Queen*. See *Current Biography* (May) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1+ Ja 15 '57

BOTHE, WALTHER (WILHELM GEORG) Jan. 8, 1891-Feb. 8, 1957 German physicist; professor at Heidelberg University; winner of Nobel Prize in Physics (1954); director of Max Planck Institute of Physics at Heidelberg; honored for his discoveries in the fields of optics, cyclotrons, and for cosmic ray studies and "coincidence method of measuring time." See *Current Biography* (May) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 F 9 '57

BOURGÈS-MAUNOURY, MAURICE (JEAN-MARIE) (bo͞or-zhĕs′-mō-no͞o-rē′) Aug. 19, 1914- Premier of France

Address: Hotel Matignon, 57 rue Varennes, Paris VII, France

The French National Assembly by a vote of 240 to 194 elected on June 13, 1957 Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury Premier of France with a Cabinet composed of members of his own Radical Socialist party and of the Socialist party. He succeeded Socialist Guy Mollet, in

French Embassy Press & Inf. Div.

MAURICE BOURGÈS-MAUNOURY

whose government he served as Minister of National Defense.

In his former Cabinet positions Bourgès-Maunoury has been largely concerned with the rebellion in Algeria, which he has attempted to meet with force, integration with the homeland, and the introduction of economic reforms.

He has been a deputy to the French National Assembly since 1946. He was a staunch advocate of the European Defense Community and now espouses Anglo-French military cooperation. Prior to entering politics he played an heroic part in the resistance movement during World War II.

Maurice Jean-Marie Bourgès-Maunoury was born on August 19, 1914 in Luisant (Eure-et-Loir), France to Georges Bourgès and the former Miss Maunoury. His father is president of Véritas-Bureau, a registry of ships similar to Lloyd's of London. On his mother's side Maurice is descended from Maurice Maunoury, Minister of the Interior (1922-24), and General Michel Joseph Maunoury. After studying at the Collège Stanislas in Paris, Maurice pursued courses at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques and earned a law degree from the Faculté de Droit, Université de Paris. In 1935 he entered the École Polytechnique, from which he was graduated as an artillery officer.

In the French army he was given command of an artillery battery in 1939, although he held only the rank of lieutenant. After France was invaded by Germany he was captured in June 1940 and repatriated the following year. Upon his return to civilian life in occupied France, he worked as a finance inspector and surreptitiously joined the resistance movement in 1941. He went to Spain in an attempt to join the Free French Forces, was interned for a short period and finally reached London, in early 1943.

There, he received special training and was secretly flown to France on September 15, 1943, where he became military delegate of the National Council of the Resistance for the region of the Rhône and the Alps. Later he was made national military delegate. He went to London in April 1944 to make a report on conditions and returned to France on the night of D-Day (June 6-7, 1944). While trying to report to Paris after the liberation of Lyons he was wounded. In October 1944 Bourgès-Maunoury was appointed assistant chief of staff of the French army. Less than a year later he was named regional commissioner of the Republic at Bordeaux.

With his discharge from the army, Bourgès-Maunoury entered politics as a member of the Radical Socialist party. He was elected a deputy of the Haute-Garonne department to the second Constitutuent Assembly in June 1946 and to the National Assembly in November 1946 and June 1951. His first sub-Cabinet post was that of Secretary of State for the Budget, from November 1947 to July 1948, when he played a part in attempting to balance the budget by reducing government expenditures by 10 per cent, discharging 150,000 public servants and imposing additional taxes. This was followed by several appointments: Secretary of State for War and Air, July-August 1948; Minister of Public Works, July 1950; Secretary of State to the Presidency of the Council, July 1950-July 1951; Deputy Minister of National Defense, August 1951-January 1952; and Minister of Armaments, January-February 1952. In that year he was a delegate to the Seventh Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

In the (René) Mayer Cabinet (January to July 1953), Bourgès-Maunoury was Minister of Finance. Shortly after being sworn into this office, he stated that the only convertibility of currency that would be worth-while would be one permitting the greatest freedom of trade and payments. This statement was interpreted as reflecting the Continental concern regarding British attempts to secure the convertibility of the dollar and the pound alone, separately from other currencies.

He also said that in view of the forthcoming single market for coal and steel embracing six nations (effected through the creation of the European Coal & Steel Community), investment should no longer be made on a national basis, and he urged a joint study of the possibility of coordinating European investments (New York *Times,* January 28, 1953). In April he revealed that the United States had granted to France $225,000,000 in contracts for defense materials.

In the (Pierre) Mendès-France Cabinet, organized in June 1954, Bourgès-Maunoury was selected to serve as Minister of Industry and Commerce. In August he was given the additional portfolio of Public Works. The Mendès-France government attempted to introduce economic reforms in order to free

France from the need for U.S. aid and the necessity of imposing trade barriers and subsidies.

On September 3 Bourgès-Maunoury resigned from the Cabinet in protest over the National Assembly's rejection of French membership in the European Defense Community. In January 1955 he returned to the Cabinet as Minister of the Armed Forces. When the Mendès-France government fell in February 1955 and Edgar Faure became Premier, Bourgès-Maunoury was named Minister of the Interior. One of his principal responsibilities in this post was the administration of Algeria through a governor general.

Algeria was ruled by the Ottoman Empire until it was conquered by France in 1830. Confronted with a developing Algerian nationalist movement, France made in 1947 the Algerian departments of Alger, Constantine and Oran an integral part of Metropolitan France, with representation in the National Assembly and French citizenship for the residents. Terrorist outbreaks became serious in November 1954 and reached proportions of guerrilla warfare by the end of 1955.

Minister Bourgès-Maunoury stated in July 1955 that the use of force by France did not get at the root of the trouble in Algeria. Although he asserted that the army's repression against the rebels must not yet be relaxed, he felt that the "real solution of the Algerian problem" lies in the economic field. He suggested investments in projects which would raise the standard of living and assure full employment (New York *Times,* July 30, 1955). (In 1955 the French government gave to Algeria 35 billion francs, or $100,000,000 in economic aid; military costs were estimated to have been 40 billion francs, or $114,000,000.)

A new Algerian policy was offered to the National Assembly by Bourgès-Maunoury on October 12, 1955. It would institute a greater degree of representative government to the predominantly Moslem areas, redistribution of lands insufficiently exploited by their present owners, separation of the Moslem religion from state control, and expansion of the instruction of Arabic in the schools.

He further suggested the strengthening of integration of Algeria and France and defined integration as a relationship somewhere between the extremes of assimilation (the complete merging of identities between Algeria and the homeland) and federalism (the first step towards autonomy and final separation). These proposals were approved on October 18 in a vote of confidence.

The nationalist movement in Algeria also had its international ramifications. In the fall of 1955 the U.N. General Assembly approved an Asian-African resolution to place the Algerian problem on its agenda. France withdrew from U.N. meetings for several weeks, calling the U.N. action a "flagrant violation" of the U.N. Charter since northern Algeria is a part of Metropolitan France, and returned only when the item was eliminated from the agenda.

Minister Bourgès-Maunoury resigned from the Faure government in January 1956 to protest the dissolving of the National Assembly and the calling of a general election by Faure, after he had received a vote of no confidence on his general policies. Guy Mollet, a Socialist, formed a new Cabinet and Bourgès-Maunoury was given the Defense portfolio, which had been held by Major General Pierre Billotte in the outgoing government.

The new Minister of Defense opposed in March 1956 France's membership in the proposed Euratom, a joint atomic energy pool of six European nations, if she accepted the requirement of abandoning for five years her right to make nuclear weapons. If France relinquished her rights in this area, Bourgès-Maunoury felt, she would become a second-rate power and would undermine her defenses.

In July Bourgès-Maunoury reversed his position and supported French adherence to Euratom and said that France would be able to carry out a "reasonable and restrained" program for nuclear armaments under the treaty (New York *Times,* July 11, 1956). The National Assembly approved on July 11, 1956 French participation in principle in Euratom and agreed to renounce construction of a nuclear weapon before 1961, but reserved France's right to conduct preliminary weapons research, short of an actual test detonation.

As Defense Minister Bourgès-Maunoury is responsible for the military aspects of the Algerian problem. In May 1956 Minister Bourgès-Maunoury explained that the French army is fighting to halt expansionist plans of "the Egyptian dictator [who], according to his own writings, plans to bring under his grasp not only the Middle East and North Africa, but a very large part of Africa south of the Sahara as well" (New York *Times,* May 28, 1956). (In 1956 it was estimated that there were 400,000 French troops in Algeria.)

The French government had complained in March to the Egyptian government of Gamal Abdel Nasser's open support of the Algerian rebellion and the Arab League's influence throughout North Africa. Relations with Egypt continued to deteriorate and in July 1956, when Egypt nationalized the vital Suez Canal, France and Great Britain countered with a redisposition of their troops in the Middle East and established a liaison between their armies. Mollet also created a special "Suez Cabinet" consisting of Bourgès-Maunoury, Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, Minister of Finance Paul Ramadier, and three Ministers of State.

Following the Israeli attack on Egypt on October 29, 1956, Great Britain and France invaded the Suez Canal area two days later. On November 6 the three attacking nations accepted U.N. pleas for a cease-fire. When Foreign Minister Pineau announced on December 3 the projected British-French withdrawal, it was reported that Bourgès-Maunoury was "ready to have France go it alone . . . regardless of what the British did" (Henry Giniger, New York *Times,* December 4, 1956). Britain and France completed their withdrawal from Egyptian territory by December 1956. Israeli troops left in March 1957.

At a London meeting with Duncan Sandys, British Minister of Defense, in February 1957,

BOURGÈS-MAUNOURY, M.—*Continued*

Bourgès-Maunoury proposed closer collaboration on defense between Britain and France within the framework of the Western European Union, with particular reference to research and production. The two Ministers agreed to authorize a joint Franco-British committee of weapons experts to explore a cooperative effort in this area.

Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury married Madeleine Giraud, one of his collaborators in the resistance movement, in June 1947. He is a chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur and was decorated with the Croix de la Libération, Croix de Guerre (with four palms), Legion of Merit (U.S.), and other foreign decorations. He is particularly enthusiastic about swimming and hunting. His clubs are the Amicale Action, Automobile, and Tennis de France.

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BOWLES, CHESTER (BLISS) Apr. 5, 1901- Former government official; author
Address: h. Hayden's Point, Essex, Conn.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1943.

In an active and varied career Chester Bowles has distinguished himself as a businessman, U. S. Government administrator, politician, diplomat, and author. He was a partner in the New York advertising firm of Benton & Bowles (1929-1941), head of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D.C., international chairman of the United Nations Appeal for Children, Governor of Connecticut from 1949 to 1951, and American Ambassador to India and Nepal from 1951 to 1953. His books, including *Ambassador's Report* (Harper, 1954), have been well received and influential. His latest book is *Africa's Challenge to America,* published by the University of California Press in September 1956.

Harvard Univ. Press

CHESTER BOWLES

Chester Bliss Bowles was born in Springfield, Massachusetts on April 5, 1901, the son of Charles Allen and Nellie (Harris) Bowles. He is a descendant of an old New England family. His father was a partner in a paper mill supply business and his grandfather Samuel Bowles was the famous editor of the Springfield *Republican.* He attended public schools in Massachusetts and then Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut.

"Chet" attended the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University where he was captain of the golf team. After his graduation in 1924 with the B.S. degree he spent a year as a cub reporter on the Springfield *Republican.* He went to New York in 1925 to work as a copywriter for the George Batten Company (later Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.). Selden Rodman wrote in *Harper's* in April 1946, "According to William Benton," who had graduated from Yale in 1921, "and was already in charge of a dozen copywriters at Batten's, Bowles came to the agency without the most elementary knowledge of how to write. It was his imagination that the older man found immediately attractive; the writing he quickly mastered. Four years later, when the two made plans to set up their own agency, they were already a team to be reckoned with."

Benton & Bowles, advertising and market research agency, weathered the depression successfully and held such accounts as General Foods, Proctor & Gamble, and Bristol Myers. Bowles was reportedly mainly responsible for the agency's creative output, the building of radio programs, and the writing of copy. He had, according to Rodman, the greatest asset an advertising man can have, "the unquestioning conviction that bigger sale of whatever product he was interested in at the moment would make the world healthier, happier, and more prosperous."

Bowles urged many of their customers to lower their prices in order to appeal to the mass markets. He thought up radio ideas like *Maxwell House Showboat,* the first big-time program with continuity of characters and scene. He is credited with the phrase "Double-whipped Mayonnaise" for Hellmann's. In 1936 Benton left the firm and in 1941 Bowles resigned as chairman.

Selden Rodman has discussed Bowles's attitude at about this period: "Out of a strong belief that the time to participate in the war had not arrived [but as an internationalist], he had agreed to become one of the directors of America First." In *Common Sense* (October 1941) Bowles wrote: "A small group of internationalists is opposed to [America's] participation in the war. This group believes that the Four Freedoms cannot be won by the sword. They believe that our entry into the war would weaken rather than strengthen our power to aid international understanding and cooperation after the war. . . . The standpat isolationist is wrong because . . . we cannot maintain our economic and social *status quo* behind a barricade of armaments."

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, Bowles volunteered for the Navy, but was rejected because of an injured ear. He accepted a position from Governor Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut to administer rationing there and later was promoted to be state director of the Office of Price Administration. In July 1943 Prentiss M. Brown, then OPA's national director, appointed him to replace Lou R. Maxon as general manager. Four months later President Franklin D. Roosevelt made him Price Administrator.

He was very successful in this post in getting the cooperation of Congress and the public in holding down prices. He was also a member of the War Production Board and the Petroleum Council for War from 1943 to 1946. After the war, from February to July 1946, he served under appointment by President Harry S. Truman as director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, where he was responsible for the direction of all anti-inflation controls over prices, rents, wages, and consumer production, and as chairman of the Economic Stabilization Board. He resigned in protest against the compromise emergency price control extension bill passed by Congress.

In his first book, *Tomorrow without Fear* (Simon & Schuster, 1946), he concluded that Americans' objective after the war should be "so to conduct ourselves, so to plan our lives, so to use our great productive power for the benefit of all of us, that we and all the world's people shall move steadily toward that tomorrow without fear, and without cause for fear, for which all mankind yearns." R. R. Nathan commented in *Saturday Review of Literature* (July 6, 1946) that "it is the clearest and most persuasive book yet written in support of the only kind of economic program which can assure sustained prosperity without compromising the basic principles of our economic system."

Having earlier become interested in domestic politics, Bowles was a delegate in June 1940 from Connecticut to the Democratic National Convention and in November was a Connecticut elector for Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1946 he tried to gain the Democratic nomination for Governor of Connecticut, but was defeated at the convention by Governor Wilbert Snow. Two years later he tried again and on November 2, 1948 was elected Governor for a two-year term, winning over Republican incumbent James C. Shannon.

His administration was noted for its achievements in housing, welfare, and child care. He appointed his former partner William Benton to finish the term of Raymond E. Baldwin as U. S. Senator in 1949. Bowles stood for re-election in 1950, but was defeated by John Davis Lodge, Republican. In 1956 Bowles was a Connecticut delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

International affairs had also been occupying his attention since the end of World War II. In 1946 he served as an American delegate to the first conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. He was in 1946-47 a member of the American National Commission for UNESCO. In 1947 he was named as special consultant to U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie and in 1947-48 he was international chairman of the fund-raising campaign of the U.N. Appeal for Children. In 1948 he went to Europe again for official U.N. visits to England, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

President Truman appointed him U. S. Ambassador to India and first American Ambassador to Nepal in 1951. There his objective was, according to various reports, to "sell democracy" by practical demonstration—by American technical skills, American dollars, and American idealism. He resigned in 1953, when Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republican, was inaugurated as President of the United States.

In January 1954 Bowles's account of his experiences in the Far East was published by Harper and Brothers under the title *Ambassador's Report* and was on the best-seller lists for five months and sold over 35,000 copies. He wrote that "the free nations of the Middle East, South Asia, and the Far East are determined to travel their own road, and that the most the United States can do is to help them meet some of the problems they will have to overcome." A reviewer for *Atlantic Monthly* (March 1954) found that "aside from furnishing a compact course on Indian history, religion and recent politics, Bowles's book is notable for its intelligent discussion of India's gigantic problems; its sensitive appraisal of Nehru; its warm humanity, fair-mindedness, and thoughtful criticism."

Before completing his third book, *The New Dimensions of Peace* (Harper, 1955), Bowles undertook a three-month tour of Central, West and East Africa and revisited Europe after several weeks in Pakistan, India and Burma. This trip enabled him to see at first hand the impact of the new Soviet policies on the people of the "middle world," and to put the resulting challenge to American policy "into clear and timely perspective." In a review for *New Republic* (November 14, 1955) Adlai E. Stevenson wrote: "*The New Dimensions of Peace* is a wise, practical and magnanimous work, and it reflects the spirit which an affirmative American foreign policy must incarnate."

The Godkin Lectures which Bowles delivered at Harvard University in early 1956 were published by that university's press the same year under the title *American Politics in a Revolutionary World.* In projecting a new theory of the relation of American politics to reality, he finds that 1956 election issues are no longer central to the fate of the nation and that the unspoken issues, stemming from "the ominous background of world crisis" will have a far greater effect on our future.

In *Africa's Challenge to America,* based upon a series of lectures which Bowles delivered at the University of California in March 1956 and published later in the year by the university's press, he warns that American policymakers

BOWLES, CHESTER—*Continued*

must find a new basis for relations with Africa, which challenges the United States economically, politically, ideologically, and in the future perhaps militarily. If the Atlantic nations do not provide reasonable conditions for African independence, extremist leaders might become more powerful and Communist influence might spread. Bowles, writing this book after traveling in various sections of the African continent, believes that an orderly evolutionary approach can be worked out. Bowles has contributed articles on economics and foreign policy to numerous periodicals and his addresses have been published in *Vital Speeches.* He was asked by the New York *Herald Tribune* to outline for its editorial page (November 1, 1956) the case for the Democratic party in the forthcoming election.

Bowles is a director of the Institute for International Education, American Council of Learned Societies, Fund for the Peaceful Development of Atomic Energy, and the Fund for the Republic (his term expired in November 1956). He has also been a director of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and Britannica Films. He is on the board of advisers of Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Medford, Massachusetts and a trustee of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Foundation and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

He has been awarded honorary LL.D. degrees from American University (1946) and Howard University (1950) in Washington, D.C., and the D.Sc. degree from the New School for Social Research (1954) in New York. He received the Franklin D. Roosevelt Award for fighting against racial discrimination and in 1953 the Roosevelt College Award for outstanding public service. His clubs are the Essex Yacht, the Cruising of America, and the Yale in New York. He is a Unitarian.

Chester Bowles married Julia Mayo Fisk of Springfield, Massachusetts in 1925; they were divorced in 1933. They had two children: Barbara and Chester, Jr. On February 22, 1934 he married Dorothy Stebbins of Newton, Massachusetts. They have three children: Cynthia (author of *At Home in India,* published by Harcourt, Brace, 1956), Sally, and Samuel. Bowles weighs about 190 pounds. One commentator described him thus: "He is made up of a high percentage of idealism, mixed with restless common sense and the instincts of the great public relations man."

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BRADDOCK, BESSIE *See* Braddock, E. M.

BRADDOCK, E(LIZABETH) M(ARGARET BAMBER) Sept. 24, 1899- Member of British Parliament

Address: b. House of Commons, London, S.W. 1, England; h. 2 Zig-Zag Rd., Liverpool 12, England

A vigilant guardian in the House of Commons of the interests of British housewives, Mrs. E. M. Braddock has been Labour Member of the Exchange division of Liverpool since 1945. "Battling Bessie," as she is often called, has never lost an election in the twenty-seven years of her political career, is a foe of both Conservative and Communist parties and is a caustic critic of the Bevanite faction of the Labour party. Following her election to Commons, Mrs. Braddock was instrumental in ending the national dockers' strike of 1945. She has served on the Liverpool City Council since 1930 and is widely loved in that city for her vigorous efforts to eliminate slums, to provide better housing and for her endeavors in behalf of the aged and the poor.

Elizabeth Margaret Bamber "was born and remains a member of the working class" and has lived among the Merseyside dockers of Liverpool, England all of her life. Her birth took place in that city on September 24, 1899 and her parents were Mary and Hugh Bamber. At an early age she was introduced to projects to improve the lot of the lower economic classes; her mother was national organizer of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and was a Labour party worker and her father was an active Liverpool Socialist.

Bessie attended public schools until she was fifteen when she went to work as an assistant in the Liverpool Co-operative Society. During World War I Miss Bamber belonged to pacifist groups and in the postwar years she participated in unemployment demonstrations in Liverpool and became an active trade unionist and political worker. In 1922 she married John Braddock.

In the early 1920's Mrs. Braddock was briefly a member of the Communist party, resigning when it denied her the right of independent thought and expression (*Life,* May 23, 1955). In 1955 she stated: "The Communist party is rotten through and through. . . . Don't worry . . . these Communists and neo-Communists won't get me out of Parliament" (*Time,* May 9, 1955).

In 1930 Mrs. Braddock was elected to the Liverpool City Council as Labour member for St. Ann's ward. With her husband, also a member of the City Council, she led a campaign for improvement of housing. On several occasions she has referred to the fleas, bugs and rats that infest the slums of Liverpool and has promised "to agitate and kick up a row until we get rid of these evils" (*Time,* May 9, 1955). "I don't care whose houses we take," she stated in 1945, "even if they're Lord Derby's or the Earl of Stamford's—when working-class people are living like herrings in a tin" (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 5, 1945). City Council meetings were often stormy and Mrs. Braddock earned a reputation for staging determined fights. Since 1955 she has been an alderman of the council.

Another aspect of her concern with community problems has been her work for hospitals and maternity and child welfare. As chairman of the Liverpool Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, she directed the founding of modern centers to carry out its activities. She was a member of the Assistance Board, Court of Referees and the Pensions Appeal Tribunal. Bessie Braddock helped to establish about ten old-age homes in Liverpool and assisted Liverpudlian pugilists in setting up their own gym. During World War II Mrs. Braddock, in addition to her other activities, was a full-time worker in the ambulance service. She became deputy divisional ambulance officer of her local division, drove an ambulance during the blitz, and instructed other drivers.

The Exchange division of Liverpool elected Mrs. Braddock a Member of Parliament in 1945 on the Labour party ticket. Her opponent was Colonel Sir John Shute, whom she defeated by a majority of 665 votes. Until her victory, the Exchange division was regarded as a Tory stronghold. In her first year in Parliament Bessie Braddock helped to end a five-week national dock strike. The dockers had refused to return to work until their claims were considered and George Isaacs, Minister of Labour and National Service, promised to negotiate within twenty-four hours after the resumption of work, but not before. On November 2, 1945 Mrs. Braddock spoke on the floor of the Commons and related how she had been asked by the Merseyside dockers to intervene; how she had seen the Minister and talked to local and national strike committees, and how as a result the men had agreed to return to work under a thirty-day truce. "This statement of mine," she said, "is the order for the men to resume work on Monday morning."

Indicating that benefits are to be derived from a free exchange of goods between Great Britain and her colonies, Mrs. Braddock wrote in 1947: "If freely negotiated trade agreements between free peoples as a means of exchanging the finished products of our factories for the raw materials and food of other lands are not to be substituted for the swashbuckling domination that has held the Empire together for so long, then let us hand over the fruits of our victory at the polls to the die-hard Tories, who have known so long and practiced so assiduously the policy of government by force in all parts of the Empire" (*Labour Monthly,* April 1947).

In 1947 Mrs. Braddock brought suit against the proprietor of the Bolton (Lancashire) *Evening News,* claiming that in the May 1, 1947 issue of the newspaper it was "wrongly alleged that she had danced a jig" and "sat in Winston Churchill's seat" the night the bill nationalizing the trucking industry was passed. The defendant, the Tillotson Newspapers, Ltd., denied that the "words of the article were defamatory and pleaded that they were true in substance and fact." Witnesses testified at the trial that she had actually performed the acts attributed to her in the article. Mrs. Braddock lost the suit, and judgment with costs was awarded to Tillotson Newspapers (*Manchester Guardian,* November 12, 1948).

Wide World

E. M. BRADDOCK

Following another of her determined efforts for which she is known in the House of Commons, Mrs. Braddock "was ordered out of the House of Commons and suspended from attendance for five sessions" on March 27, 1952. She had "insisted upon an opportunity to speak in a debate" on the unemployment crisis in the textile industry, and after refusing to be seated, after repeated requests by the Deputy Speaker, the House voted 127 to 67 to suspend her (New York *Times,* March 28, 1952).

When the Members of the House presented Sir Winston Churchill with a commemorative volume on the occasion of his eightieth birthday in 1954, Mrs. Braddock and one other Member refused to sign the volume. "We are not having our names handed down to posterity," she said, "tacked on to Sir Winston Churchill's. . . . We remember Tonypandy." (In 1910 when Churchill was Home Secretary troops were sent to Tonypandy in Wales to break up a coal strike there.)

After the local Labour party in the Exchange division came under control of Bevanites it voted on March 27, 1955 not to let Mrs. Braddock run in the May 26 general election, because she had been too critical of Aneurin Bevan. However, the National Executive Committee of the Labour party ruled that she should be permitted to stand for election under the party banner. In spite of a split in the Labour vote due to a Bevanite who ran as an independent, Mrs. Braddock was re-elected by a larger majority than in her previous race.

Upon receiving an anonymous phone call regarding arms shipments at the Liverpool docks in December 1955, Mrs. Braddock went

BRADDOCK, E. M.—*Continued*

to the docks and found an Egyptian freighter loading 1,000 tons of arms and ammunitions, tank tracks, and radio parts. It was then disclosed that obsolescent British arms had been shipped by foreign sources to Egypt and Israel. Following Mrs. Braddock's discovery, the Foreign Office announced on December 31, 1955 a halt on surplus arms shipments.

The conditions of the prisoners at Walton Gaol in Liverpool were investigated for several weeks in early 1956 by Mrs. Braddock. The results, documents alleging ill-treatment of the inmates, were sent to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Major Gwilym Lloyd-George, in May and Mrs. Braddock urged an immediate inquiry in which prisoners could make public statements.

In order to protest the widespread buying by juveniles of air pistols without licenses, Mrs. Braddock fired two air pistols in the House in July 1956 after obtaining a license for them. She explained: "You see I have to startle this House before anyone does anything about anything. . . . I confiscated these pistols from the police in Liverpool Juvenile Court. . . . I will hand them [the guns] back to the police and I will give back the license—because my tongue is good enough without a gun."

Mrs. E. M. Braddock weighs about 200 pounds and is a big, resolute-looking woman. She is the "beloved and admired champion" of her Liverpudlian constituents and she is as "salty as [Liverpool's] docks, as fierce as its wind, and biting as its rain" (*Time,* May 9, 1955). She is a vigorous speaker, has a broad Lancashire accent. Mrs. Braddock's favorite hobbies are reading and housekeeping and in her spare time she models outsize clothing. She is an honorary officer of the British Professional Boxers' Association and a past president (1944) and now vice-president of the Liverpool Trades Council & Labour Party.

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BRAHDY, MRS. LEOPOLD *See* Rees, Mina S.

BRANCUSI, CONSTANTIN Feb. 21, 1876-Mar. 16, 1957 Rumanian-born sculptor; noted for his organic abstractions of animals and birds; his works are exhibited in many museums, including the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Philadelphia Museum of Art; his *Bird in Space,* which figured in a celebrated lawsuit (1927-28), was ruled a work of art and therefore not dutiable. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Mr 17 '57

BRATTAIN, WALTER H(OUSER) (brăt′ ŭn) Feb. 10, 1902- Research physicist

Address: b. c/o Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N.J.; h. 7 William Rd., Chatham, N.J.

One of the three American scientists on whom the Nobel Prize for Physics was conferred in December 1956, Dr. Walter H. Brattain of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., in New Jersey shared with Doctors William Shockley and John Bardeen the $38,634 award bestowed in recognition of their work in developing the "transistor." Since 1948 this has rapidly supplanted the radio vacuum tube introduced by Dr. Lee DeForest in 1907. Doctors Brattain and Bardeen are recognized as the actual inventors of the transistor, and Dr. Shockley as the "father" of the experimentation which resulted in its invention.

Walter Houser Brattain was born on February 10, 1902 in Amoy, China to Ross R. Brattain, a private schoolteacher, and the former Ottilie Houser, both of whom were American citizens. Walter spent most of his childhood and youth in the state of Washington, where he was graduated from Whitman College at Walla Walla with the B.S. degree in 1924 and election to Phi Beta Kappa and the Sigma Xi science research honors fraternity. He received his M.A. degree from the University of Oregon at Eugene in 1926 and earned his Ph.D. degree at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis in 1929.

For one year (1928-29) Dr. Brattain was a member of the staff of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D.C., and with V. H. Heaton was the co-designer of a portable temperature-controlled oscillator. A member of the technical staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories since 1929, Dr. Brattain worked initially in the field of thermionics, particularly the study of electronic emission from hot surfaces with results which "led to greater knowledge of the effect of adsorbed films on electron emission."

An article in the *Bell Laboratories Record* (November 1956) further notes that he "also studied frequency standards, magnetometers and infra-red phenomena." *American Men of Science* (1955) mentions "electron collisions in mercury vapor" as one of his fields of distinction.

Dr. Brattain had already worked for seven years in the Bell Laboratories when in 1936 Dr. William Shockley (see *C.B.,* December 1953) joined the research staff. Shockley was interested in finding a substitute for the bulky and costly three-element vacuum tube for radio invented by Dr. Lee DeForest nearly thirty years earlier, but was discouraged from experimentation until the advent of radar demonstrated that the vacuum tubes could not accomplish the "rectification" (transforming from alternate to direct current) necessary with extremely high frequency signals.

In early crystal radio sets "rectification" had been achieved through the use of a piece of galena, a semiconductor, and in 1939, accordingly, Dr. Shockley began experiments to find a semiconductor which could amplify as well as rectify. His colleague Brattain also took up the study of electrical conductivity and rectification phenomena in semiconductors, with a major portion of his attention devoted to copper-oxide varistors. In addition, he studied the properties of silicon and germanium. Experimentation was interrupted in 1942, when both Shockley and Brattain were assigned to the division of war research at Columbia University, New York City for vital World War II work on magnetic detection of submarines.

When Brattain and Shockley returned to the Bell Laboratories in 1945, they were joined by a new colleague, Dr. John Bardeen. Resuming the interrupted experiments, Shockley reached the conclusion that the supply of movable electrons inside a semiconductor could be influenced by an electric field imposed from the outside, and it is to this conclusion that the "genesis" of the "transistor" is traced. In practical experiments, however, the electrons became enmeshed in the surface of the material, and results were negligible until "John Bardeen . . . proposed a theory involving surface traps."

This theory opened the door for the successful experiments in theoretical physics by Bardeen and in experimental physics by Brattain. The key experiment involved a germanium diode immersed in an electrolyte (a solution that conducts electricity) and connected to a source of direct current. This, Bardeen and Brattain reported, "led to the concept that a portion of the current was being carried through holes flowing near the surface. Upon replacing the electrolyte with a metal contact, transistor action was discovered." Such was the birth of the "transistor" (i.e. "transfer-resistor"), an invention announced in the summer of 1948, and credited jointly to Brattain and Bardeen, with Shockley "fathering" it through advancing the hypothesis and pointing the way.

The original "point contact" transistor announced by Bardeen and Brattain was supplemented by Dr. J. N. Shine's "photo" transistor in 1950, Dr. Shockley's "junction" transistor in 1951, and R. L. Wallace, Jr.'s "tetrode" transistor in 1952. Perfected for commercial use in the latter year, the transistor was first used by Bell Telephone in a "card translator" employed for rapid selection of routes for long distance calls. The invention, which today is "doing the work of the vacuum tube in nearly all phases of telephonics," also "created a boom in the manufacturing of hearing aids almost overnight because of the . . . size and low battery consumption" (New York *Times*, November 2, 1956).

An editorial in the New York *Times* (April 26, 1954) further credited the transistor with making possible the "solar battery" announced by Bell Telephone Laboratories at that time. "The essential element of the transistor on which the laboratories now rely," this editorial stated, "is chemically pure silicon to which minute amounts of impurities are added. . . . Let sunlight fall on strips of silicon and it is possible to supply enough to energize a radio transmitter that broadcasts both music and speech. The chances are that we shall soon make use of sun-powered batteries at amplifier stations in a rural telephone system. In fact it is now being done at Americus, Georgia."

Bell Telephone Laboratories

WALTER H. BRATTAIN

An honorary Doctor of Science degree was conferred on Dr. Brattain by the University of Portland (Oregon) in 1952, and in the same year he shared with his colleague Bardeen the award of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), the Stuart Ballantine Medal, conferred since 1946 "for outstanding achievement in the fields of communication and reconnaissance which employ electro-magnetic radiation." Bardeen and Brattain were in addition the co-recipients in 1955 of a $1,000 prize and another "major" physics award, that of the John Scott Medal, established by the Scottish scientist in 1816. Also in 1955 the honorary D.Sc. degrees were conferred on Brattain by Union College and University in Schenectady, New York and his *alma mater*, Whitman College.

The award of the Nobel Prize jointly to Doctors Shockley, Bardeen and Brattain was announced on November 1, 1956 for their "investigations on semiconductors and the discovery of the transistor effect." The awarding agency, the Swedish Royal Academy of Science, was influenced in its choice by the recommendation of Professor Hakan Sterky, a Swedish telephonic expert. "It is a great satisfaction," Dr. Brattain said when informed of the honor, "to have done something in life and to have been recognized for it in this way. However, much of my good fortune comes from being in the right place, at the right time, and having the right sort of people to work with" (*Bell Laboratories Record*, November 1956).

(Continued next page)

BRATTAIN, WALTER H.—*Continued*

Of the three Nobel Prizewinners for Physics in 1956 only Dr. Walter H. Brattain was still a member of the Bell Telephone Laboratories staff at the time of the award. (Dr. Bardeen had left in 1951 to join the faculty of the University of Illinois, and Dr. Shockley in 1955 to become director of the Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory at Beckman Instruments, Inc.). Brattain was a visiting lecturer at Harvard University in 1952. The physicist is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Physical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Franklin Institute. Dr. Walter Brattain and Keren Gillmore, a physical chemist, were married on July 5, 1935 and became the parents of a son, William Gillmore Brattain. Mrs. Brattain (who also held the Ph.D. degree) died in April 1957.

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BRAUN, (JOACHIM) WERNER (broun)

Nov. 16, 1914- Bacteriologist

Address: b. Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.; h. 12 Oak Hills Rd., Metuchen, N.J.

Work done by Werner Braun, professor of microbiology and a member of the Institute of Microbiology at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, may lead to new ways of preventing disease. By recognizing the factors which produce different toxicity for cells of varying virulence, the scientist can now duplicate in test tubes the same kind of changes which take place in bacterial populations in animals and man. This, it is hoped, will eventually permit the isolation of substances which will favor the growth of innocuous germs rather than the harmful virulent variants of disease-causing bacteria, and may lead to new ways of studying problems in epidemiology, changes in cell population, therapy, and possibly even in cancer.

WERNER BRAUN

Professor Braun, who was born and educated in Germany, came to the United States in 1936 to do research in biology and became a naturalized citizen in 1940. He has held posts at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, the University of California at Berkeley, and the Chemical Corps Biological Laboratories at Camp Detrick in Maryland. In 1955 he became associated with Rutgers University. He is noted for his work in brucellosis, blood chemistry, Vitamin A, genetics of Drosophila, physiological genetics, and microbial genetics. His book, *Bacterial Genetics*, was published in 1953 by the W. B. Saunders Company in Philadelphia.

Joachim Werner Braun, the son of Edith (Brach) and Simon Braun, was born in Berlin, Germany on November 16, 1914. His father, a businessman, was shot as a hostage by the Nazis in 1942. His mother was sent to a concentration camp and died in a gas chamber in 1945. He had three brothers. One died in England in 1943; the other two, Helmut and Harry, now reside in California. Werner was reared in Berlin and studied at the Oberrealschule in Berlin-Lichterfelde. From 1931 to 1933, while attending the high school in the morning, he did research work at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute (now the Max Planck Institute) for Biology in Berlin.

After his graduation from the Oberrealschule in 1933, he entered the university at Göttingen as a student in biology and medicine. In June 1936 he was awarded his doctorate in biology, but because of the political situation in Germany with the Nazi regime under Adolf Hitler, he was not allowed to finish his last year at medical school and he immigrated to the United States in August 1936.

From October 1936 to February 1937 he was a guest investigator in genetics at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. For the next five years he was a research associate in genetics with the department of zoology at the University of California in Berkeley. In January 1942 he became associated with the university's department of veterinary science as a research associate in bacteriology and genetics.

In July 1948 he was called to the Chemical Corps Biological Laboratories at Camp Detrick in Maryland as a medical bacteriologist and chief of the variation branch. He remained in that position until July 1955, when he became a professor of microbiology and a member of the Institute of Microbiology at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The Institute of Microbiology was established in 1949 by Rutgers University and officially dedicated in 1954. The royalties accruing from the manufacture of streptomycin, an antibiotic which was discovered at Rutgers and for which Selman A. Waksman (see *C.B.*, May 1946) received the Nobel Prize in 1952, were utilized for the building and support of the institute. It is a center for research in microbiology, including a study of the nature and occurrence of microorganisms, their physiology, biochemical reactions, role in natural processes, and in the cycle of life in nature, and utilization for human welfare. It trains and teaches investigators; it plans to serve as a gathering place for microbiologists from all over the world to exchange information; it cooperates with U.S. Government agencies and industrial and medical organizations interested in microbiological research.

Selman A. Waksman, who became head of the institute, explained at the time of Braun's appointment that with Braun's knowledge and training in medical bacteriology in relation to infectious diseases, the institute would be able to enlarge its studies of microbes as disease-causing agents and in the field of epidemiology. One of the projects on which Braun is working is the antimitotic and mutagenic unit of the institute's investigations into antineoplastic antibiotics, which have great chemotherapeutic importance.

Another of his projects at the institute has been in the field of cellular biology. According to the first report of the institute, for the years 1954 to 1956, "the major function of this unit has been the maintenance, standardization, and study of four types of mouse tumors, a survey of applicability of tissue-culture methods, and the testing of microbial products for antitumor activity. As a result of extensive evaluations, two types of tumors, a lymphosarcoma and an adenocarcinoma maintained in inbred mice, were chosen for the testing of antitumor activity. . . . Among compounds tested so far, carzinophilin . . . and several actinomycin components displayed a significant but temporary suppressive effect on the experimental tumors. . . . Studies are under way to find means of increasing the effectiveness of these temporarily active compounds."

Braun is in charge of investigations on microbial population changes with special reference to problems of medical bacteriology. These studies utilize techniques of both microbial genetics and medical bacteriology and are designed to aid in the elucidation of problems of pathogenesis, epidemiology, therapy, the selection and maintenance of desired types, and in a better understanding of the causes and control of spontaneous changes in the characteristics of microorganisms.

Part of his work on microbial populations was reported in the New York *Times* on November 25, 1956. William L. Laurence wrote that pioneer studies carried out by Braun "may lead to powerful chemicals to control bacterial diseases" and have "produced a clue to one of the baffling mysteries of the germ world—the mechanism employed by disease-producing bacteria to kill their nonvirulent kindred once they entered the body of animal or man. They do not possess this power when grown in a test tube, the advantage being with the nonvirulent types." The researchers found that in the living body the virulent bacteria could create a chemical that poisoned their nonvirulent relatives.

"The virulent germs produce this poison," wrote Laurence, "by using a breakdown product of a chemical present in the nucleus of all living cells, named DNA (desoxyribonucleic acid). This chemical is known to play a vital role in the cell's reproduction and in the transmission of hereditary traits. When this breakdown product, as yet unidentified, is introduced into a test tube containing both nonvirulent and virulent types of the same bacterial family, Dr. Braun found, the same effect is produced as in the living animal body. . . . A similar effect was observed by Dr. Braun with another chemical, 'kinetin,' recently isolated from DNA at the University of Wisconsin. . . . These pioneer findings, it is hoped, will open the way to the development of chemicals to neutralize the poisons produced by the virulent bacteria. This would lead to an effective control against their growth as well as their disease-producing powers."

According to the first report of the institute, work by Braun is also in progress "to further our knowledge regarding the nature and control of genetic and environmental factors influencing population changes in cultures of actinomycetes. Several techniques for the isolation of initially homogeneous populations have been tested and standardized, and it is anticipated that further studies utilizing these techniques may aid in the isolation of novel types as well as in the improved maintenance of desired types of these economically important organisms."

Braun has served the U.S. Government as a special consultant to the Public Health Service (beginning in 1956) and as a civilian consultant to the Chemical Corps of the Department of Defense (beginning in 1955). He received the superior accomplishment award of the Chemical Corps in March 1954 and a citation from the U.S. Army Chief Chemical Corps Office in 1953.

Among his other honors is the Barnett Cohen Award of the Society of American Bacteriologists in April 1954. He delivered the I. M. Lewis lecture at the University of Texas at Austin in December 1951. He is a member of the expert panel on brucellosis of the World Health Organization, a correspondent of the committee on developmental biology of the National Research Council, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His Greek letter societies are Sigma Xi and Phi Sigma. He belongs to the Society of American Bacteriologists, Genetics Society of America, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and American Society of Naturalists.

His book, entitled *Bacterial Genetics*, was published by the W. B. Saunders Company in Philadelphia in 1953. He is the author of numerous articles in professional journals, including "The Role of Developmental Rates in the Production of Notched Wing Characters in Drosophila Melanogaster" (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, May 1939), "Experimental Attack on Some Problems of Physiological Genetics" (*Nature*, July 15,

BRAUN, WERNER—*Continued*

1939), "Factors Controlling Bacterial Dissociation" (*Science,* February 16, 1945), and with Jeanne Whallon, "Effects of DNA and Enzyme-treated DNA on Bacterial Population Changes" (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,* March 1954). He is a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Bacteriology.*

Joachim Werner Braun was married to Barbara French Melnikow on June 7, 1942. They have three daughters, Renee, Stephanie, and Robin. His previous marriage, to Paula Wood, ended in divorce. He has stated that the persons who influenced him the most in the choice of his lifework are Dr. Curt Stern and Dr. Richard Goldschmidt. He has brown eyes and brown hair; he is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 157 pounds. Among his recreations are fishing and traveling.

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N Y Times p140 N 25 '56
American Men of Science vol II (1955)

BRENNAN, WILLIAM J(OSEPH), JR.

Apr. 25, 1906- Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

Address: b. U.S. Supreme Court Bldg., 1 First St., N.E., Washington, D.C.

The nomination of William J. Brennan, Jr., as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was approved by the U.S. Senate on March 19, 1957, at the time that he was serving on the high court pursuant to a recess appointment made by President Eisenhower in the fall of 1956. As a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from 1952 to 1956, Brennan was instrumental in instituting a pretrial conference system that helped to reduce the "backlog" of court cases so effectively that it is now a national model.

Prior to serving on the state Supreme Court, he had been on other state benches for three years. He was a partner in the Newark, New Jersey law firm of Pitney, Hardin, Ward & Brennan, where he was engaged in labor-management litigation and was an active trial lawyer. During World War II he was an officer assigned to the General Staff Corps, U.S. Army. Justice Brennan is a Democrat and the only Roman Catholic sitting on the nation's highest tribunal.

William Joseph Brennan, Jr., one of the eight children of Irish immigrants William Joseph and Agnes (McDermott) Brennan, was born on April 25, 1906 in Newark, New Jersey. His father came to the United States in 1890 and worked as a coal heaver in a brewery. He later became a union leader for the American Federation of Labor and served from 1917 to 1930 as Newark's Commissioner of Public Safety. As a boy, William, Jr., earned pocket money delivering milk, working in a gasoline station and making change for passengers waiting for trolley cars in downtown Newark.

Upon graduation in 1924 from Barringer High School in Newark, Brennan attended the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. He received the B.S. degree *cum laude* in 1928. In preparation for a career in law, he entered Harvard University Law School as a scholarship student. It was here that he studied under Professor Felix Frankfurter, who was eventually to become his colleague on the nation's highest bench. Brennan received the LL.B. degree in 1931 and ranked among the first ten members of his class.

Admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at law in March 1932, he joined the Newark law firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner as an associate. When he became a partner the practice was known as Pitney, Hardin, Ward & Brennan. In the firm, Brennan was a trial lawyer and specialized in labor law, successfully resolving a great number of difficult management-employee matters.

During World War II he entered the Army as a major in March 1942 and was assigned to the General Staff Corps. He later worked as a legal aid under James P. Mitchell, then director of the civilian personnel division of the Army Service Forces. In 1944 Brennan became labor branch chief, civilian personnel division of Army Ordnance. He was advanced to the rank of colonel and received the Legion of Merit for his services to the Army and Army Air Forces procurement programs.

In 1945 Brennan returned to his law firm and was admitted to the bar of his state as a counselor at law. (New Jersey has two categories for lawyers.) In the postwar period he was counsel to several large manufacturing enterprises, representing them in their disputes with labor. At that time he advocated compulsory arbitration for labor disagreements involving utilities, a procedure that since has been written into the law of his state.

"I do not believe that all strikes are bad," Brennan said in a speech in 1946. "I think that an industrial democracy inevitably must have some of them when free collective bargaining doesn't resolve differences. Strikes, with the exception, perhaps, of stoppages in . . . utilities, are not too great a penalty for industrial freedom." However, he continued, "no reflective American can doubt that the time has arrived when we must have some remedial legislation which recognizes the changes of the last ten years in labor's influence in our national life" (*New Jersey Law Journal,* May 9, 1946).

In this period Brennan's responsibilities in his firm became so extensive that it began to tax his health and in 1949 he welcomed an appointment by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, a Republican, to serve on New Jersey's Superior Court. In the following year Brennan was assigned to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court. His efforts to relieve the congested court calendar attracted the attention of Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The latter recommended Brennan to Driscoll for appointment to New Jersey's highest bench.

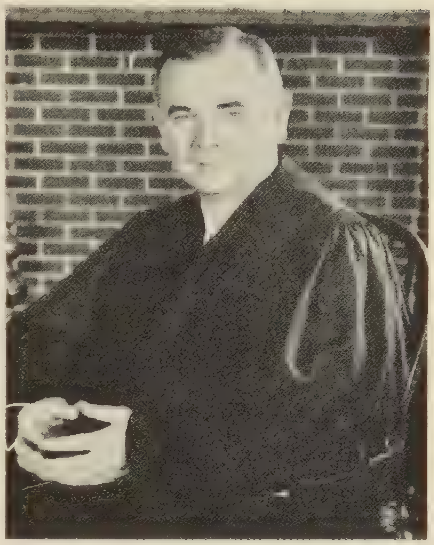
Carrying out this proposal, Governor Driscoll named Brennan to the state's Supreme Court for the term of March 24, 1952 to March 19, 1959. During his tenure on this bench Brennan wrote about 1000 pages of opinions and dissents. One of these, involving the privilege against self incrimination, is discussed by Daniel Berman in the *Nation* (October 13, 1956). Brennan supported the concept of the separation of church and state in a case involving the distribution of Bibles by a public school in connection with the activities of the Gideon Society. In another case of unusual interest he joined in a unanimous decision which held that the New Jersey Communist Control Act of 1954 is constitutional. This statute bars individuals or organizations from advocating the destruction of the state or the Federal Government (*U.S. News & World Report,* October 12, 1956).

Addressing a group of lawyers in November 1954, Justice Brennan commented on the conduct of some U.S. Congressional hearings: "Abuse of individual rights today takes on modern dress—not the sack and the screw, but the distorted press release with the distorted version of what happens at secret sessions." Since that time he has said that these conditions have all but disappeared (*U.S. News and World Report,* October 12, 1956).

Justice Brennan served as chairman of the New Jersey Supreme Court Committee on Calendar Control and Pretrial Conference Procedure. Regarded as a "crusader for speedier trial," he helped to "institute a pretrial conference system," which shortens and simplifies trials and encourages the settlement of cases. "Under New Jersey's system," he stated in October 1956, "both sides are wholly free to pry into each other's case so that before the trial the true issues may be isolated and both sides be appraised of the strength and weaknesses of each other's cause, to the end that neither surprise nor maneuver shall prejudice the outcome" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 24, 1956). This method has resulted in only one case in five reaching trial. "Where we have succeeded, is fewer cases brought to trial, and those quickly," he has stated. "Delayed justice is bad justice, for time has a way of blurring memories and killing witnesses" (*Life,* October 29, 1956).

On September 29, 1956 President Eisenhower announced that he would appoint Justice Brennan to the Supreme Court of the United States upon the retirement of Associate Justice Sherman Minton and that Brennan would serve under a recess appointment pending action by the U.S. Senate. The President's choice was predicated upon a canvass of the records of judges and recommendations of bar associations. Brennan's name had also been suggested by U.S. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and other officials. Although a Democrat, he has never been active in politics (*World-Telegram and Sun,* October 5, 1956). Associate Justice Minton resigned on October 15 and Brennan took the oath of office on October 16, 1956 and assumed his duties on the high court.

After the U.S. Congress reconvened, in January 1957, the Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings in February on Eisenhower's nomination of Brennan. At the hearings Brennan stated that he considers Communism a conspiracy and that he is "very, very much for Congressional exposure of Reds" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 27, 1957). What troubled him, he said, was that methods of investigation could develop that would violate standards of fair play and destroy the confidence of the people in the committee function (New York *Times,* February 27, 1957). The Senate approved the nomination of Brennan on March 19, 1957.


Wide World
JUSTICE WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, JR.

Concurring in the dissenting opinion of John Marshall Harlan in the Supreme Court decision of February 23, 1957, wherein the majority held that football is a business within the meaning of the antitrust laws, Brennan agreed with Harlan that what was decided for baseball in 1922 and 1953 (that it is a sport and therefore not a business and not subject to the antitrust laws) should apply to football.

Perhaps more significant is the concept of the function of judicial review expressed in the minority opinion. "If the situation resulting from the baseball decision is to be changed," the dissent asserted, "I think it far better to leave it to be dealt with by Congress than for the court to becloud the situation further, either by making untenable distinctions between baseball and other professional sports, or by discriminatory fiat in favor of baseball" (New York *Times,* February 26, 1957).

In an 8 to 0 decision of April 1, 1957, the Supreme Court upheld a contention of the National Labor Relations Board that employers organized into an association who bargain jointly with a union may act together in resisting a strike at the plant of one of the companies by instituting a lockout for the duration of the strike. In delivering the decision Justice Brennan posited that the NLRB had correctly balanced the conflicting interest "in deciding that a temporary lockout to preserve the multiemployer bargaining basis from the disintegration threatened by the union's strike action was lawful. . . . The unqualified use of the term *lockout* . . . in the Taft-Hartley Act is statutory

BRENNAN, WILLIAM J., JR.—*Continued*

recognition that there are circumstances in which employers may lawfully resort to the lockout as an economic weapon" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 2, 1957).

Associate Justice Brennan holds memberships in the American, New Jersey state, and several county bar associations, and the Holy Name Society. He is a favorite after-dinner speaker of legal societies and Irish fraternal groups. St. John's University conferred on him the honorary LL.D. degree in 1957.

William J. Brennan, Jr., was married to Marjorie Leonard on May 5, 1928. Their children are William Joseph 3d, Hugh Leonard, and Nancy. The Associate Justice is a stocky, young-looking, "mild-mannered" man with gray-flecked brown hair. He is considered "a great storyteller" and "very convivial" (New York *Times,* September 30, 1956). *Time* (October 8, 1956) noted that his opinions are "clear, thoughtful and moderate." For relaxation he enjoys golf and reading "anything from dime novels to Plato."

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BRIGGS, JAMES E(LBERT) May 6, 1906- U.S. Air Force officer

Address: b. U.S. Air Force Academy, Denver 8, Colo.

Combat veteran Major General James E. Briggs succeeded Lieutenant General Hubert R. Harmon as superintendent of the recently formed U.S. Air Force Academy in July 1956. An officer of the Army Air Corps or the Air Force since 1930, Briggs has had a varied career encompassing service as a senior operations officer in Europe during World War II, active command of the Far East Bomber Command during the Korean War, and operational direction of initial construction work (supply) on the Distant Early Warning Line of radar posts in northern Canada from 1954 to 1956. The academy is now at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver, Colorado pending completion of its permanent home just north of Colorado Springs.

James Elbert Briggs was born to Benjamin Robert and Marion (Cypert) Briggs in Rochester, New York on May 6, 1906. For four years, from 1920 to 1924, he was a student at the New York Military Academy in Cornwall, before attending the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. Graduated from West Point with the B.S. degree on June 9, 1928, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of the field artillery. His service in the artillery was of brief duration, for in 1929 he entered the Army's Primary Flying School and a year later (July 1930), on graduation from the Advanced Flying School, was transferred to the Air Corps.

During the next decade he served at various fields in the continental United States and Hawaii, meanwhile receiving promotion to first lieutenant (permanent) on July 1, 1934, to captain (temporary) on October 2, 1935, and to captain (permanent) on June 9, 1938. The thirty-four-year-old Air Corps captain returned to West Point in October 1940 for about an eighteen-month assignment as an instructor in mathematics at the Military Academy, commanding officer of the Sixth School Squadron, and flying instructor at Stewart Field, New York. He was advanced to major (temporary) on February 1, 1941, to lieutenant colonel (temporary) on January 2, 1942, and to colonel (temporary) on the following March 1.

Briggs left West Point in July 1942 to take up World War II overseas assignment as operations and training staff officer for the Eighth Air Force fighter command in Europe. He "served as senior operations officer in the movement of the Twelfth Air Force echelons from the United Kingdom to North Africa," a movement entailing "long sea flights with many types of aircraft of varying ranges." In recognition of this he was decorated with the Legion of Merit on September 3, 1943, and in the accompanying citation was described as "largely responsible for the successful accomplishment of this mission" (New York *Times,* September 4, 1943). Transferred back to the United States in the same month, Colonel Briggs became air officer of the European section of the War Department General Staff at Washington. In February 1945, as the end of the war in Europe approached, Briggs went to Gravelly Point, Virginia for indoctrination at Air Transport Command headquarters, and in March he was named deputy commander of the 1375th Base Unit at Manchester, New Hampshire.

Assigned in December 1945 as assistant chief of staff and chief of organizational planning at the Air Command headquarters, Colonel Briggs served as such until April 1946. He then became a branch chief in the Central Intelligence Group, established in Washington earlier in the year "to plan, develop and coordinate Federal foreign intelligence related to the national security" (*United States Government Organization Manual,* 1947). Two months later he was made a member of the planning and coordination staff with the Central Intelligence Agency, which was to supersede the Central Intelligence Group following approval of the National Security Act on July 26, 1947. In August 1947 Colonel Briggs was transferred to Colorado Springs, Colorado and served as chief of staff of the Fifteenth Air Force until the following April, when he assumed command of the 92d Bomb Wing at Spokane Air Force Base in the state of Washington. Promoted to brigadier general (temporary) on December 21, 1948, Briggs was named on March 1949 the commanding general of the 307th Bomb Wing at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida.

In September 1950, three months after the outbreak of the Korean War, Brigadier General Briggs was assigned to the new Far East Bomber Command established at that time on Okinawa. Later described (by Michael James in the New York *Times,* January 16, 1951) as a "disciple" of the doctrine that "the mission of strategic bombing is to destroy the economic health of the enemy," Briggs served as deputy commander to Major General Emmett ("Rosy") O'Donnell until the middle of January 1951, when O'Donnell left to assume other responsibilities in the United States.

As acting commander thereafter, Briggs personally led in February a raid by twenty B-29 Superfortresses on enemy-held Songchun. In May 1951, just before he himself was recalled to the United States to become deputy commander of the Fifteenth Air Force at March Air Force Base in California, he was formally appointed commander of the Far East Bomber Command. General Briggs, whose Air Force ratings include those of command pilot, combat observer and aircraft observer, emerged from the Korean War with an Oak Leaf Cluster to his Legion of Merit, as well as the Air Medal.

After five months at the California base, Briggs was promoted (October 9, 1951) to major general (temporary) and shortly thereafter reassigned to Air Force headquarters in Washington, where he assumed in November the duties of assistant deputy chief of staff for development. Through the next two and a half years he served in addition as a member of the liaison committee to the Atomic Energy Commission.

In the post of assistant deputy chief of staff for development Briggs was almost immediately concerned with the planning of the Distant Early Warning Line of Arctic radar stations, first suggested in the Defense Department in 1952, "when it became apparent that this country no longer enjoyed the immunity from bombing that it had during World War II" (Robert L. Moora, New York *Herald Tribune,* April 10, 1956). When, two years later, actual construction was about to begin, Briggs received the permanent rank of major general and was reassigned as assistant deputy chief of staff for operations. He was also given the additional duty of Air Force and steering and coordinating member for the military representation, U.S. section, Permanent Joint Board of Defense, Canada-United States.

The Dew Line, at a cost of $400,000,000, is designed "to provide cities in Canada and the United States four to six hours of warning of enemy air attack" (Hanson W. Baldwin in the New York *Times,* April 10, 1956). In the early stages of construction an "airlift was organized that could be compared with the famous Berlin lift for its concerted effort" (Robert L. Moora). Thus in 1955 planes of the United States and Royal Canadian Air Force delivered 50,000 tons of matériel to sites of the various radar stations in a chain stretching across the Arctic wastes from Baffin Island to Alaska and described by Hanson Baldwin as "the most modern electronic 'fence' in the world—a 'fence' about 3,000 miles long and many miles high." The American Eighteenth Air Force alone "worked around the clock" in delivering heavy equipment such as tractors.

Inspection of the line by Air Force officials, newspapermen and others early in April 1956 revealed remarkable progress in what has been called "a miracle of courage." At the same time the impression was left that extension was desirable, even though the Dew Line was backed up by two other defense networks—the Mid-Canada Line and the Pine Tree Line. Later in the month, accordingly, U.S. Air Secretary Donald Quarles disclosed that the Air Force was planning a 1100-mile extension along the Aleutian Islands chain at a further cost of $68,000,000.

U. S. Air Force

MAJ. GEN. JAMES E. BRIGGS

Formal planning for a U.S. Air Force Academy was begun at headquarters in 1948, the year following the passage of the National Defense Act and the establishment of the former Army Air Forces as a separate service. A year afterward James V. Forrestal, who was the first Secretary of Defense, appointed a board "to determine the need" for such an academy. This board having reported affirmatively, at the end of five years of study and preparation, the Eighty-third Congress enacted in the spring of 1954 a law authorizing its establishment. On June 24, 1954 Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott designated a 17,500-acre site five miles north of Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the permanent home of the $125,000,000 project, construction of which was started two years later. The Lowry Air Force Base in Denver, Colorado was meanwhile assigned to the academy as a temporary home, and Lieutenant General Hubert R. Harmon, who had been recalled from retirement in 1953 to assist in the planning, was named as its first superintendent and in July 1954 the first class of 306 cadets began their studies at Lowry.

Prior to Harmon's retirement in August 1956, Briggs was designated as his successor. General Briggs, who took over as superintendent on July 27, 1956, after a period as Harmon's deputy, heads an institution which, when its permanent home is completed (probably by September 1958) will have a "maximum legal

BRIGGS, JAMES E.—*Continued*

strength" of 2,496 cadets, the same as that of West Point. "Its curriculum will combine four years of academic instruction with four summers of basic Air Force tactical and staff training," noted Seth H. King in the New York *Times*, September 16, 1956. "Its graduating classes will be rated as navigators. Those who qualify will take their formal flight training after graduation." Admission to the Air Academy, as in the cases of West Point and Annapolis, is usually by Congressional or Presidential appointment, and medical, aptitude and academic examination.

James Elbert Briggs and Katherine Seidel were married on July 12, 1930. They have one son, James Elbert, Jr. Major General Briggs is a member of the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., and the Army and Navy Country Club at Arlington, Virginia. He is a Mason.

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BRISCOE, ROBERT Sept. 25, 1894-
Former Lord Mayor of Dublin
Address: h. 12 Herbert Park, Dublin, Ireland

Following four decades of service to Ireland, Robert Briscoe was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, the nation's capital and largest city. Chosen for a one-year term on June 25, 1956, Briscoe is the first Irishman of Jewish faith to hold this office. During Ireland's struggle for freedom Briscoe was assigned to secret missions by the Irish Republican Army. (Briscoe was succeeded at the end of his term by James Carroll.)

ROBERT BRISCOE

As a member of the Fianna Fáil party Briscoe has served in the Dáil Éireann since 1927 and the corporation (city council) of Dublin since 1928. He has worked to bring new industries to Ireland and to provide modern housing for Dublin's lower-income groups. In the spring of 1957 he made a visit to the United States to review the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York and to speak before groups of both Catholic and Jewish faiths throughout the United States and Canada.

Robert Briscoe was born on September 25, 1894 in Dublin to Abraham W. and Ida (Yoedicke) Briscoe. His father had migrated in 1862 from Lithuania to Ireland, where he became a furniture dealer. Robert Briscoe attended Dublin's Christian Brothers School, conducted by a Roman Catholic clerical teaching society. Later he attended the National School in Kildare, Ireland, the Townley Castle School in Ramsgate, England, and St. Andrew's College in Dublin. In his youth he was an amateur boxer.

When his schooling was completed Briscoe was sent by his father to work in an exporting firm in Berlin. He was caught there, as a British subject, when World War I broke out. He was imprisoned but was later released in an exchange of civilians between Britain and Germany. He had to sign an agreement that he would take no voluntary part in the war.

Briscoe went to the United States and entered the electric light manufacturing business. He returned to Ireland after the Easter Rebellion of 1916 and joined the Sinn Fein (We Ourselves) nationalist movement and the Irish Republican Army, in which he served from 1917 to 1924. As a clandestine member Briscoe smuggled weapons for the guerrilla fighters from Germany and other countries. He scored his biggest coup when he used a decoy ship to lure British agents away from a boatload of arms he was bringing into Waterford Harbour. He later participated in street fighting and "lived the tense life of a fugitive from British justice in Dublin in those troubled times, constantly on the run" (New York *Sunday News*, July 1, 1956). Briscoe was known as "Captain Swift" in the Irish Republican Army and won a commendation for gallantry.

In order to raise funds for and further the cause of Irish independence, Briscoe went to the United States with Eamon de Valera (see *C.B.*, September 1951) in 1919. They raised $6,000,000. In December 1921 a treaty was signed between Ireland and Great Britain providing for the establishment of the Irish Free State as a Dominion and recognizing the partition of Northern Ireland from the remainder of the Emerald Isle. De Valera denounced the agreement and civil war followed (1922-23). Briscoe sided with de Valera and in 1923 he and several others seized the Irish Free State consulate in New York. After a week they were driven from the offices by the New York police. (A new constitution was inaugurated in 1937 establishing the sovereign country of Ireland, associated in external policy with the

British Commonwealth of Nations. On April 18, 1949 the Republic of Ireland Bill established an independent Ireland.)

Together with de Valera and others, Briscoe founded the Fianna Fáil (Soldiers of Destiny) party in 1926 and since 1927 has been a member of the Dáil Éireann (chamber of deputies). He was re-elected in the March 1957 balloting, when the Fianna Fáil won a majority and de Valera became Prime Minister for the third time. Briscoe has been instrumental in bringing capital into Ireland and establishing industries in this predominantly agricultural country. He favors the unification of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, but is against the use of force to end this separation.

In the corporation of Dublin, Briscoe has also served since 1928 and for many years he has been chairman of its finance committee. In this capacity he has worked to eliminate the slums of Dublin and to provide low-cost housing.

In addition to serving in the government, Briscoe is an engineer and a textile manufacturer and has money invested in meat packing companies. As a Zionist, he led a delegation to the United States in 1939 that sought international support for the settlement in Palestine of Jews displaced by Nazi Germany. After World War II he devoted many hours to helping refugees and supported several German-Jewish children until they were permanently settled with families. Briscoe was also concerned with Jewish Palestine's struggle for freedom and made speeches to raise funds in the United States and Great Britain. After the Israeli-Arab conflict of 1948-49 he toured the Middle East as a member of the Irish Trade Commission to discuss the exchange of goods with Israelis and Arabs. Briscoe has worked for Jewish charities in Dublin, particularly those specializing in aid to aged persons.

In the voting by the Dublin corporation on June 25, 1956 for its new Lord Mayor, Briscoe and Denis Larkin (of the Labour party), the incumbent, both received nineteen votes on the third ballot. To break the tie both men agreed to place their names in a box, and Briscoe's was drawn. Briscoe holds the Great Chain of Office of the Lord Mayor, first granted to the city in 1661 by Charles II. The original chain was not retrieved from Lord Mayor Terence McDermott, who followed James II to France after the battle of the Boyne. A second great chain was granted by William III, which is the chain worn by the present Lord Mayor. It is made of fine gold and composed of colorfully enameled links representing the Tudor Rose, a trefoil-shaped knot, and another form in the shape of the letters SS, the meaning of which are now unknown. From the front of the chain is suspended a large medallion bearing a profile of William III.

Dublin, with a population of about 469,000, is governed under a city manager plan, with policy decided by the corporation (of which the Lord Mayor is chairman) and is administered jointly by the manager and the Lord Mayor. The latter must attend about five social functions each evening. As Lord Mayor, Briscoe is carrying out a $50,000,000 program which the corporation had announced in 1955 to extend over forty years for more housing, widening of streets, and reclaiming land from the sea.

Upon his election as Lord Mayor many newspapers throughout the world commented on the fact that Briscoe is the first Jew to hold this office. "Much ado has been made about the Jewish Mayor of Dublin, but actually there is no need for such excitement," the Lord Mayor stated. "The fact remains that the Mayor of Dublin is Irish, and as far as we in Ireland are concerned, that is the important thing . . . the fact that I am Jewish is an interesting sidelight and a wonderful comment on the Irish people. . . . The wonderful thing about the election of a Jewish Mayor of Dublin is that it stands as living proof that a man's religion is not a barrier to him as far as serving his country is concerned." (The population of Dublin is 95 per cent Roman Catholic.)

The *Irish Times* of Dublin commented that the Lord Mayor is a "striking phenomenon, a highly disciplined revolutionary, and a practical idealist. . . . It is easy and natural to think of him deeply involved in a movement like the fight for Irish or Israeli independence. It is impossible, on the other hand, to conceive of him pursuing anything for its material advantage."

After taking office as Lord Mayor of Dublin, Briscoe was invited by Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York to review the 1957 St. Patrick's Day parade in that city. Briscoe accepted the invitation and while in the United States made a ten-week tour under the auspices of the United Jewish Appeal and the Irish Societies of America. Briscoe had so many invitations that joint Irish-Jewish meetings had to be arranged in many cities. Briscoe hopes his tour will result in greater interest in Ireland on the part of American tourists and the promotion of the Irish export trade to the United States.

In an effort to lure the tourist trade to Dublin the ancient An Tostal (Home Coming) Jubilee was revived in 1953 and now, for three weeks each summer, historical pageants depicting Ireland's struggle for freedom are held, as well as horse races, cattle shows, and football games.

Mrs. Robert Briscoe is the former Lillian Melanie Isaacs, a native of Dublin. The couple were married on April 30, 1919 and have seven children. Frances Joan is a doctor, living in Canada; Abraham William is a pilot with the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines; Joseph Henry is a dentist practicing in Dublin; Brian David is a medical student; Benjamin Andrew is training in a Dublin department store; Sybil Ida is studying to be a physiotherapist; and Elise has not yet chosen a career.

Robert Briscoe is of medium build, weighs about 170 pounds, enjoys smoking mild cigars, and is a small-scale better. His hobbies include reading, good music, collecting still lifes and early Italian paintings, boating, and fishing. Since 1951 he has been president of the Irish Board of Schechita. In debates in the Dáil Éireann he is a capable, unemotional speaker

BRISCOE, ROBERT—*Continued*

and arms himself with a stack of neat cards crammed with facts and figures. When asked how he could make so many speeches on so many subjects, Briscoe replied: "I just shuffle the cards" (New York *Sunday News*, July 1, 1956).

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BROD, MRS. ALBERT THOMAS *See* Hagy, Ruth Geri

BROOKS, C(HARLES) WAYLAND Mar. 8, 1897-Jan. 14, 1957 Former Republican Senator from Illinois; lawyer; elected to U.S. Senate (1940) to fill a vacancy and re-elected (1942); chairman of Senate Rules and Appropriations Committee (1947-48); known as an isolationist. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p30 Ja 15 '57

BROOKS, OVERTON Dec. 21, 1897- U.S. Representative from Louisiana; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; Federal Bldg., Shreveport, La.; h. 614 Linden St., Shreveport, La.; 4413 46th St., Washington 16, D.C.

A member of the Armed Services Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives, Overton Brooks of the Fourth Louisiana District is the second Democrat in rank on that committee and the chairman of its subcommittee on reserve policies. He attracted nation-wide attention in February 1957 as the "peacemaker" in a dispute between the U.S. Army and the U.S. National Guard over active duty training requirements for National Guard recruits. A strong advocate of flood control projects, Representative Brooks is the president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. He was first seated in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1937 and was assigned in that year to the Military Affairs Committee, which subsequently became the Armed Services Committee.

Overton Brooks was born in East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana on December 21, 1897 to Claude M. and Penelope (Overton) Brooks, the latter a sister of John Holmes Overton, U.S. Senator from Louisiana (1933-48). Overton attended the East Baton Rouge parish elementary schools and high school. He joined the Sixth Field Artillery of the First Regular Army Division in 1918 as a private; was sent into combat after only thirty days basic training; and, although he "had never ridden a horse . . . found himself astride one, helping to pull an artillery caisson" on his first day of battle. "I fell off three times," the New York *Times* (February 27, 1957) has quoted him. "I got out of it with a whole skin, received two battle stars and even rose to the rank of sergeant. . . . But I decided then that if I was ever in a position to do so I would see to it that others were never sent into combat without proper training."

Demobilized in September 1919, Brooks prepared for the legal profession at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1923. He was admitted to the state bar in the same year and established a law practice at Shreveport, Louisiana. In September 1925 he began ten years of service there as U.S. Commissioner.

Following the assassination of Louisiana's Senator (and former Governor) Huey Pierce Long in 1935, U.S. Representative John Nicholas Sandlin unsuccessfully sought the Senatorial seat and Brooks ran for Sandlin's place in the House. At the Democratic primary held in January 1936, Brooks easily won nomination as candidate for U.S. Representative for Louisiana's Fourth District, which includes seven parishes (i.e., counties). Elected without opposition on November 3 and seated in the Seventy-fifth Congress on January 3, 1937, Brooks was assigned to the House Military Affairs (later Armed Services) Committee.

In the course of twenty years as a Federal legislator Representative Brooks has "voted against most of the New Deal-Fair Deal proposals" (New York *Times*, February 27, 1957). During his freshman term he voted in favor of such measures as the Supreme Court retirement bill (February 1937), the Wagner housing bill (August 1937), and the Naval expansion bill (March 1938).

In October 1939, a month after the outbreak of World War II in Europe, Brooks was one of three Congressmen who secured sworn testimony that the torpedoed British ship, S.S. *Athenia*, carried "plenty of guns in the hold." Representative Brooks expressed the opinion that the affidavit proved "very conclusively that our people ought to stay off belligerent ships." He voted, however, against continuance of the embargo on shipment of arms by American vessels (November 1939). Brooks went on record as favoring drastic amendments of the National Labor Relations Act in June 1940. With another member of the Military Affairs Committee he sponsored an amendment designed to modify the Government's right to condemn and take over factories for defense production (September 1940).

During the Seventy-seventh Congress Brooks supported the lend-lease bill (February 1941), the price control bill (November 1941) and the Smith antistrike bill (December 1941). In the Seventy-eighth Congress he voted to override President Roosevelt's veto of the modified Smith bill (June 1943) and voted against the

Administration's servicemen's absentee voting measure (February 1944). During the war and in the postwar years, Representative Brooks consistently opposed the anti-poll tax bill on its perennial appearances.

One of seventeen House Military Affairs committeemen who visited France in November and December 1944, Brooks asserted that Congress "must take up soon" the matter of training reserves for postwar police duty. "The logical solution," he declared, "is compulsory military training" (New York *Times*, December 2, 1944). In 1946 Brooks introduced a universal military training bill and reintroduced it in January 1947, after President Truman advocated universal military training. (The Brooks bill required male youths between eighteen and twenty to undergo four months of basic training, after which they could complete training in "several ways," including enlistment in the National Guard or organized reserve.)

Later in 1947 Brooks revisited Europe as a member of the Christian A. Herter special committee on European aid. On his return he suggested a plan for "lending" American cotton and wool to European countries for the rehabilitation of their textile industries. During the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress the Louisiana Representative voted for limiting the Presidency to two terms (February 1947), for overriding President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act (July 1947) and for the tidelands oil bill (April 1948).

Following the death of Senator Overton in May 1948, Representative Brooks became a candidate to fill out his uncle's unexpired term, but withdrew in July in favor of Louisiana's present junior Senator, Russell Long. In the Eighty-first Congress he favored the coalition farm bill (July 1949) and passage of the Communist control bill over President Truman's veto (September 1950), and opposed the voluntary fair employment practices bill (February 1950). Brooks induced the House in August 1950 to strike out a limitation on Department of Defense expenditures for the construction of armories and training facilities for the National Guard and the Reserve. In May 1951 he was the object of some criticism for revealing that the U.S. Army had perfected atomic artillery shells and for urging their use in Korea (*Christian Science Monitor*, May 25, 1951).

As chairman of a special Armed Services subcommittee on reserve matters, he introduced to the House in July 1951 a bill creating within each of the services the categories of "ready, stand-by and retired reserve," subject to recall in that order. In the summer of 1952 he not only urged retroactive extra combat pay for the ground troops in Korea, but with other committeemen visited the front and became a signatory of a report rendered in December which recommended "using Oriental troops from all sources," in the Korean fighting.

During the Eighty-second Congress Representative Brooks voted for the tidelands oil bill (July 1951), invoking the Taft-Hartley Act to halt the steel strike (June 1952), and the termination of Federal rent controls (June 1952). In the Eighty-third Congress he favored statehood for Hawaii (March 1953) and the limited legalization of wire tapping (April 1954). He opposed extension of the excess profits tax (July 1953) and the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (May 1954). As the president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress he urged in November 1954 that the Bureau of the Budget approve a $650,000,000 program of waterways improvement.

Wide World
OVERTON BROOKS

In the Eighty-fourth Congress he voted for a return to rigid farm price supports (May 1955), increased coverage by the Social Security system (July 1955), the upper Colorado River development project (March 1956), and the revised Eisenhower highway bill (April 1956). He was the only House Democrat to support a Republican-sponsored amendment to the omnibus farm bill (May 1956) to authorize prepayments to farmers in connection with the proposed soil bank. Also in May 1956, as president of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, he urged Federal appropriations for rain-making experiments and the converting of sea water into fresh water.

An Armed Services subcommittee headed by Brooks gave its approval in March 1955, after ten weeks of study, to an Administration bill to provide a military reserve of 2,900,000 men by 1960, partly through a volunteer plan encompassing 250,000 teen-age youths annually, and partly through mandatory reserve training for draftees. Three months later this subcommittee rebelled against a substitute measure sponsored by Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, which would have discarded the plan to let teen-agers volunteer for six months' active service, and would have eliminated the National Guard from the reserve-building program. The Administration bill was passed by both Houses in July 1955 and enacted into law.

(Continued next page)

BROOKS, OVERTON—*Continued*

However, shortly after the Eighty-fifth Congress convened in January 1957, the entire reserve question was forced into review, partly because of Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's remark that the National Guard had been a "haven for draft dodgers in the Korean War" (New York *Times*, February 5, 1957) and partly by an Army edict that, commencing April 1, all those joining the National Guard would be required to undergo the same six months of training required of those joining the Army Reserve.

Authorized by the Armed Services Committee to seek a compromise, Brooks as chairman of the reserve policies subcommittee, personally worked out with Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker, the president of the National Guard Association (Major General Ellard A. Walsh, retired), and others, the "memorandum of understanding" which was released on February 26, 1957. Under this agreement the commencement of the Army's mandatory six-month consecutive training plan for National Guard recruits aged seventeen to eighteen and a half would be deferred until January 1, 1958. In the interim these recruits would be required to take only eleven weeks of active training.

Representative Brooks, who stands at six feet and weighs about 195 pounds, "dresses conservatively . . . and wears conventional horn-rimmed glasses" (New York *Times*, February 27, 1957). He is a Mason (Shriner), an Elk, a Kiwanian, and is a member of the Shreveport Bar Association and Louisiana State Bar Association as well as the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. He is a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Overton Brooks was married to Mollie Meriwether of Shreveport on June 1, 1933. The Brookses have one daughter, Laura Anne. He is an Episcopalian.

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BRUNDAGE, PERCIVAL F(LACK) Apr. 2, 1892- U.S. Government official; accountant

Address: b. Bureau of the Budget, 17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.; 169 Christopher St., Montclair, N.J.

Director of the Federal Bureau of the Budget since April 1956, Percival F. Brundage has had overall charge of preparing the Eisenhower Administration's budget for the 1958 fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1957. He succeeded Rowland R. Hughes in the post after nearly two years as deputy director of the bureau. Prior to entering government service in 1954, Brundage was a senior partner of Price Waterhouse & Company, one of the country's largest accounting firms, with which he had been affiliated since 1916.

Brundage has been active in the work of the Unitarian Church, postwar refugee relief, Federal Union, Inc., and many other social and international endeavors. He is a past president of the American Institute of Accountants and a former chairman of the executive committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Percival Flack Brundage was born to the Reverend William Milton and Charlotte (Flack) Brundage at Amsterdam, New York on April 2, 1892. His grandfather was a Methodist minister, and his father was a Methodist minister before becoming a Unitarian. Young Brundage completed his secondary schooling in Brooklyn, New York and then proceeded to Harvard University, where he was captain of the lacrosse and a member of the track and tennis teams. Majoring in the classics, he studied "just about everything except accounting" before receiving the A.B. degree *cum laude* in 1914.

"Jobs were hard to find in New York," Louis Cassels noted in *Nation's Business* (May 1956), "and the new graduate pounded the pavements for several weeks before he landed a $5-a-week job as an office boy with an accounting firm. He decided that accounting would make a good career; so he enrolled in a night school, where he breezed through a year's training course in two months." Brundage joined the New York staff of Price Waterhouse & Company in 1916.

According to a statement in the pamphlet *Builders of Enterprise* (1950), although Brundage was rejected for active service during World War I, he was placed in charge of the material accounting section of the New York Depot Quartermaster Corps. He kept track of the material passing through the port of New York and the payment of Government invoices. Rejoining Price Waterhouse & Company after the war, Brundage qualified as a certified public accountant in New Jersey in 1919, in New York in 1922, and in Massachusetts in 1925. He was made a partner of Price Waterhouse in 1930, when he was in charge of the Boston office, and became a senior partner of the company in 1944.

Upon recommendation of budget director Rowland R. Hughes (see *C.B.*, February 1956), Brundage was appointed deputy director of the budget on May 3, 1954. The Bureau of the Budget is charged "to assist the President in the preparation of the budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the government," to "supervise and control the administration of the budget," and, in recent years, to pass on and if necessary revise the budgetary estimates of all "wholly owned Government corporations" (*United States Government Organization Manual 1955-56*).

As deputy director of the budget, Brundage served in the so-called "Little Cabinet" headed by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and formed to work out problems before they reach the Cabinet for decision. Testifying before a House committee in July 1954, Brundage said that the Administration had the "aim in mind of getting the Government out of competition with private business," but did not "want a blueprint set up" through special legislation. During the summer of 1955 he came out against the bill of Representative Clarence Cannon (Democrat from Missouri) for overhauling budgetary procedures, although he regards as "excellent" the Cannon philosophy that we should "quit spending money we do not have for things we do not need." The deputy director's views on the function of his bureau were outlined in an address, "A Critical Look at the Budget Process," delivered to the Washington chapter of the American Society for Public Administration on September 15, 1954 and later published in the *Public Administration Review* (autumn 1954).

When Rowland R. Hughes submitted his resignation as director of the Bureau of the Budget in January 1956, Percival Brundage was officially named as successor, and on April 2 of the same year (his sixty-fourth birthday) he was sworn into office. On April 28 the new budget director informed President Eisenhower that he had "accepted virtually all the recommendations" of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, including having Congress "vote expenditures instead of appropriations" and a change-over of Government accounting to a "cost" and "accrual" basis (New York *Times*, April 29, 1956).

Shortly afterward the Bureau of the Budget made public an inventory described as "another step in the Administration's long-term program to eliminate unnecessary Government competition with our free enterprise system" and revealing that the Government was at that time operating 19,771 commercial activities with capital assets of $11.9 billion. By the end of November it was reported that 492 such enterprises had been disposed of and that nearly 500 more were to be eliminated (New York *Times*, May 16, 1956).

Budgets for the fiscal year 1956 and for fiscal 1957 were prepared during the directorship of Rowland R. Hughes. Both were "balanced budgets," a surplus of $1.8 billion in fiscal 1956 going towards a "modest reduction" of the national debt. Brundage directed a "mid-year review" of the 1957 budget, which was issued in August 1956 and which forecast a surplus of $707,000,000. The Government, it was stated, expected to collect $69.8 billion in revenue ($34.1 billion from individual income taxes, $21.2 billion from corporation income taxes, $9.2 billion from excise taxes and $5.3 billion from other sources). Of the $69.1 billion to be spent, $40.8 billion would go for national security. (The actual budget figures were released in July 1957; see New York *Times*, July 20, 1957.)

During its 1956 session the Eighty-fourth Congress failed to endorse the Hoover Commission's "major" recommendation that Congress vote on expenditures instead of appropriations, but did pass a law authorizing the "accrual" system of accounting; and Federal agencies were ordered to adopt a definite schedule for such a change.

The budget message for the fiscal year 1958 was presented to Congress on January 16, 1957. The budget, prepared under the direction of Brundage, called for a record-breaking peacetime expenditure of $71.8 billion. The estimated revenue of the Government was placed at $73.6 billion, leaving a surplus of $1.8 billion. Increased national security spending accounts for four-fifths of the increase over 1957. It was considered doubtful that income taxes would be reduced in view of the modest revenue surplus. Appearing before the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, Brundage defended the new budget as a "good budget and a fair compromise between demands for increased Federal spending and demands for cutbacks in Federal services" (New York *Herald Tribune*, January 30, 1957).

Fabian Bachrach
PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE

Long interested in foreign policy and world relationships, Brundage accepted in 1940 a directorship in Federal Union, Inc., an organization advocating federation of the Atlantic democracies. He is now a member of the Council of Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association, and the United Nations Association. After World War II he served as director of the American Christian Committee for Refugees, chairman of the board of Refugee Relief Trustees (elected March 1946), and director of American Relief for Austria.

Among the other organizations with which he has been associated are the New York State Society of Accountants (past vice-president), American Institute of Accountants (president in 1948-49), National Conference of Lawyers and Certified Public Accountants (former co-chairman), National Bureau of Economic Research (director, 1942-54), and New York Chamber of Commerce (chairman of the executive committee, 1952-54). His clubs include the Century, Down Town, Harvard (New York), the Montclair (New Jersey) Golf, the Chevy Chase (Maryland), Metropolitan, and the Cosmos (Washington).

In 1942 Brundage became director of the American Unitarian Association and in 1949

BRUNDAGE, PERCIVAL F.—*Continued*

began the first of five years as a director of the Unitarian Service Committee. A member of the International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom, he was elected president of that organization in 1952. Brundage has also served as president of the Friends of Albert Schweitzer College, Inc., an American group providing financial support for the institution at Churwalden, Switzerland. He received the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science *honoris causa* from New York University in 1950.

Married since June 1, 1918 to the former Amittai Ostrander, he has a son, Robert Percival, a daughter, Lois Amittai (Mrs. Joseph L. Baker), and four grandchildren. An amateur artist of distinction, Percival Brundage has exhibited paintings at the Century Club in New York. He is also a folk-dancing enthusiast. He enjoys working on his 300-acre farm at Long Valley, New Jersey. He stands five feet nine inches tall, weighs around 160 pounds, and keeps in trim by week-end golfing, ice skating, skiing, swimming, bowling and tennis. Louis Cassels has described him as "a courteous, soft-spoken, friendly man" with a "lean, darkly tanned face" and "steel-gray hair" (*Nation's Business*).

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BUCHANAN, WILEY T(HOMAS), JR.

Jan. 4, 1914- U.S. Government official; corporation executive

Address: b. Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4220 Nebraska Ave., Washington, D.C.

As the chief of protocol for the State Department and the White House, Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., is responsible for the amenities extended to visiting foreign dignitaries and the diplomatic and consular corps. He was appointed to his present post (to succeed John Farr Simmons) in January 1957 after more than three years as U.S. Minister and later Ambassador to the grand duchy of Luxembourg. A Texas-born Republican, Buchanan contributed considerably to the Eisenhower victories in Texas and elsewhere in the Presidential campaign of 1952. Buchanan, a corporation executive and private investor, served during World War II in the Office of Production Management and during the Korean War in the National Production Authority.

When Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Christian Democratic leader of the West German Republic, arrived in the United States on May 25, 1957 for talks with President Eisenhower, Buchanan accompanied him on the plane trip to Gettysburg for his first conference with the President.

Wiley Thomas Buchanan was born to Wiley Thomas and Lilla A. (Youngblood) Buchanan at Grand Saline, Texas on January 4, 1914. The family has interests in cotton, lumber, and oil enterprises, and in an earlier generation it counted among its members James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States. Young Wiley Buchanan received his secondary education at the Terrill Preparatory School in Dallas and in 1930-31 was enrolled at Southern Methodist University in the same city. "He came to Washington in 1935 on a vacation," Sam Stavisky wrote (Washington *Post*, September 13, 1953). "He liked it here and stayed on." Buchanan, whose early expectation was to make medicine his career, entered George Washington University in 1936.

Turning from medicine as a prospective career, Buchanan took courses in business administration at George Washington University in 1940 and two years later became secretary-treasurer of the National Agrol Company, a position he was to retain for the next eight years. He served as chief of the metal cutting tool department of the Office of Production Management and the War Production Board from 1940 to 1945, and in 1944-45 he was in addition the executive secretary of the machine tool branch of the technical intelligence investigating committee for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In 1950 Buchanan became vice-president of the Berks Parachute Company of Reading, Pennsylvania, and during the first two of the three years that he held this position, served also as chief of the metal cutting tool division of the National Production Authority. He became secretary of the Verdurin Corporation of Detroit, Michigan in 1951. He is also in the investment business in Washington and has dealings in oil and real estate.

The New York *Times* noted (February 5, 1957), ". . . his Republican party convictions led him to the side of the late Senator Robert A. Taft." Nevertheless, after Eisenhower had defeated Taft for the 1952 Republican Presidential nomination, Buchanan worked wholeheartedly for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. "He struck upon the idea," Stavisky has stated (Washington *Post*, September 13, 1953), "of attempting to sway the voters of counties which just barely cast a majority for Truman (against Dewey) in 1948. He studied the 1948 ballot statistics, set up a one-man committee, appointed himself 'administrative director,' and sent out more than 50,000 'vote-for-Ike' pleas to key counties in Texas (his home state), Michigan (his wife's native state), and Ohio." Texas voters cast 1,102,878 ballots for Eisenhower in November 1952, as compared with 282,240 for Dewey four years earlier.

Eisenhower named Buchanan as Perle Mesta's successor at the court of the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg in September 1953.

When the grand duchy of Luxembourg and the United States agreed to raise their respective Legations to Embassy status, Buchanan was nominated on September 9, 1955 as the first

U.S. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Luxembourg. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate on January 25, 1956.

At the time of his swearing in as Minister to Luxembourg on September 14, 1953, Buchanan told reporters that he would be "too busy to throw any parties" like those of his predecessor. Nevertheless, his "scale of entertainment" while in the grand duchy was to be "described by one resident of Luxembourg as 'well above and beyond the call of duty'" (New York *Times,* February 5, 1957). It has been estimated that "his personal outlay was $100,000" (New York *Times*), and his charities were many. "Each Christmas while in Luxembourg," noted Ruth Montgomery, "Wiley and Ruth [his wife] made a three-day tour of all orphanages, carrying American toys to every child. They also gave a receiving room to a new Catholic hospital" (St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* January 27, 1957).

On January 11, 1957 the Department of State announced Buchanan's appointment as chief of protocol in succession to John Farr Simmons, a career officer who had reached the mandatory retirement age. The chief of protocol heads a separate division created in 1937 and today numbers a staff of twenty-seven. "The individual duties of the chief of protocol, as listed on his job sheet, number twenty-five," noted Bess Furman (New York *Times* February 10, 1957). "He has to remember the name and face of every head of mission accredited to this country, so that he will be able to present each in order to the President at the diplomatic reception and at the diplomatic dinners. . . . He keeps the blue book list of all the diplomatic staffs in Washington. He also keeps the lists of the consular offices and of all their foreign employes. . . . The protocol office's list of employes of foreign governments in this country is used to make clear who is entitled to complete diplomatic immunity."

In addition, the chief of protocol issues diplomatic auto tags in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland; he makes arrangements for the issuance of auto tags to consular officers in other areas, and "has his ceremonial officers accompany heads of state on transcontinental visits." He also "handles the congratulations sent to coronations and the condolences sent on the occasion of state funerals." As Ann Cottrell Free noted in a syndicated article, "It is one of the hardest jobs in Washington and pays only $15,000 a year" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* March 16, 1957).

Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., was sworn in as chief of protocol on February 4, 1957. During his first week of duty he "welcomed the Crown Prince of Iraq, bade farewell to the King of Saudi Arabia and greeted both the Prime Minister of Belgium and the Foreign Minister of Lebanon. . . . He went to a luncheon given by the Venezuelan Ambassador. He attended fetes for the Three Wise Men of Euratom—Louis Armand, Franz Etzel and Francesco Giordani" (New York *Times,* February 10, 1957). In another ceremony he accepted from the Malayan people the gift of a century-old ceremonial kris which he passed on to the Smithsonian Institution.

WILEY T. BUCHANAN, JR.

On April 12, 1940 Wiley T. Buchanan married Michigan-born Ruth Elizabeth Hale, daughter of the industrial chemist Dr. William Hale and granddaughter of Herbert Dow, the founder of the Dow Chemical Company. Their children are Bonnie Ruth, Diane Dow, and Wiley Thomas 3d. Buchanan is five feet seven inches tall and has reddish hair and a dapper appearance. According to a profile in the New York *Times* (February 5, 1957), he "is noted for being a practical-minded man with a flair for organization." He is a Methodist, and he donated yearly scholarships to Southern Methodist University and Wiley College in Texas, "the first Negro school of higher learning west of the Mississippi." His clubs are the Everglades in Palm Beach, Florida; the Metropolitan in Washington, D.C.; and Chevy Chase in Maryland.

While Ambassador to Luxembourg, Buchanan "ignored golf, avoided tennis and even escaped hunting," thereby disregarding diplomatic convention (New York *Times*). Among his indoor hobbies are his autograph collection, started at the age of twelve with a series of James Buchanan letters given him by his grandmother and today including handwriting specimens of all the Presidents of the United States, with the significant exceptions of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Wiley and Ruth Buchanan, the latter a good amateur portrait painter, also have a notable collection of French paintings and French antique furnishings.

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BUCHER, WALTER H(ERMAN) (bōō'kẽr) Mar. 12, 1888- Geologist; university professor

Address: b. Humble Oil Company, Houston 1, Tex.; Department of Geology, Columbia University, N.Y. 27; h. 100 Paulin Blvd., Leonia, N.J.

The presentation to Dr. Walter H. Bucher of the Von Buch Medal on behalf of the Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft at the 1955 annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, served as a fitting climax to the half-century-long career of an outstanding geologist, university professor and leader of numerous scientific societies. While this internationally prized medal was bestowed upon Dr. Bucher specifically for his contributions in structural geology, and "particularly for his work in tectonics and sedimentation," his fellow geologists joined in paying tribute to him not only for the scope and diversity of his scientific contributions, but also for his enthusiasm and his skill as a teacher.

WALTER H. BUCHER

From 1940 until his retirement in 1956 Dr. Bucher was professor of structural geology at Columbia University; he had previously taught at the University of Cincinnati for twenty-seven years. The importance of structural geology is evident from the fact that the majority of geologists today are employed by oil companies. Dr. Bucher's major work, *The Deformation of the Earth's Crust* (Princeton University Press, 1933), earned for its author international fame throughout the scientific world.

Walter Herman Bucher was born to August J. Bucher and the former Maria Gebhardt in Akron, Ohio, on March 12, 1888. After completing his undergraduate work at the University of Heidelberg (Ruprecht-Karl-Universität) Germany, he began his graduate studies there, and in 1911 he received the Ph.D. degree. He later returned to his native Ohio to begin his academic career as instructor in geology at the University of Cincinnati, where he was to remain on the faculty for twenty-seven years. There he advanced steadily up the academic ladder: assistant professor, 1915-20; associate professor, 1920-24; professor, 1924-40, and chairman of the geology and geography department, 1937-40.

It was during this period that Dr. Bucher's *The Deformation of the Earth's Crust* was published. Hailed in scientific quarters as "the most important treatise on the subject in many years," the volume was described as "commendably philosophic in spirit, keenly analytic in method, well-nigh encyclopedic in its worldwide survey of pertinent information . . . it cannot fail to exert a profound influence upon geologic thought for years to come. No one interested in the physical history of the earth, the major features of its structure and topography, the origin of continents and mountains, or the process known to geologists as vulcanism, can afford to pass it by" (*Scientific Book Club Review*, February 1934).

Summing up the reaction of the specialists, W. W. Rubey of the *Journal of American Geology* (October, 1934) wrote: "Here, written in a vivid style and challenging manner, is a comprehensive effort to assemble all the broader facts of earth tectonics and to appraise conflicting theories of their interpretation. It is not a field manual of how to detect overturn or an exposition of the fundamental mechanics of rock failure. Instead, it is a critical analysis and synthesis . . . of the broader problems with which structural geology is concerned. It thus supplements, rather than supplants, the standard textbooks of structural geology."

Also in 1933, under the auspices of the committee on tectonics, division of geology and geography of the National Research Council, Dr. Bucher and a staff of contributors compiled a catalogue of small-scale geologic maps useful for broader regional studies, with its chief emphasis on modern maps. In the same year several of his scientific papers were published, including "Volcanic Explosion and Overthrusts," for the American Geophysical Union; "Cryptovolcanic Structures in the United States," for the sixteenth International Geological Congress; and he co-authored "Geologic Problems of the Beartooth-Bighorn Region" for the *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America.* He continued to write numerous monographs and papers for the G.S.A. *Bulletin*, many of which were first read at conferences, conventions and congresses. A two-volume symposium of geological knowledge was published in German in 1933, edited by Dr. Bucher and associates K. Andree and H. A. Brouwer, and entitled *Regional Geology of the Earth.*

Bucher accepted the invitation to join the faculty of Columbia University as a full professor of structural geology in 1940, and he was to remain with the university until his retirement in 1956. He was head of the department from 1950 to 1953. His colleagues feel that Professor Bucher has helped to train a whole new generation of field workers, geologists infected with the enthusiasm of their teacher. Something of his philosophy is expressed in his article in the G.S.A. *Bulletin* (April, 1940). "It shows," he wrote, describing a cartoon that had appeared in a scientific journal, "the men of science each peering intently into one of innumerable little tubes, each clinging desperately to his 'point of view.' A more generous mood might liken the narrow lines of vision of the individuals to the prisms in an anthropoid's eye, each of which catches only a minute fraction of the reality without, with 'science' playing the role of the retina which records the partial images, and of the brain that integrates them into a comprehensive picture. While most of our lives must be spent seeing through one prism, the real satisfaction comes when we make use of our privilege to step back and see what is visible of the whole."

During the years at Columbia University, Dr. Bucher's theoretical papers and articles appeared in a variety of journals. Among those published in the G.S.A. *Bulletin* were: "Submarine Valleys and Related Geologic Problems of the North Atlantic," 1940; "National Research Council and Cooperation in Geologic Research," 1942; "Structure and Orogenic History of Venezuela," 1946; and "Recent Results of Suboceanic Geology and Major Earth Problems," 1949. The American Geophysical Union published his monograph "The Importance of the Ross Shelf-Ice to Structural Geology" in 1942, and the New York Academy of Sciences his paper on "Problems of Earth Deformation Illustrated by the Caribbean Sea Basin" in 1947.

Geologic Structure and Orogenic History of Venezuela was published as Memoir 49 by the Geological Society in 1952 and is the text accompanying the author's geologic tectonic map of the country. Dr. Bucher spent over four months in Venezuela gathering the information at first hand for the map and the text, from sources placed at his disposal by various companies, some of them competitive. The integration of all the data into a coherent structural whole represents a remarkable virtuoso performance.

Dr. Bucher's presidential address to the American Geophysical Union in 1950 was published as an article entitled "Megatectonics and Geophysics," and his paper on "Fundamental Properties of Orogenic Belts" was published by the union in 1951. His "Continental Drift Versus Land Bridges" appeared in the *American Museum of Natural History Bulletin*, 1952, and both "Fossils in Metamorphic Rocks, A Review" and "The Role of Gravity in Orogenesis" were printed in the G.S.A. *Bulletin*, in 1953 and 1956 respectively. His "Deformation in Orogenic Belts" is a paper in the symposium volume *The Crust of the Earth*, edited by Arie Poldervaart (Geographical Society of America, 1955).

Dr. Bucher has been influenced by Professor N. M. Fenniman, who was chairman of the department of geology at the University of Cincinnati until 1937, and by Professor John L. Rich, who succeeded Dr. Bucher at Cincinnati, and "who has provided much inspiration and valuable criticisms over the years."

Sharing the leadership of major scientific societies, Dr. Bucher in 1935 was president of the Ohio Academy of Sciences; in 1938, president of section E, American Association for the Advancement of Science; from 1943-1946, vice president of the American Geophysical Union, and from 1948 to 1953 its president. In 1944 he served as president of the New York Academy of Sciences. He was chairman of the geology and geography division of the National Research Council from 1940 to 1943 and president of the Geological Society of America from 1954 to 1955.

In 1947 Princeton University awarded Dr. Bucher an honorary Doctor of Science degree, and in May 1955 the American Geophysical Union at its 36th annual meeting in Washington named him seventeenth recipient of the William Bowie Medal for his contributions in structural geology. He served as chief delegate to the ninth general assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in Brussels, Belgium in 1951, and in December 1955 he was American delegate to the International Conference of Scientific Unions held in Oslo, Norway.

His continuing interest in cooperation in research was stated in the G.S.A. *Bulletin* (September 1942): "The story of cooperation in research embraces all our geologic organizations. . . Whatever is done officially, the greatest possible freedom should be permitted for the formulation of projects to suit the whims, prejudices, and jealousies of individuals or groups to which science is an unwilling heir. If this manner of growth appears less orderly than one might wish, it is also a secret and great source of strength. It is the very essence of democracy, as long as we stand ready to welcome and support worthy work from whatever source it may spring."

In 1956, when Professor Bucher reached the compulsory retirement age at Columbia University, he added an "emeritus" to his title and took a position as part-time consultant for the Humble Oil & Refining Company in Houston, Texas, where he was given his own laboratory and staff and is continuing his geological studies.

Dr. Bucher married Hannah E. Schmid, a nurse, in 1914. They have four children, John Eric, Mary Dorothy, Margaret Louise, and Robert Walter. John Eric, like his father, is a geologist. Dr. Bucher is a Methodist. He is of medium stature and has blue eyes and receding gray hair. He is an accomplished pianist and his hobby is bird watching.

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BUCK, GENE Aug. 8, 1885-Feb. 24, 1957 Song writer; artist; producer; president of American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) (1924-41), which he helped to found in 1914 to protect songs from piracy; composed over 500 songs and wrote the music for most of the twenty editions of the *Ziegfeld Follies;* originated the colored pictorial cover for popular sheet music; president of the Catholic Actors Guild. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 F 25 '57

BUNKER, GEORGE M(AVERICK) Jan. 2, 1908- Aircraft executive

Address: b. Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore 3, Md.; h. 1109 Boyce Ave., Ruxton 4, Md.

Project Vanguard, the building and launching of the first earth-circling satellite, is being supervised by the Glenn L. Martin Company, whose president and chairman of the board is George M. Bunker. In early 1952 Bunker came to the helm of the Martin concern when it had just suffered a loss of $22,000,000 the preceding year and was in debt for more than $50,000,000. In two years Bunker halved the debt and doubled the net on sales to about $13,500,000.

An engineer by training, Bunker had had many years of experience in industrial engineering and management with several companies, including A. T. Kearney & Company in Chicago and the Trailmobile Company in Cincinnati. He had no special knowledge in aviation, however, when he succeeded Chester C. Pearson as president of the Martin company, on February 21, 1952. On May 16, 1952 he was elected chairman of the board as well, succeeding the founder of the company, Glenn L. Martin (see *C.B.*, February 1943).

GEORGE M. BUNKER

George Maverick Bunker was born in Chicago on January 2, 1908, the son of Gerald DeForest and Helen Louise (Blanchard) Bunker. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge and was graduated with a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering in 1931.

His first earnings in this depression year were thirty-eight cents an hour from the Campbell Soup Company, which *Time* (March 10, 1952) stated was for "washing kettles." In 1934 Bunker went to Wilson & Company, the meat-packing firm, as an industrial engineer. Two years later he joined A.T. Kearney & Company, consultant management engineers, where he became a partner. His work consisted of planning, layout, production control, cost reduction, budgets, and wage and salary evaluation.

He moved to Cincinnati in 1942 to become manufacturing vice-president of the Kroger Company. Then Cincinnati's Trailmobile, makers of truck trailers, engaged him as president and general manager in 1949. *Time* related that in a year and a half Bunker had "streamlined Trailmobile's . . . services and production, doubled sales to $52,000,000, and increased the net more than tenfold to $3,000,000." After Bunker sold Trailmobile to the Pullman Company for $41,500,000 in 1951, he and his associate, J. B. Wharton, Jr., at Trailmobile, were recommended to the Glenn L. Martin Company by the Wall Street investment firm of Smith, Barney & Company.

The Glenn L. Martin Company had lost about $22,000,000 in its 1951 operation, and the Wall Street firm had arranged new financing and suggested a change in management. Wharton became vice-president of finance and Bunker was made president and chief executive officer in February 1952. *Fortune* explained that the Martin Company had faced the problem of maintaining a huge establishment on small peacetime sales, and was particularly handicapped by cost increases on set-price contracts for its 4-0-4 passenger planes.

By 1954 Bunker had increased sales by 44 per cent and greatly simplified the debt structure. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation which had provided considerable postwar financing had been paid off. Most of the company's convertible notes had been paid by selling $4,300,000 of the new stock in July 1952.

The former president and board chairman was Glenn L. Martin, an aviation pioneer who had established the company in 1912 and until his death on December 4, 1955 had served as a director. By 1954 Bunker and Wharton had bought 217,152 of the 2,136,895 shares of the Martin company's stock and effective control of the company, with options on 102,000 more shares. *Fortune* explained that these transactions were largely made possible from gains on stock options at Trailmobile.

With no previous experience in aircraft, Bunker rapidly learned the facts and applied a dual-authority system that led to simpler operations, decreased man-hours, smaller inventories, and better morale. The company in 1956 was making the big antisubmarine flying boat Marlin (the P5M-1 and 2); a light fast night bomber (the twin-jet B-57); the Viking rocket and the TM-61 Matador, a ground-to-ground tactical missile; and other newly designed craft. "We aren't simply making aircraft," Bunker stated. "We're making objects that move in the air."

Construction of a new plant and testing facilities, estimated at $10,000,000, was begun in 1955 near Denver. Expansion of the engineering and personnel buildings in the Baltimore plant were also made at a cost of $3,000,000. About 26,000 persons are employed at the Denver and Baltimore plants.

In a letter dated March 15, 1956 to stockholders and employees, Bunker wrote that the Glenn L. Martin Company's early and continuing research in the field of outer space—notably the Viking, holder of the world's altitude record for single-stage rockets—had led to a contract with the Naval Research Laboratory for the supervision of Project Vanguard, the three-stage rocket and earth-circling satellite. The Martin company is building the first stage of the mechanism and coordinating the activities of other manufacturers making other parts of Vanguard. As part of its role in the International Geophysical Year (July 1957-December 1958), the United States will launch an earth-circling satellite.

As planned, the three-stage rocket will carry the satellite to its orbit. The satellite will circle the earth every ninety minutes. Reduced velocity will permit it to be drawn into the denser atmosphere of the earth, where it will burn and disintegrate as does a meteor. During its life, useful information will be transmitted back to earth, extending the present limited knowledge of outer space.

The Viking was fired on December 8, 1956 from Cape Canaveral, Florida to gather information for the launching of the three-stage rocket. It reached a speed of 4,000 miles per hour and climbed to a height of 125 miles. The Viking is about forty-five feet long; the three-stage rocket is expected to be seventy-two feet long.

The Martin company purchased in 1956 ten square miles of land near Orlando, Florida to test and launch Vanguard, as well as carry out commitments in the fields of electronics, missiles and piloted aircraft. RIAS, Inc., a wholly owned Martin subsidiary, was formed in 1956 to develop a program of basic research. Another subsidiary, Martin International, was organized to develop world markets for nuclear-powered electrical generating systems.

Depending on military contracts for 99 per cent of his business, Bunker was successful in reaching an agreement to build $102,000,000 worth of the Navy's new SeaMaster, a B-52 size, four-jet seaplane reportedly capable of flying 600 miles per hour. Each plane costs about $5,000,000 (*Forbes*, November 15, 1956). The company also has a contract to design, test, and build a 5,000-mile ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile), the Titan, for the Air Force.

Forbes (January 1, 1957) commented that Martin's 1956 performance was one of "the standouts of the year." Bunker had foreseen the day when Martin's B-57 Air Force bomber would no longer appeal to the Pentagon and obtained a contract to develop an advanced tactical bomber and "captivated Washington" by the replacement of other obsolete planes.

George M. Bunker was married to Marie Hollywell in 1946. A second marriage took place in February 1954, to Sally Jesse Arnold. Bunker is a director of the Baltimore National Bank, Lukenheimer Company, National Can Corporation, Wealden Company, and Baltimore Orioles. His clubs are the Camargo, Commonwealth and Queen City, Cincinnati; Wings, New York City; Burning Tree and Columbia Country, Washington, D.C.; and the Maryland of Baltimore.

Bunker is about five feet eight and a half inches tall and of medium build. He has straight, dark-brown hair and dark eyes. He dislikes the practice of executive homework, punches the time clock along with his employees, and has all of them wear the same type of identification badge.

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BURGESS, CARTER L(ANE) Dec. 31, 1916- Air line executive; former U.S. government official

Address: b. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 380 Madison Ave., New York 21; h. Boston Post Rd., Pelham Manor, N.Y.

"In three years the jet age will be a living everyday reality," according to Carter L. Burgess, president of Trans World Airlines, Inc., the nation's fourth largest air carrier. Burgess succeeded the late Ralph S. Damon to this post on January 28, 1957. Only forty-one years old, Burgess brings to TWA experience as Assistant Secretary of Defense for manpower and personnel. In this position he had been the "architect" of the nation's new Reserve program and legislation increasing benefits to servicemen and their dependents. He has also been consultant to President Eisenhower on Cabinet and White House staff organization, executive vice-president of the Citadel Life Insurance Company, and assistant to the president of the University of South Carolina.

Carter Lane Burgess was born in Roanoke, Virginia on December 31, 1916 to Susie Belle (Repass) and Joseph Hilleary Burgess, who was a Railway Express Agency routeman. Carter attended Jefferson High School in Roanoke and was graduated in 1935. Continuing his education at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, he received the B.A. degree and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army (Infantry) Reserve in 1939. He had earned part of his tuition by working as a Railway Express handler and a water boy on a railroad.

Prior to World War II Burgess was a claims adjuster for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in Boston and New York and assistant manager of the Stone Printing & Manu-

U. S. Army

CARTER L. BURGESS

facturing Company in Roanoke. In 1941 he was called to active military service and was assigned to military police duty in Washington, D.C. The Washington *Post and Times Herald* (September 27, 1954) commented that "he had a meteoric rise in the Army."

Sent to Europe, Burgess became aide-de-camp to General Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff to General Dwight D. Eisenhower. His next post was assistant secretary of the general staff, U.S. Army Air Forces headquarters in North Africa. He served later as secretary of the general staff of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF). Burgess was also administrative secretary at the Casablanca Conference in January 1943, at which the "unconditional surrender" policy was promulgated. At the end of the war he was discharged from active duty with the rank of colonel, but retains Reserve status. He was decorated with the Legion of Merit and several foreign honors.

Burgess entered Government service as special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for administration. While in the post he was deputy executive secretary of the international secretariat at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in June 1945. In the following year Burgess accepted the post of assistant to Jack Frye (see *C.B.,* April 1945), president of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.

When Frye was named president of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, Burgess went with him to New York to continue serving as his assistant and later was director of administration of the corporation. He also assisted in organizing the U.S. Office of Defense Mobilization in 1951.

Leaving General Aniline in 1953, Burgess went to the University of South Carolina to work as assistant to the president, Donald Russell, for two years. During this period he continued a part-time association with the Government by acting as a consultant on personnel to the Department of State, as a consultant on Title IV of the National Defense Act to the Senate Armed Services Committee, as acting staff director of the Secretary of Defense's committee on fiscal organization, and as consultant to President Eisenhower on White House and Cabinet staff organization. In the latter capacity he drafted plans for a Cabinet secretariat which later went into effect. In 1954 Burgess joined the Citadel Life Insurance Company as executive vice-president.

President Eisenhower named Burgess to a recess appointment as Assistant Secretary of Defense for manpower and personnel on September 20, 1954 to succeed Dr. John A. Hannah. Burgess was sworn in four days later and confirmed by the Senate on December 2, 1954. Proposed legislation, of which Burgess was the principal author, for a new military program was presented to Congress in December 1954. The program would extend the draft for four years and included a plan to train for six months young men who would then be in the active Reserve for nine and a half years. The armed services would have the power to draft men for the Reserve program. Two months later Burgess stated that the military forces should be "based . . . on career people" with a "ready Reserve in about 1959 of a magnitude of about 2,900,000 in training status" (New York *Times,* February 6, 1955).

In July 1955 Congress extended the Selective Service Act for four years. It also passed a four-year reserve program bill. The latter establishes a standard military obligation for all nonveterans of six years of combined active and Reserve duty; up to 350,000 recruits and draftees enlisting in the active Reserve may have their combined active and Reserve duty reduced by as much as one half; young men between seventeen and eighteen and a half may volunteer for six months of active training and seven and a half years in the ready Reserve (or for three months and seven and three-quarter years). Congress omitted from the bill the right of the military forces to draft men for the last named provision. The President signed the Reserve program bill into law on August 9.

Assistant Secretary Burgess was appointed chairman of a ten-member committee in May 1955 to write a code of conduct for American military personnel captured by the Communists. On August 17 the committee released the new Code of Conduct. Included in it are the following instructions: a serviceman will never surrender of his own free will; he will endeavor to escape if captured; as a prisoner he will not betray his fellow prisoners; and he will resist brainwashing by refusing to give any information beyond his name, rank, serial number, and date of birth. Training to prepare men to practice the code went into effect on August 19.

During Burgess' administration stricter regulations were set up to protect the interests of military personnel who buy commercial life insurance. He has also been credited with playing a significant role in drafting and urging upon Congress the following legislation which was passed: the career incentive act of 1955, the doctor's career incentive act of 1956, and the dependent medical care bill of 1956. He also coordinated relief activities of the military in August 1955 when the Northeastern states were struck by hurricane floods and in December 1955 and January 1956 when flood disaster occurred in Western states. From November 1955 to December 1956 he served on the Commission on Government Security.

U.S. military strength has grown "immensely" under the Eisenhower Administration, stated Burgess in September 1955, while military manpower and spending has been slashed (New York *Times*, August 18, 1955). In an address at Quantico, Virginia in June 1956, he said: "Military service has become an important and sizeable part of the American way of life. . . . Instead of 300,000 men that made up the entire standing military force prior to World War II . . . we now require 3,000,000 men under arms." He also remarked: "Of our total armed forces budget of $35 billion, 45 per cent or $16 billion is spent for personnel today."

Burgess resigned from his post as Assistant Secretary of Defense in December 1956 in order to become president and chief executive officer of Trans World Airlines in January 1957 at a reported salary of $100,000 a year. He succeeded Ralph S. Damon, who died in January 1956. Trans World Airlines has 35,000 miles of routes in the United States, Europe, Africa, and Asia; assets of over $100,000,000; and has as its principal stockholder the Hughes Tool Company, owned by Howard Hughes. (Trans Continental and Western Air, Inc., took the name of Trans World Airlines in 1950.)

As president of TWA, Burgess will undertake to build the company into the world's largest air line, to buy over $250,000,000 worth of new equipment, and to rectify the financial position of the company, which has suffered since the death of Damon. In that period the net profit dropped 96.9 per cent to only $170,000, while operating revenue increased 11 per cent. On December 28, 1956 President Eisenhower approved a round-the-world air route for TWA. (Pan American World Airways is the only other American air line awarded such a route.) It will carry out this service in conjunction with Northwest Airlines.

Carter L. Burgess and May Gardner were married on November 8, 1941 and have five daughters, Jane, Mary, Nan, Sue, and Elizabeth. Burgess has blue eyes, wavy brown hair, is six feet one inch tall, and weighs 190 pounds. He is "informal and outgoing" and has "a knack for grasping complicated ideas and reducing them to a two-sentence précis." Burgess is an "Eisenhower Democrat" and a Lutheran. He served on the board of the American Red Cross and the United Service Organizations. His clubs are the Kiwanis and the Army and Navy Country. His favorite hobby is being with his children.

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BURNEY, LEROY E(DGAR) Dec. 31, 1906- U.S. Surgeon General

Address: b. c/o Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 330 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. Hunting Towers West, Alexandria, Va.

Heading the U.S. Public Health Service, which since 1953 has operated within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is the Surgeon General, Dr. Leroy E. Burney. He was named to his present post for a four-year term in an interim appointment announced in August 1956, and he received unanimous confirmation by the U.S. Senate in January 1957. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a career officer in the service. Dr. Burney was in early years best known as an authority on the control of venereal diseases; later (1945-1954) he was "on loan" for nine years to his native state of Indiana to serve as secretary and commissioner of the state's health service. For two years prior to his present appointment Dr. Burney was Assistant Surgeon General under his predecessor, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele (see *C.B.*, May 1948). He also taught public health at Indiana University (1945-54).

A great-grandson of the founder of Burney, Indiana, Leroy Edgar Burney was born there to Robert E. and Mabel C. (Howell) Burney on December 31, 1906. He attended high school in Indianapolis. After studying at Butler University in Indianapolis for two years, he transferred to Indiana University in Bloomington and was awarded the B.S. degree in 1928. Two years later he received the M.D. degree from the Indiana University School of Medicine.

He passed the Indiana State Board of Medical Examiners and served his internship in the U.S. Marine Hospital in Chicago, Illinois. He was awarded in 1931 a one-year Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for postgraduate study at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Burney received the degree of Master of Public Health from Johns Hopkins in 1932 and served for three months in the local health department of Charlottesville, Virginia. In the autumn of 1932 he began his continuous association with the U.S. Public Health Service.

On being commissioned in the regular corps of the U.S. Public Health Service in 1932, Dr. Burney was assigned to the U.S. Marine Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. He served in marine hospitals until 1936, when he was brought to Washington, D.C. as assistant chief of the venereal disease division. Then he was sent to Georgia. In cooperation with the Georgia State Department of Health, Dr. Burney established the first Government mobile venereal disease clinic service in Brunswick, Georgia in 1937.

Public Health Service

DR. LEROY E. BURNEY

He is said still to consider this as his "most challenging assignment" (*U.S. News & World Report,* August 17, 1956). The project was launched in three southeastern counties of Georgia. "Effective control programs," he stated in a preliminary report published in the *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health* (September 1939), "had already been established for white people in some of the northern states. No such programs for the Negro was in progress in the South." In the course of eighteen months, 80 per cent of the colored population of the three counties was tested for syphilis and proper treatment of those infected was initiated.

"I spent a year and a half with the state health department of Georgia in venereal disease control," Dr. Burney told the Senate committee considering his nomination as Surgeon General, "and then went out to Kansas City for three years as a consultant in our regional office." Back in Washington in 1943, he served as assistant chief of the Public Health Service's division of states relations. Subsequently Dr. Burney was detailed to the U.S. Navy for five months in 1944 and sent overseas by the War Shipping Administration to investigate and determine effective measures for diminishing the amount of communicable diseases in various Mediterranean ports.

In 1945 Dr. Burney served at New Orleans, Louisiana, as director of the Public Health Service's fourth district; then on July 1, 1945, at the request of the government of his native state, was "loaned" by the Public Health Service to serve as secretary and commissioner for the Indiana State Board of Health.

He held this position for over nine years during which time he initiated much important health legislation. Burney also contributed extensively to such periodicals as the *Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association* and the *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health* on such varied subjects as post-mortem examinations, the relation of general practitioners to the public health program, personnel training, civil defense, and home nursing instructions. (Earlier, he had written important articles on venereal disease control.)

Burney held an associate professorship of public health at the Indiana University School of Medicine from 1945 to 1954. Recalled by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, to Washington, D.C. in August 1954, Dr. Burney was appointed Assistant Surgeon General and deputy chief of the Bureau of State Services. As such he had charge of all the Federal grants-in-aid that go into state coffers on a matching basis to promote public health.

Following Dr. Leonard A. Scheele's resignation in June 1956 as Surgeon General, Dr. Burney was named by President Eisenhower as Scheele's successor. On August 8, 1956 Burney was sworn into office for a four-year term. A former Surgeon General, Dr. Thomas Parran (see *C.B.,* August 1940), once called the post "the most important public health position in the world, present or prospective." The Senate unanimously confirmed his appointment on January 30, 1957.

The U.S. Public Health Service from 1939 to 1953 was operated under the Federal Security Agency and since 1953 has been a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The U.S. Public Health Service has an annual budget of about $400,000,000; its major functions are 1) to "conduct and support research and training in the medical and related sciences," 2) to "provide medical and hospital services . . . and to prevent the introduction of communicable diseases into the United States and its possessions," and 3) to "assist the states and other governments in the application of new knowledge for the prevention and control of disease . . . and the development of community health services" (*United States Government Organization Manual 1955-56*). There are four bureaus: the Office of the Surgeon General, the Bureau of Medical Services, the Bureau of State Services, and the National Institutes of Health.

In October 1956 Dr. Burney announced the allotment of $765,159 to seven medical institutions and universities to assist in the construction of medical research facilities. One month later the Public Health Service stated it would spend more than $1,000,000 in the next ten to twenty years for research on the causes of cerebral palsy and mental retardation. The program also is slated to include research on some forms of blindness and deafness (to be sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness), and when in "full swing" would cover the study of more than 6,000 persons.

Appearing on the American Broadcasting Company's television program *Celebrity Parade* on November 25, 1956, Dr. Burney noted that "we are finding paralytic polio among young adults" and stated that "primary emphasis should now be placed on anti-poliomyelitis inoculations for persons between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five." However, a Public Health Service report issued in December 1956 showed a decline of polio cases by 50 per cent since April, a "good showing" attributed to the large number of (Jonas E.) Salk inoculations given to youth. In the same month Dr. Burney announced seventy-three further grants totalling $24,460,467 to various institutions for the building of medical research laboratories.

In his article "Programs for the Aged" (*Public Health Reports,* December 1956), Surgeon General Burney proposed that constructive action be initiated to improve the health of the aged, that arbitrary restrictions on the employment of individuals because of age be removed and that there be no "diminution in . . . current medical research efforts leading to more effective health care and control of chronic disease."

Early in March 1957 he approved financial grants in substantial amounts to the Excerpta Medica Foundation for the translation and publication of abstracts of Soviet medical literature. Later in the same month, the national supply of Salk polio vaccine "tightened considerably" and Dr. Burney urged communities in short supply to vaccinate young people and pregnant women primarily. He did not, however, advocate rationing.

Surgeon General Burney was designated by President Eisenhower as chairman of the U S. delegation to the tenth World Health Assembly which opened in Geneva, Switzerland in May 1957. Dr. Burney announced in the spring of 1957 that the Public Health Service would sponsor a nation-wide survey (the first of its kind in twenty years) to accumulate data on the health of the general population.

Leroy E. Burney is a fellow of the American Public Health Association and American College of Physicians, a former president of State and Territorial Health Officers, a founder and diplomate of the American Board of Preventive Medicine, and a member of the American and Indiana State Medical associations and other professional and health organizations. He is a Presbyterian and former deacon of an Indianapolis church. His recreations include fishing, golf, reading, and the discussion of books with his family. He was described in the New York *Times* (August 4, 1956) as "on the slim side . . . five feet ten inches tall." His hair is "dark brown with a sprinkle of gray," and he has blue eyes. Mrs. Burney is the former Mildred Hewins of Boonville, Indiana; the Burneys, who were married on February 20, 1932, have one son, Robert, and one daughter, Kay Suzanne.

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BYRD, RICHARD E(VELYN) Oct. 25, 1888-Mar. 11, 1957 Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy (retired); explorer; first man to fly over both the North and South Poles; headed Operation Deepfreeze expedition to the Antarctic in 1955; flew over North Pole May 9, 1926; over the South Pole November 29, 1929; flew multi-engined plane across Atlantic in 1927; charted hundreds of thousands of square miles in polar regions; wrote many successful books including *Alone, Exploring with Byrd,* and *Little America.* See *Current Biography* (May) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Mr 12 '57

CACCIA, SIR HAROLD (ANTHONY)

(kăch'-ȧ) Dec. 21, 1905- British Ambassador to the United States

Address: b. c/o British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

"The only ones who would gain from persistent Anglo-American disagreements would be the Communists," said Sir Harold Anthony Caccia, the British Ambassador to the United States, on November 15, 1956, following Anglo-French military action in the Suez Canal area. The refusal of the United States to approve this action had led to a temporary fissure in Anglo-American relations, thus increasing the importance and difficulty of the new Ambassador's mission in Washington. Sir Harold, who was knighted in 1950, was appointed to the post in July 1956, following the recall of Sir Roger Makins to London to become Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury, and presented his credentials to President Eisenhower in November.

A Foreign Office career diplomat since 1929, Sir Harold has held posts in China and Greece, was secretary to Sir Anthony Eden when Britain's present Prime Minister was Foreign Secretary (1936-38), and was a member of the Allied Control Commission in Italy in World War II. Among his other assignments were British Minister and High Commissioner in Austria (1950-54) and Deputy Under Secretary of State for economic affairs (1954-56).

Harold Anthony Caccia, the son of Anthony Mario Felix and Fanny Theodora (Birch) Caccia, was born on December 21, 1905 at Pachmarhi in India, where his father was then stationed as deputy commissioner of forests. (The elder Caccia, grandson of an Italian "political émigré" who went to England early in the nineteenth century, was later to serve for fifteen years as director of forest studies in England, and in 1918 was to officiate as secretary of the Versailles Supreme War Council.) Brought to England at an early age, Harold prepared for university matriculation at Eton College, where he made a considerable reputation as a cricketer. An all-around athlete, he later won a Rugby football blue at Oxford University's Trinity College, where he took his B.A. degree in 1927, with second class honors in the School of Philosophy, Politics and

British Inf. Services

SIR HAROLD CACCIA

Economics. In March 1928 Caccia was elected by the governorship of Queen's College, Oxford, to a Laming Travelling Fellowship.

Entering Britain's diplomatic service, Caccia was appointed a third secretary at the Foreign Office in London in October, 1929. He served there until November 1932, when he was transferred in the same grade to the British Legation at Peking (Peiping) China. In April 1934 he was "granted an allowance for knowledge of Chinese," and in October was promoted to second secretary. Recalled to the Foreign Office in July of the following year, Caccia was assigned in November 1936 as assistant private secretary to Anthony Eden, then the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. For the coronation of King George VI in May 1937 he was detailed to attend the representative of the principality of Monaco.

On the resignation of Eden from the Neville Chamberlain Cabinet in February 1938, Harold Caccia returned to other duties at the Foreign Office, where he remained until September 1939, when he was transferred to the British Legation at Athens, Greece. Promoted to first secretary in January 1940, he was serving as the British chargé d'affaires when the Greeks repelled an Italian invasion, but his duty at Athens was abruptly terminated by the German capture of that city in April 1941.

After two more years at the Foreign Office he was seconded in May 1943 to the staff of Harold Macmillan, then British Resident Minister at the Allied Supreme Headquarters in North Africa, and as such came into his first association with General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Five months later (October), Caccia was assigned as British diplomatic adviser to the Allied Military Mission in Italy which provided liaison with Premier Pietro Badoglio's government, set up after the flight of Benito Mussolini. He was characterized as "one of the Foreign Office's most promising younger men" when advanced in the following month to the vice-presidency of the political section of the Allied Control Commission.

In November 1944, after the liberation of Greece by British forces, Caccia was reassigned as political adviser to General Ronald M. Scobie, the British Commander-in-Chief in Greece. He remained there through the December rebellion, and in the following April was given the local rank of Minister at the British Embassy in Athens.

The first formal royal recognition of his services came to Caccia with the Birthday Honors List of June 1945, in which he was named a Companion of St. Michael and St. George. For two and a half years beginning August 1946, he served at the Foreign Office as chief clerk and assistant Under Secretary of State (Administration), then on February 1, 1949 was promoted to Deputy Under Secretary of State (Administration), remaining at the Foreign Office until the following September, when he was appointed His Majesty's Minister to Austria. He became Sir Harold Caccia in January 1950, through accolade as a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Although permitted a measure of self-government, both Austria and the city of Vienna were at the time of Sir Harold Caccia's arrival still under Allied military occupation, and were divided into American, British, French and Russian "zones." In June 1950 Great Britain decided to replace her military High Commissioner with a civilian, and from that time until February 1954 Sir Harold functioned with notable success as both High Commissioner and Minister.

Thus when Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison visited Vienna in May 1951 he "stated that his conversations with Austrian politicians had established no serious differences between the two countries and gave credit for this fact to the good work and cooperative attitude of Sir Harold Caccia . . . and his staff" (London *Times*). The British High Commissioner was, furthermore, instrumental in negotiating the peace treaty which was finally to restore independence to Austria in the summer of 1955. It was in Vienna that Caccia "established his fame for tirelessness," as reported in a subsequent Reuters dispatch with the by-line of Stanley Priddle. "He could dance all night and work all day," a colleague was quoted as saying.

The appointment, announced in November 1953, of Sir Pierson Dixon, the Deputy Under Secretary of State for economic affairs in the Churchill government, as the new permanent British representative in the United Nations, brought Caccia back to the Foreign Office in the following February to assume Sir Pierson's previous position and duties. During 1954 he accompanied Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the Geneva conference on far eastern affairs and Prime Minister Churchill to Washington. In February 1955 he participated in the first Southeast Asia Treaty Organization Council meeting at Bangkok in Thailand, and in the summer of the same year was a leading member of the British delegation to the four-power "summit" conference at Geneva.

"An apostle of European unity" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*), Sir Harold served in addition as the United Kingdom permanent representative on the Council of West European Union, with the rank of Ambassador. He visited Washington in January 1956 as a "professional adviser" to the new Foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, when the latter accompanied Prime Minister Eden to the United States for policy talks with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

With the recall in July 1956 of Sir Roger Makins from Washington to London to become a Permanent Under Secretary of the Treasury, Sir Harold Caccia was named to succeed him as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the United States. He presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on November 9, three days after the American election. Strained relations caused by the Suez Canal crisis and other matters made the restoration of Anglo-American harmony a matter of vital concern. "Sir Harold . . . is the perfect choice for the job," observed a New York *Times* editorial. "A young fifty, energetic, brilliant, experienced in the affairs of state, he should make a great ambassador" (November 10, 1956). Later, at a National Press Club luncheon, he emphasized that Britain and the United States have "mutual problems and mutual commitments."

Ambassador Caccia is five feet seven inches in height, gray-eyed and balding. The "physically indefatigable" British diplomat has in the past played "county" cricket, is a former Civil Service squash racquets champion, and now devotes much of his vacation time to shooting. *Time* writes of him as "a walking file on British policy problems" who "works quietly and effectively behind scenes, is quick and droll at the conference table," and is "a good mixer." Lady Caccia is the former Anne Catherine Barstow, daughter of Sir George Barstow. Until recently she was the chairman of the Adoption Committee for Refugees, a British organization dealing with displaced persons of non-German origin in Germany. The Caccias, who were married on October 4, 1932, have one son, David Anthony, now a second lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and two daughters, Clarissa Sabina (born in 1939) and Antonia Catherine (born in 1947). The family pet is a boxer, Figaro.

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CAMPA (Y CARAVEDA), MIGUEL ANGEL Dec. 8, 1882- Cuban Ambassador to the United States

Address: Embassy of Cuba, 2630 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

A long record of service in Latin America and Europe marks the diplomatic career of Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, Cuban Ambassador to the United States. He succeeded Aurelío Fernández Concheso in 1955. Campa was secretary of the Cuban Delegation to the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919, and subsequently served as Cuba's Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations. He has represented Cuba at many inter-American conferences. From 1952 until his present appointment Campa served as his nation's Minister of State. He also held this post in 1939-40, under the title of Secretary of State. He has written several books on Cuban and Caribbean politics and numerous newspaper articles.

Van Dyck Studio

MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPA

Miguel Angel Campa y Caraveda was born in Havana, Cuba on December 8, 1882, the son of Miguel Campa Alvarodiaz and María Caraveda Pérez de la Campa. Young Miguel was educated at the Colegio de Belén and the Colegio de los Escolapios. At the University of Havana he earned his degree in civil law in 1901 and entered the law firm of Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, while working for his doctorate in the social sciences, received in 1905. While a student he also wrote for *El Figaro,* a popular farm magazine. His collection of short stories, *Novelas de Espuma,* was published in this period.

Entering Cuba's Foreign Service as second secretary at the Legation in Paris in 1906, he became chargé d'affaires in the following year. He was transferred to the Legation in Rome

CAMPA, MIGUEL ANGEL—*Continued*

in 1909 and to The Hague in 1910 as first secretary and later as chargé d'affaires. This was followed by one year in Berlin and five in London. In 1919 he was appointed secretary of the Cuban delegation to the peace conference in Versailles.

From 1920 to 1924 Campa was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan. He was also Cuba's Permanent Delegate to the first four assemblies of the League of Nations. He was Envoy to Italy from 1924 to 1925, and was recalled to become Acting Under Secretary of State. In 1930 he served as president of the National Consultive Commission on Transportation and wrote *Land and Air Transport Code* (1931). Later in 1930 he was named Envoy to Brazil.

His next assignment, the ambassadorship to Mexico, came in 1933. He returned to Cuba in 1937 as Under Secretary of State and became Secretary of State two years later. He was Cuban representative in 1939 to the first meeting of American Foreign Ministers in Panama. In 1940 he led the Cuban delegation to a meeting of the Inter-American Union of the Caribbean in the Dominican Republic and in 1941 was elected its president when member nations met in Haiti.

Dr. Campa's books continued to appear: *Un Año de Política Exterior Cubana, 1939-1940* and *Cenizas Gloriosas* (Glorious Ashes), both in 1941, *Una Interpretación Actual del Descubrimiento de América* (1942), and *Política Regional del Caribe* (1944). He was president of the Sociedad Colombista Panamericana, corresponding member of the Academy of Science of Cádiz, and president of the International Organization of Archivists, Librarians and Conservatories of Music.

Appointed Minister of State by President Fulgencio Batista in 1952, he headed the Cuban Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly. The New York *Herald Tribune* (April 6, 1953) reported that Campa spoke of the solidarity of the U.N. Latin American bloc and pointed out that Cuba was one of the few nations that did not recognize a single Communist government. Press attachés, he reported, were being placed in every country where Cuba maintained a diplomatic staff to work for good international relations.

Before Campa left for the tenth conference of the Organization of American States in Caracas, Venezuela in 1954, he announced that Cuba would support measures "to prevent foreign intervention in the Americas" and stressed the island's anti-Communist policy since Batista took control of the government in 1952 (New York *Times*, February 24, 1954). At the conference Campa was named chairman of the economic commission.

On April 21, 1955 he was appointed Ambassador to the United States. At a luncheon of the Pan American Society in New York on June 22, Campa deplored the 32 per cent decrease in Cuban sugar exports to the United States since 1901, while U.S. exports to Cuba have resulted in a balance of $76,000,000 favoring the United States (New York *Times*, June 23, 1955).

Cuba's economic picture improved during 1956, according to R. Hart Phillips (New York *Times*, May 26, 1957). Despite the political violence that had attracted attention to the regime of Batista, the government's plan to create industries to rescue Cuba from its dependence on sugar has met with considerable success.

However, political unrest in Cuba has provoked new problems. Following the assassination of the military intelligence chief in October 1956, students of the University of Havana touched off a series of demonstrations against Batista. On December 2, Fidel Castro, who led an attack on the Army barracks in Santiago de Cuba in 1953 and then went into exile in Mexico, returned and waged guerrilla warfare against government troops who were seeking him in Oriente province. The rebellion in Cuba was discussed in the New York *Times* (February 24, 25, 26 and June 7, 1957) by Herbert L. Matthews. In Washington Campa has been silent on the revolution against his government. (On August 1, 1957 constitutional guarantees were suspended by the Batista government for forty-five days.)

Dr. Miguel Angel Campa is a widower. His wife, María Teresa Roff y Castilla de la Campa, died in 1953. Their elder daughter, María Teresa, is a painter. A second daughter, Miguelina, acts as her father's hostess. Her husband, Dr. Octavio Averhoff, is minister counselor at the Embassy. The Ambassador's elder son, Alberto, is Cuba's Ambassador to Italy. His younger son, Miguel Angel, looks after the family property in Cuba. Calabazar, the family home in Havana, contains antiques which Campa collected in many parts of the world. He also owns a tobacco plantation and a country home called San Antonio de los Baños. The family is Roman Catholic.

Among foreign decorations, which Campa has received are the Sun and Merit of Peru; Golden Spike and Brilliant Star of China; Cross of the Sun, Brazil; Aztec Eagle, Mexico; Order of the Liberator, Venezuela; Isabel the Catholic of Spain; and Condor of Bolivia. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of Carlos III of Spain, Leopold II of Belgium and a chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur of France.

The Ambassador is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs about 180 pounds, has brown eyes, receding gray hair and a small gray mustache. His hobbies include collecting books with photographic illustrations and old photograph albums. For relaxation in Washington, he walks for an hour or two each sunny morning while the city sleeps. "This," he says, "keeps me healthy and at the same time affords me an opportunity to renew contact with good friends of U.S. history [whose monuments] are to be found in plazas and parks."

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CAMPBELL, PATRICIA (PIATT) Sept. 18, 1901- Author

Address: b. Port Ludlow, Washington

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Mar. 1957.

Patricia Campbell was born on Vashon Island, Washington, September 18, 1901. On both sides she is Scotch and Irish, with a dash of French and Welsh. Her grandfather was a home missionary to Washington in the 1880's. He homesteaded on Vashon Island, which is situated in Puget Sound between Seattle and Tacoma. Members of the family still own part of the island, called Dilworth Point. Her mother was Margaretta Dilworth, who married Jay Cantrell Piatt.

"My brother Harry and I grew up shuttling between the island and Seattle," Mrs. Campbell (Patricia Piatt) says, "where my father operated a printing business. We loved the island so much that our summers there extended from March to November. By the time I was ready for high school, the island won and I was graduated from Vashon High School in 1919."

Then came two years at the University of Washington in Seattle. Later, she did extension work in creative writing there and at the University of Oregon in Eugene. Personnel work drew her attention and before her marriage she ran an employment office for a short time. "It's a good way to learn about people!" she says. Then on October 25, 1925 she married W. E. Burton Campbell, an officer in the Washington State Patrol. "We were moved from station to station," she recalls, "and I kept house on a rather portable basis."

She used to scribble a bit, as she characterized it, but did not begin to write seriously until the war. "In 1943 my son was in the Navy," Mrs. Campbell says. He is now Lieutenant (j.g.) Gordon R. Campbell, United States Coast Guard. "I needed something to keep me busy mentally. I was running the Civilian Defense volunteer office in Tacoma for the Junior League but I wanted more than that." So she enrolled in a writing class at the University of Washington. Mrs. Campbell's grandfather is supposed to have published articles about his Western experiences, and her own father wrote a great deal, though not for publication. The whole family read, "aloud and off in corners by ourselves," she remembers.

Her first novel, *Eliza,* published in 1947 (Superior), grew out of a series of sketches written for the extension class. It is the story of a Philadelphia society girl struggling to adjust to the rough living in the wilderness of the Pacific Northwest of the last century. The Chicago *Sun Book Week* called it "lusty," adding that it was "as refreshing as a thunderstorm." The *Library Journal* found it "well written . . . at once entertaining and informative."

The following year *Lush Valley* (Superior) appeared, about a girl on trial for murder. The *Saturday Review of Literature* commented that it was written with "deep feeling and sincerity," but the *Library Journal* remarked on the "author's excessive wordiness." "The novel I like best," Mrs. Campbell says candidly, "is *The Dove and the Dart,* which was published in 1950 [Superior]. It came out of the Vashon part of my life, and I tried to picture in it the special kind of charm that you find on an island, the special problems of island living in the days before autos and ferries."

PATRICIA CAMPBELL

Her fourth novel, *By Sun and Candlelight,* was brought out in 1955 (Macmillan), the story of a pioneer family who went to Puget Sound late in the nineteenth century. The Boston *Herald* called it "consistently exciting . . . dramatic," and the San Francisco *Chronicle* said the author "understands character." Virginia Kirkus, however, felt that in spite of "good storytelling and background" the unresolved issues made for disappointment. The following year saw a fifth novel, *The Royal Anne Tree* (Macmillan), of a drudge in a pioneer family a century ago who marries a man three times her age. This novel had a warm reception from the reviewers.

Mrs. Campbell's husband retired in 1955 and bought a trailer. That Christmas they went down US 101, which was supposed to be closed at the time by flood and landslides. They got through somehow and spent the remainder of the winter in Arizona and California. They liked it enough to plan to spend subsequent winters in the South and in Mexico. During the summer the Campbells live in a water-front home in Port Ludlow. "We are inveterate beachcombers," Mrs. Campbell says, "continually bringing in loot. We prefer bits of choice hardwood, and those beautiful glass fish net floats that come across from Japan, but we'll settle for anything we can carry home."

Mrs. Campbell has participated in a number of writers' conferences, at the University of Washington and University of Denver and, in 1956, in the Pacific Northwest International Writers' Conference held on the University of Washington campus. The author has blue eyes

CAMPBELL, PATRICIA—*Continued*

and brown hair, stands five feet five inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. She is a Christian and in politics a "fence sitter."

Her next novel will be called "Silver Fruit." It has the locale of *The Dove and the Dart* and *By Sun and Candlelight,* and deals with the same two families. "All of my novels have had a Pacific Northwest setting," Mrs. Campbell says. "It's what I know, what I like best. The writer falls in love with a place, or with a character, real or synthesized, and feels he must possess it. The beginning is enchantment. Inevitably, tedium sets in and sometimes disillusion. Not all love affairs end happily, and not all books get written."

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CAMPBELL, MRS. W(ILLIAM) E. BURTON *See* Campbell, Patricia

CAMPORA, GIUSEPPE (käm′pô rȧ) Sept. 30, 1923- Opera singer

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, 147 W. 39th St., New York 18

The Italian tenor Giuseppe Campora has received acclaim for his musicianship and his skilled and intelligent acting as well as his fine voice. Since his debut in Bari, Italy in 1949 he has sung in the leading opera houses in Italy, in South and Central America and in the United States. On January 20, 1955 Campora sang his first role at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York appearing as Rodolfo in *La Bohème*. His voice had been known previously to opera lovers in the United States through his recordings and his singing in two motion pictures: *Aïda* and *Madame Butterfly*.

Campora's intentions never focused on a professional career: "I was a singer of songs," he said, "a dilettante vocalist and an admirer of Maria Caniglia, Beniamino Gigli, and Aureliano Pertile. But I had no professional aspirations, began studying just for a joke, to amuse myself" (*Opera News,* January 17, 1955).

Giuseppe Campora was born on September 30, 1923 in Tortona, Italy, a city in the Piedmont area. His father, Luigi, was an accountant; his mother, Maria, was a housewife. Neither had any musical ability. However, they stimulated young Giuseppe's interest in music by having him attend the opera, where he was able to hear Rosetta Pampanini, Aureliano Pertile and many other noted Italian singers.

As a young man, he went to Genoa to study voice under Maestro Magenta, who was his first teacher, and whom he regards as his best. A professional career was still not his aim, although he worked very hard perfecting his vocal technique. After three years with Magenta, he proceeded to Milan and began studying under Maestro Schiavone, where he developed his repertory, mastering thirty-five operas.

His professional debut came about quite by chance. During a visit to some relatives in the city of Bari in December 1949, Campora was recommended to sing the part of Rodolfo in *La Bohème* after the scheduled singer became ill. He was engaged immediately and, though he had only one piano rehearsal before the performance, Campora scored a success. He began a tour of Italian cities including Genoa, Rimini, Florence and others.

The turning point in Campora's career was in 1951. His performance in *La Bohème* in Florence came to the attention of the conductor Tullio Serafin, who from that time on took a special interest in developing Campora's voice. Campora sang in Rome with Maria Caniglia and then at La Scala with Renata Tebaldi. Thereafter he was engaged at all the major opera houses in Italy and toured in Mexico, Argentina and Brazil. In 1954 he opened the season at the San Carlo opera house in Naples, Italy where he sang in Busoni's *Turandot*.

On January 20, 1955 Campora made his American debut at the Metropolitan Opera House, singing Rodolfo in *La Bohème*. The New York *Times* (January 21, 1955) noted: "Campora has . . . a lyric voice with both velvet and luster in it. It is a voice full of freshness, and he produces it with an ease that conceals the control he has. . . . As to [his] musicianship, it is substantially more than the rudimentary stuff one expects from some tenors."

Music critic Louis Biancolli in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (January 21, 1955) commended him for the flawlessness of his performance. "His voice is not the large and glamorous kind that sweeps you off your feet. Its effect is gradual, almost casual, until you suddenly realize this is highly pleasant singing and that the man singing is an artist." *Musical America* (February 1, 1955) praised his portrayal of Rodolfo, calling him "a musician and an artist to his finger tips." This auspicious beginning launched Campora on a busy career with the Metropolitan. The tenor has also toured the United States, singing in such cities as Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C.

Appearing as Mario Cavaradossi in *Tosca* on February 5, 1955 at the Metropolitan, Campora was described in the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 7, 1955) as being "controlled in stage manner, golden in voice, and beautifully phrased." On March 8, 1955 he sang with Renata Tebaldi in a benefit performance of *Tosca* at the Metropolitan, and on March 22, he made his first appearance with the company in the title role of Gounod's *Faust*. Both the New York *Herald Tribune* and the New York *Times* commended him for his fine voice.

On March 31, 1955 Campora sang his first Chevalier des Grieux in *Manon Lescaut* with the Metropolitan Opera, and again he received high critical praise. "Campora made a fine impression as des Grieux, the music is well suited to his splendid lyric voice and visually he makes a handsome stage figure" (New York *Times*, April 1, 1955).

In December 1955 he appeared at the Metropolitan Opera in *Tosca* as Cavaradossi and then on January 6, 1956 in *Les Contes d'Hoffmann*, singing the title role. The New York *Times* (January 7, 1956) called his performance "sympathetically youthful . . . with no great range of color either in his voice or his acting." Portraying Edgar in *Lucia di Lammermoor* for the first time on the Metropolitan's stage on March 16, he was seen as having "a pleasing voice . . . rather light here and there. In voice and manner his characterization had a definite and persuasive personality."

During a U.S. tour in the fall of 1956, Campora sang with the San Francisco Opera Company, portraying Fenton in *Falstaff*. "Giuseppe Campora brought a youthful touch to Fenton, and sang with taste and agreeable tone quality" (*Musical America*, November 15, 1956). His performance in *Lucia di Lammermoor* on December 3, 1956 drew criticism from Paul Henry Lang of the New York *Herald Tribune*: "[a] tenor endowed with a fine voice which he tends to abuse" (December 4, 1956). The New York *Times* (December 4, 1956) added, "Campora sang . . . with fine ringing tones. But he is falling prey to a failing—a sudden break in the voice—which has been noticeable on other occasions. Is he driving his naturally light lyric voice beyond its most favorable limits?" However the tenor received enthusiastic praise for his singing in *La Bohème* on December 28 and on January 10, 1957 for his performance of Cavaradossi in *Tosca*.

On February 21, 1957 the Metropolitan presented the first new production of *La Traviata* in twenty-two years with Renata Tebaldi as Violetta. "Because Mme. Tebaldi is prodigal of voice, her singing overshadowed Giuseppe Campora, whose Alfredo became pale beside her," observed Miles Kastendieck (*Christian Science Monitor*, March 2, 1957). "He sang with notable musicianship and ardent persuasiveness, but his voice was too light for the company in which he found himself."

The New York *Times* (February 22, 1957) called him a "slim, youthful, ardent Alfredo, . . . [with] a naturally lyrical voice," but the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 22, 1957) noted that as Alfredo he "made the younger Germont into more of a weakling than he is supposed to be. This was owing to his somewhat mannered singing; too many deliberate inflections, sudden pianissimos, and barely audible falsettos."

For London Records Campora has recorded *Tosca* and *Madame Butterfly* with Renata Tebaldi and a single side of *Operatic Arias*. His voice has been dubbed in for the motion picture versions of *Aïda* (1954) and *Madame Butterfly* (1956). Of the former film, movie critic Otis L. Guernsey, Jr. (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 12, 1954) stated: "Giuseppe Campora as Radames sounded most attractive to this unpracticed ear." His performance in *Madame Butterfly* was also praised. Bosley Crowther, reviewing the film (New York *Times*, April 25, 1956), commented that "Giuseppe Campora does nicely as the vocal chords of Lieutenant B. F. Pinkerton."

GIUSEPPE CAMPORA

Giuseppe Campora married Sahara Seegars while in Mexico City in 1956. Mrs. Campora does not have a professional musical background. Campora prefers the restful and serene life of his native city of Tortona, where the pace of life is somewhat slower, to the many capitals of the world he has visited. "If I tell the truth, I must say frankly that I do not like a worldly life, that I rarely go to the so-called 'social affairs,' and that I try in every way to avoid as much as possible all publicity except that which concerns my singing directly" (*Opera Stars in the Sun*). Their first child, a daughter, was born June 3, 1957.

His taste in literature is centered on the Italian classics and the contemplative poets of the Orient. He enjoys the paintings of Raphael, Titian, and Veronese. Campora has a collection of old coins and moneys of which he is very proud, and he is quite fond of hunting. The tenor has dark brown eyes and brown hair; his height is five feet six inches and he weighs about 175 pounds.

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CANNON, CAVENDISH W(ELLES) Feb. 1, 1895- U.S. Ambassador to Morocco

Address: American Embassy, Rabat, Morocco

The first Ambassador of the United States to Morocco, a country which reattained unity and independence in 1956 and in which important American air bases are located, is Cavendish W. Cannon, a career diplomat with twenty-seven years of experience. He is regarded as one of

Wide World

CAVENDISH W. CANNON

the State Department's ablest "trouble shooters" and has served as envoy to Yugoslavia, Portugal, Syria, and Greece, where he was Ambassador from July 28, 1953 until his present appointment in July 1956.

Cavendish Welles Cannon was born in Salt Lake City, Utah on February 1, 1895 to John Quayle and Annie (Wells) Cannon. His brother is John Q. Cannon, secretary of Radio Corporation of America. After graduating from Salt Lake City High School, Cavendish attended the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, receiving the B.A. degree in 1916. For two years following his graduation he headed the departments of English and history in a small town near his native city. During World War I he served with the U.S. Marine Corps in Europe. Discharged in 1919, he remained to pursue postgraduate courses at the University of Paris, to study musical composition in Paris and Vienna, and to do historical research.

In February 1920 he was appointed to the diplomatic mission at Vienna and assumed the duties of U.S. vice-consul at Zurich, Switzerland in 1927. Transferred to Sofia, Bulgaria in April 1933, Cannon served as vice-consul and in June was given the additional duties of third secretary; he was advanced to consul in January 1935. Reassigned in February 1939, he became third secretary and consul in Athens, Greece and consul for the Italian islands in the Aegean Sea. He was quickly advanced to second secretary and consul, positions which he held through the Italian invasion of Greece and until his recall to the United States and assignment to the Department of State in March 1941, one month before the German occupation of Athens.

Cannon accompanied Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the 1943 Moscow Conference. In January 1944 Cannon was appointed assistant chief of the division of southern European affairs covering Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Romania, San Marino, Yugoslavia and Vatican City. He succeeded Hugh S. Fullerton as chief of the division on October 1, 1944.

For about two years beginning in April 1945 Cannon was first secretary at Lisbon, Portugal. He accompanied President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to the Potsdam Conference in the summer of 1945. As a political adviser to Byrnes, he attended the conferences of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in London in 1945 and 1946 and Paris in 1946.

When U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia Richard C. Patterson, Jr., resigned, the new Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall, who had attended the Potsdam Conference and had been impressed with Cannon, recommended the latter to President Truman for the new position. Cannon's nomination was announced on March 31, 1947 and later confirmed by the Senate. "Truman . . . reached further down into the career service than ever before," noted Neal Sanford at the time. "Cannon, a class 3 officer, was lifted over the heads of fifty-one Class 1 officers and sixty-nine Class 2 officers to take over the critical Belgrade post" (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 8, 1947).

The new Ambassador arrived at Belgrade in July 1947 and took up the duties of envoy to a nation which had been described as "an outpost of Moscow . . . a country that by shooting down American planes has been credited with trying to see how far it could go in provoking the United States" (*U.S. News & World Report,* April 11, 1947).

During his first year there he found it necessary to protest "unwarranted detention and maltreatment of Allied military personnel" (September 1947), to "comfortably arrange" the departure of an American newsman expelled by the Tito regime (November 1947), and to receive (April 1948) a Yugoslavian note accusing the United States and Britain of fomenting border incidents at Trieste. After the rift between Marshal Tito and the Kremlin became known, Cannon revealed that he had not been surprised. "We saw it was . . . coming. . . . There was tension in the air and great excitement in the Communist party and obvious friction with Moscow," he stated (New York *Times,* July 7, 1948).

In August 1948 Ambassador Cannon headed his country's delegation to the Conference on Control of the Danube River in Belgrade. The conference ended "with seven Communist states voting themselves exclusive control of the river in a convention which the United States, Great Britain and France refused to sign" as reported by Homer Bigart (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 19, 1948). Bigart also noted: "The final vote on the convention, which was virtually a rubber-stamp copy of the draft written by Andreĭ Vishinskiĭ, chairman of the Soviet delegation, was 7 to 1. Ambassador Cannon cast the lone vote against it." (The British and French delegates withdrew while the vote was being taken.)

When the United States hinted it would lend money to Yugoslavia in 1949, Robert Allen noted that the "prime mover behind the loan" had been Cavendish W. Cannon. "Strongly anti-

Tito before going to Yugoslavia," but "since then . . . an equally strong supporter," Allen continued, Cannon has been "a very important factor in U.S. policy toward Tito" (Washington *Post,* June 26, 1949). In that year Tito's government received $25,000,000 in loans from U.S. and international agencies, and in 1950 a $20,000,000 loan and a $38,000,000 appropriation of Marshall Plan funds were granted by the United States.

Fatigue and ill-health forced the recall of Ambassador Cannon in October 1949. On his arrival in the United States he told reporters: "Tito hasn't turned toward the West in a doctrinal sense. . . . Make no mistake about that." He added that the Marshal was "not just a theorist" but a strong personality, and that the people respected him (New York *Times,* November 28, 1949).

Rejoining the State Department at Washington in January 1950, Cannon served on Secretary of State Dean Acheson's policy-making staff until September, when he was named Minister to Syria. ("It is good to see him back in a region that is crucial to the cold war," commented a New York *Times* editorial, September 14, 1950.) At Damascus he tried to assuage "Moslem resentment over U.S. recognition of Israel" (*Time,* March 3, 1952). However, extremists bombed both the Legation and the U.S. Information Service building.

Although nominated as early as February 21, 1952 to replace Lincoln MacVeagh as Ambassador to Portugal, Cannon remained at his Syrian post until May. He served at Lisbon continuously from June 1952 to July 1953. Nominated by President Eisenhower on July 22, 1953 to succeed John E. Peurifoy as U.S. Ambassador to Greece, he assumed his new responsibilities at Athens after being confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

For several weeks Ambassador Cannon was engaged in the secret negotiations which concluded on October 12, 1953 with the signature of an agreement permitting American use of Greek air and naval bases as part of the defense arrangements under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In December 1954, when the United States decided to oppose a Greek resolution in the U.N. endorsing the principle of "self-determination" in the British Crown Colony of Cyprus, their was much anti-American rioting. The American flag was torn down in Salonika, Greece, an act for which Cannon later received a governmental apology.

Following the deportation by the British of the leader of the Enosis (union with Greece) movement, Archbishop Makarios III, from Cyprus, Cannon on March 13, 1956 conveyed to the Greek Foreign Minister the "sympathetic concern" of the U.S. Government and praised the "dignity and statesmanship" of the authorities in Athens.

A furor resulted in the British Parliament and press, while in Greece anti-American feeling spread as the State Department refused to commit itself further than expressing readiness "to assist our friends" to "find a fair and just" solution of the Cyprus issue. On May 9 a mob stormed the U.S. Information Agency in Athens. When Ambassador Cannon, as chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece, offered U.S. help in July to relieve the plight of earthquake-stricken Aegean Islands, this assistance was declined by the Greek government.

Nominated by President Eisenhower in July 1956 to be the first U.S. Ambassador to the independent monarchy of Morocco (previously divided into French and Spanish protectorates), Cannon was confirmed by the Senate. "Cannon will have plenty to do at Rabat," *Time* (July 23, 1956) commented. "In prospect for the United States are tough negotiations with Morocco over the future of four major bomber bases. Other problems are that Morocco is being courted by 1) Egypt to join its 'neutralist' sphere of influence, 2) Iraq, . . . to link up with the pro-Western Baghdad Pact."

After presentation of his letter of credence to Sultan Sidi Mohammed on October 7, Cannon notified the Moroccan Foreign Ministry that the "appropriate time" had arrived for the United States to renounce its extraterritorial rights in Morocco, a renunciation authorized by Act of Congress several months before. He was sympathetic to the wish of the Sultan to pay a visit to the United States.

In October 1956 the Ambassador headed the American delegation to an eight-nation conference for liquidating the international zone at Tangier, and as a member of its telecommunications committee rejected the principle of absolute Moroccan monopoly over all forms of communication at Tangier (Thomas F. Brady in the New York *Times,* October 14, 1956).

Cavendish W. Cannon is married to the former Lily Horsetzky, a Viennese. He has been described as hardworking and reserved. In his leisure hours he enjoys music and an occasional game of golf.

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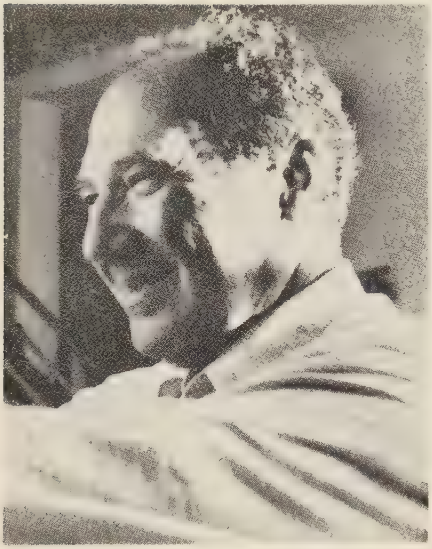
CAPOGROSSI, GIUSEPPE Feb. 7, 1900-

Italian painter

Address: b. c/o Galleria di Spazio, via Cadore 23, Rome, Italy; h. via S. Nicola da Tolentino 13, Rome, Italy

Easily identified by the distinctive hallmark or sign of personal expression in his paintings, Giuseppe Capogrossi is one of the most influential abstractionists of Italian art—while remaining, as some critics see him, an isolated poetical figure among his contemporaries in the Movimento Spaziale (Spatial Movement). The formal element or symbol dominant in Capo-



GIUSEPPE CAPOGROSSI

grossi's painting since 1949 has represented various objects to various observers: to some it is an "imaginary primitive alphabet"; to others, a claw or hand print. A. R. Krakusin, art director of New York's World House Galleries, where several of Capogrossi's paintings were shown in the March 1957 exhibit of Italian art, believes that "the wandering tracks of a pictographic foot . . . suggest that the Mediterranean artist may prefer even a cryptic human reference to absolute geometry."

For many years before turning completely to abstract painting, Capogrossi was a successful painter of realistic canvases. He invented his symbol to convey by an infinite variety of patterns the ideas of space and time that can be revealed only through art. "Since Mondriaan," Michel Seuphor has stated (*Capogrossi,* 1954), "I have seen no one who has shown so intimate and close a union of theme and style."

Giuseppe Capogrossi was born in Rome, Italy on February 7, 1900 and grew up in that city. When he was about ten years old, he recalls, his mother took him with her to visit an institution for the blind in Rome. There he saw two children drawing—"their sheets of paper were jammed with little black signs like a mysterious alphabet," he has said, "so vibrant and alive that I felt deeply moved . . . right then I understood that drawings do not stand necessarily for something *seen* but can also express something within ourselves, perhaps the tension of a human being plunged into reality" (*The New Decade,* 1955).

From the time of that experience, Capogrossi, who had not previously been interested in art, began to look forward to becoming a painter. He was not able to devote himself to art, however, until he had complied with his parents' insistence that he undertake a course of classical studies and until he had earned the degree of doctor of jurisprudence. Soon afterward, in 1921, he gave his attention exclusively to painting. In the late 1920's he went to Paris, where he became acquainted with the work of the Impressionists.

When he returned to Rome in 1933 he joined the painters Corrado Cagli and Cavalli to found the Gruppo Romano, from which arose the School of Rome. The three artists exhibited at the Galleria del Milione, Milan, in 1933, and for a decade afterward presented a "countermovement," according to Dore Ashton, to the Novecento, differing with painters of the latter group both in content and in the development of a more free and interpretative style (*Arts Digest,* March 1, 1955).

Among the subjects of Capogrossi's paintings during this early period were circus and theatre scenes, ballerinas, and *canotiers.* Reviewing a retrospective show of twenty years of Capogrossi's work in 1946, Italian critic G. C. Argan pointed out, "The profound and constant theme of his painting is an inner . . . preoccupation with spatial values. . . . Colors are the actors in his dramas . . . violets, reds, oranges. . . ."

Gradually Capogrossi turned more and more toward abstraction and by 1949 he had abandoned representational art entirely.

As he explains his development, "From my earliest beginnings I have tried to go beyond the outward appearances of nature; I have always felt that space is a reality within our sentient beings and have tried to define it."

After several months of inactivity during 1949 he began to paint his series of "Surfaces," and the following year he exhibited his nonfigurative pictures at the Galleria del Secolo in Rome, at the Galleria del Milione in Milan, and at the Galleria del Cavallino in Venice. The formal element or theme which now appeared in his work has been described by Seuphor as a hand-and-footprint, a claw, a trident, and a prong. "There is nothing he cannot make it do for him," Seuphor observes, "nothing he cannot make it say for him." Capogrossi's sign, intricately "multiplied and forced through a series of metamorphoses," is seen by Dore Ashton as "toothy shapes in cocoon-like sheaths playing fierce games of movement. . . . At first they were black on a white field. Later, red, blue, pink, receding or coming forward, tearing themselves apart or wedding. Capogrossi intended to create a pictorial language complete unto itself."

Other critics thought the sign suggestive of Indian and cave-painting symbols, but Capogrossi, denying any relationship between his theme and aboriginal art, has remarked that "it may just be a conventional sign as in the Morse Code" (*The New Decade*). He is not disturbed by the suggestion that his work might become decorative, since he believes that "all art is decorative," including the paintings of Giotto and Cézanne (*Arts Digest*).

Many of Capogrossi's paintings are simply called *Surface* and identified by a number and date. The titles of others give some idea of the range of mood that the painter can express through his sign combinations: *Battle* (1951), *American Symphony* (1952), *Intermolecular Spaces* (1952), *Canal of Venice* (1952), *Cuban Rhapsody* (1953), and *Etruscan Theme* (1953).

Capogrossi's paintings have become part of many European and several American art collections. They have been exhibited at numerous galleries in Italian cities and at the Venice Biennale since 1948. He had a special one-man show at the Biennale in 1954 and in that year he was awarded the President Einaudi Prize. His work has been seen at the Zimmergalerie Franck in Frankfurt, the Kunsthaus in Zurich, the Galerie d'Art Latin in Stockholm, the Kursaal in Ostende (Belgium), among museums in other cities. He has also participated in a number of shows in Paris, including those at the Galerie la Boétie and the Galerie Nina Dausset.

In the United States his canvases have been shown at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York, the Museum of Modern Art in New York (included in an exhibit of twenty-two European artists in May 1955), and City Art Museum of St. Louis (an exhibit of contemporary Italian art in the fall of 1955).

The painter executed a floor in ceramics for the Libreria Modernissima in Rome and a ceiling in Murano glass and a floor in ceramics for the X Triennial of Milan. He made a series of colored lithographs for the Edizione del Cavallino, and for the same publishing house he illustrated a volume of poetry, *La ragazza di fronte,* by Milena Mila.

Capogrossi, who has taught at the Liceo Artistico di Roma, has stated that his objective as a painter is "to help men to see what their eyes do not perceive: the perspective of space in which their thoughts move and their actions are born" (*The New Decade*).

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CARY, (ARTHUR) JOYCE (LUNEL) Dec. 7, 1888-Mar. 29, 1957 Anglo-Irish writer; highly praised for craftsmanship and versatility; author of many novels, beginning with *Aissa Saved* (1930) and including *Mister Johnson* (1939) and *The Horse's Mouth* (1950); wrote several books in the field of political philosophy, and two volumes of poetry: *Marching Soldier* (1945) and *The Drunken Sailor* (1947); contributed essays to U.S. magazines. See *Current Biography* (Yrbk) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Mr 30 '57

CASTILLO ARMAS, CARLOS Nov. 4, 1914-July 26, 1957 President of Guatemala; assassinated in second year of his five-year term; elected Oct. 10, 1954 as constitutional President; as an army lieutenant colonel he led the revolt in 1954 that ousted the Communist-backed regime of Colonel Jacobo Arbenz Guzman; was formerly commandant of Escuela Politécnica and then chief of fourth military district. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Jl 28 '57

CERAM, C. W. *See* Marek, Kurt W.

CHAFEE, ZECHARIAH, JR. Dec. 7, 1885-Feb. 8, 1957 Professor emeritus of Harvard University, where he had taught in the Law School (1916-1950); champion of civil liberties; author of *The Inquiring Mind* (1928), *Freedom of Speech and Press* (1955) and other books; U.S. delegate to the U.N. Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva in 1948; president of the Builders Iron Foundry; Lowell lecturer in television, WGBH-TV educational station (1956). See *Current Biography* (Aug.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 F 9 '57

CHANDLER, DOROTHY BUFFUM May 19, 1901- Newspaper executive

CHANDLER, NORMAN Sept. 14, 1899- Publisher

Address: Los Angeles Times Bldg., 202 W. First St., Los Angeles 53, Calif.; h. 455 S. Lorraine Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif.

With its long-established morning newspaper Los Angeles *Times* and its afternoon Los Angeles *Mirror-News,* as well as its KTTV-Los Angeles television station, the Times-Mirror Company holds an influential position in the political and social life of southern California. In his work as president and publisher of the Times-Mirror Company, Norman Chandler is aided by his wife, Dorothy Buffum Chandler, who since 1948 has been his administrative assistant.

Interested in numerous and varied community services, Mrs. Chandler was referred to as "the great lady of the West" in *Life* magazine (December 24, 1956). Although Norman Chandler is best known for his conservative, Republican *Times,* he also has an active interest in many business enterprises. During Press Week of the American Newspaper Publishers Association held in April 1957 in New York he was among those advocating a reduced Federal budget.

Dorothy Buffum (Mrs. Norman Chandler) was born in Lafayette, Illinois on May 19, 1901 to Charles Abel and Fern (Smith) Buffum. With her brother, Harry Buffum, and her sister, now Mrs. Herbert Waite, she grew up in Long Beach, California, where her father was a department store owner. He also served for a time as mayor of that city.

(Continued next page)

Curtis Studios

DOROTHY BUFFUM CHANDLER

When she had graduated in 1919 from Long Beach High School, Dorothy Buffum entered Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. She majored in history and English and became a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority. Among her classmates at Stanford was Norman Chandler, whom she married on August 30, 1922, just after completing her third year at the university.

Norman Chandler, one of eight children of Harry and Marian (Otis) Chandler, was born in Los Angeles on September 14, 1899. His father was a newspaper publisher. His brothers are Harrison Gray Otis and Philip Chandler; and his sisters are May (Chandler) Goodan, Constance (Chandler) Crowe, Ruth (Chandler) Boswell, and Helen (Chandler) Garland. Another sister, Franceska (Chandler) Kirkpatrick, is deceased. Norman enrolled at Stanford University in 1918, after completing his high school course in the Hollywood public school, and received the B.A. degree in 1922. During part of World War I he served in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

As early as his high school years, when athletics was his main concern outside of his studies, Chandler had shown an interest in his family's newspaper, the Los Angeles *Times*. "He began by shoveling metal," according to *Look* (May 27, 1947), "and sweeping floors in the stereotype and composing rooms." Upon his graduation from Stanford, he turned his attention fully to the paper, at a $16-a-week salary. For the next seven years, from 1922 to 1929, he worked to become familiar with operations in all departments.

Founded in 1881, the Los Angeles *Times* had developed in step with the growth of southern California. A year after its establishment Lieutenant Colonel Harrison Gray Otis, the maternal grandfather of Norman Chandler, bought an interest in the paper and soon gained control of it. Management of the *Times* was later transferred to his son-in-law, Harry Chandler, who also did much to encourage the development of the San Fernando Valley, the California Institute of Technology, and a number of other civic and commercial enterprises.

Norman Chandler, after first working as secretary to his father, was appointed to the post of assistant to the publisher in 1929 and then as assistant to the general manager in 1934. Four years later he was elected a director of the Times-Mirror Company, but meanwhile, in 1936, he had become vice-president and general manager and as such, it is said, actually directed the operations of the *Times*. In 1941 he advanced to the position of president and general manager.

Following the death of Harry Chandler in 1944, ownership of the *Times* passed to the Chandler children, with Norman Chandler being named president and publisher in 1945. His brothers, Harrison and Philip, assist him in the management of the paper. When Norman Chandler took over, *Newsweek* (April 30, 1956) reported, "the paper ranked thirty-fourth in ad linage among the country's dailies; five years later it was in seventh place. A year later it was third." During 1955 the Los Angeles *Times* "published more than 21.5 million lines of news and features, some 2.7 million more than the New York *Times*." Its circulation, according to N. W. Ayer & Son's *Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals* (1957), has reached 440,394 on weekdays and 839,400 on Sunday.

Some time near the end of World War II, when Norman Chandler's two children, Otis and Camilla, left home to attend school, Dorothy Buffum Chandler was able to give more of her attention to a business career. She returned to college for courses in journalism and then helped her husband to establish an afternoon paper, the Los Angeles *Mirror*. She worked with a committee on plans for a building to house the paper and she supervised the interior decoration. In 1947 she flew to Europe with Norman Chandler to obtain newsprint, which had become scarce during the war, for the projected paper. Mrs. Chandler was made administrative assistant to the president of the Times-Mirror Company in July 1948 and a director of the company in April 1955. She also works especially with the women's department of the *Times*.

The Los Angeles *Mirror*, which began publication in October 1948 with Virgil Pinkley as editor and publisher, first appeared as a tabloid paper, in competition with William Randolph Hearst's *Herald & Express*. Kenneth Stewart and John Tebbel in *Makers of Modern Journalism* (1952) quoted Chandler's observation that "Los Angeles had grown into an industrial and manufacturing community during wartime and that a tabloid paper of the *Mirror*'s type might appeal to the new elements of our population more than the *Times*."

Unlike the "quiet staunchly Republican *Times*," as *Newsweek* (April 30, 1956) expressed it, the Los Angeles *Mirror* "was politically independent. Where the *Times* (and Chandler himself) preferred the late Senator Robert A. Taft for the Republican nomination in 1952, the *Mirror* plumped editorially for

Dwight Eisenhower." Stewart and Tebbel found it notable that Chandler launched his paper and kept it afloat "at a time when newspapers all over the country were giving up. Only one or two other new metropolitan dailies had been born—and had survived—in more than twenty years."

By 1954 the *Mirror* had a circulation of 224,438. In order to increase that figure the *Mirror* changed its format early in the year into a full-size, eight-column paper, complying with the results of a poll which showed a readers' preference for a full-sized paper. When the opposition paper, the Los Angeles *Daily News*, went out of business the *Mirror* became the *Mirror-News*. Its circulation increased to 319,636 in 1956, with a Saturday circulation of 298,493.

In his annual report to employees Chandler announced, in December 1956, "another excellent profit year" for the Times-Mirror Company. Net profits of the *Times* were expected to reach $2,995,000; profits of the Times-Mirror Press were up 53 per cent over last year; and the net income of the Publishers Paper Company, the Times-Mirror newsprint mill in Oregon City, Oregon, was more than $1,500,000. Benefit plans for the Times-Mirror Company's 3,400 employees would cost the company about $2,208,000, Chandler disclosed (*Editor & Publisher,* December 29, 1956). It was also announced that in 1957 the annual report to employees would be broadcast over the company's television station KTTV. This now highly successful independent station was established in 1949 in partnership with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Other of Chandler's business interests include the Tejon Ranch Company and Chandler-Sherman Corporation (vice-president and director); Rancho Santa Anita and F. X. Pfafsinger Foundation (president and director); and Cnandis Securities Company (president, treasurer and director). He is also a director of the Emett & Chandler insurance agency, Safeway Stores, Kaiser Steel Corporation, Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Buffums' Department Store, and Dresser Industries.

A trustee of the University of Southern California and the California Institute of Technology, Chandler has long been occupied with civic affairs, a field in which his wife is especially active. In 1950 she originated the Los Angeles *Times* Women of the Year Awards, presented annually to southern California's outstanding women in art, literature, civic undertakings, science, and other areas of achievement. She herself was the surprised recipient of the award in 1951 for her work in helping to secure funds for the Hollywood Bowl, as chairman of the executive and reorganization committee. She has since been president and then chairman of the board of the Hollywood Bowl Association.

Allied with her Hollywood Bowl interests have been Mrs. Chandler's activities on the board of the Southern California Symphony Association. She is a director of the San Francisco Opera Association (since 1955) and has raised funds for the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. Through ANTA and the State Department she contributed to making possible an Oriental tour in 1956 of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. She is chairman of the board of the Civic Auditorium and Music Center Association of Los Angeles County (since 1956) and she also serves on the board of the Children's Hospital.

Curtis Studios

NORMAN CHANDLER

Because of her affiliation with Occidental College in Los Angeles (appointed to the board of trustees in July 1952) and with the University of California (appointed to the board of regents in July 1954), Mrs. Chandler was named in March 1956 to President Eisenhower's U.S. Committee on Education Beyond the High School. During the fall of 1955 Norman Chandler and his wife made a trip to the U.S.S.R., and after their return to the United States, Mrs. Chandler appeared before a House of Representatives subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, in January 1956, to urge the adoption of a more liberal cultural exchange program. She recommended, among other measures, an increase of funds for the program to $7,000,000, lowering on a reciprocal basis of government barriers to talent exchanges—such as elimination of fingerprinting requirements, and efforts on the part of the U.S. Government to remove the apprehension that some American artists feel toward visiting "unfriendly" countries such as the U.S.S.R.

For some twenty years the Chandlers have been attending meetings of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and other national conferences of newspaper organizations. During Press Week in New York City in April 1957 Norman Chandler was a strong proponent of a cut in the Federal budget for the forthcoming fiscal year. "The minimum cut should be $5 billion," Chandler said of the

CHANDLER, DOROTHY BUFFUM—*Continued*

proposed record peacetime budget of more than $71 billion (New York *Times*, April 22, 1957). He suggested reductions in defense, education, and social welfare appropriations.

The Chandlers' son, Otis, is undertaking a long executive training program in the Times-Mirror Company. Their daughter is Camilla (Chandler) Spear. Mrs. Chandler has hazel eyes and brown hair, is five feet seven and one half inches tall, and weighs 138 pounds. *Newsweek* (April 30, 1956) described her as "tireless and pretty." Her sports are golf and swimming. She belongs to the Junior League of Los Angeles (sustaining member) and the Francisco Club (San Francisco) and attends the Congregational Church. Like her husband, she is a Republican. For many years she has supported Vice-President Richard M. Nixon.

"Silver-haired" Norman Chandler joins his wife in liking golf. He also enjoys fishing and duck hunting. Among his clubs are the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, California Club (Los Angeles), Los Angeles Athletic Club, San Gabriel Golf and Country Club, Lincoln Club, and Sunset Club. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Alpha Delta Sigma, and Sigma Delta Chi. He is regarded as one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in southern California, and *Newsweek* finds that "the record of the Chandler enterprises in Los Angeles over the last ten years is nothing less than spellbinding."

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CHANDLER, MRS. NORMAN See Chandler, Dorothy Buffum

CHAPMAN, GILBERT W(HIPPLE) May 24, 1902- Business executive; organization official

Address: b. Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., 405 Lexington Ave., New York 17; c/o National Book Committee, Inc., 24 W. 40th St., New York 18; h. 465 Ocean Ave., Cedarhurst, N.Y.

"All the forces and agencies interested in fostering lifetime reading habits will be invited to join in celebrating the importance of reading in our lives," said Gilbert W. Chapman, chairman of the National Book Committee, Inc., which is planning the first National Library Week, to be held March 16-22, 1958. He has been president of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company since 1949 and has inaugurated a plan to bring its employees "the best, the most attractive and the most imaginative in youthful literature . . . thus making reading aloud an important and meaningful family activity." In September 1956 Chapman was named chairman of the board of directors of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., a new nonprofit organization established through a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Chapman's dual interest in reading and in industry is told in several recent magazine articles. *Reader's Digest* (March 1957) condensed his "An Experiment in Reading" (*Harper's Magazine*, December 1956), concerning a project in the Yale & Towne plant in Gallatin, Tennessee, where a $10 rack with a $200 stock of selected children's books is opening new vistas to factory families. "We make no fancy claims," Chapman wrote. "Certainly our modest experiment points the way for other members of the business community." Industry's stake in education was outlined by Chapman in "The Opportunity Ahead" in *Saturday Review* (November 21, 1953). He pointed out that American business had largely replaced individuals as the major donors of university funds and urged industry to increase gifts for liberal arts. "The specialist," he said, "must also be a humanist."

Gilbert Whipple Chapman was born in Woodmere, Long Island, New York, on May 24, 1902, the son of Harriet M. (Murphey) and the distinguished architect Henry Otis Chapman, Cornell graduate, member of American Institute of Architects, and designer of many well-known buildings. (Among them are the Mercantile Library, 17 East 47th Street, New York City and the Henri Bendel residence in Great Neck, Long Island.) He has two brothers: Coolidge Otis Chapman, a professor of English, and Henry Otis Chapman, an architect connected with the firm of Chapman, Evans, and Delahanty, formerly Henry Otis Chapman & Son. Gilbert Chapman prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy to study at Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School in New Haven, Connecticut, where he was active in Yale track. He was graduated with a B.S. degree in engineering in 1924.

The next twenty-four years he spent with the American Water Works & Electric Company in New York City. After three years on the engineering staff, he served eight as assistant treasurer, another eight as treasurer, and four as vice-president, succeeding to the presidency in 1947. The following year a reorganization of the company left Chapman, according to *Forbes* (May 15, 1955), "running a subsidiary under a new top management. 'We didn't have a thing in common,' he explains, 'so I quit.' Yale & Towne snapped him up. 'For years,'" *Forbes* quotes Chapman, "'I had the job of merely trying to preserve people's capital. Now I have the chance to make it grow.'"

Chapman went to Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company in June 1948 as vice-president in charge of finance. In November of the same year he became a director. The following August, when Calvert Carey resigned because of poor health, Chapman was named president, the sixth to head the then eighty-one-year-old lock and materials-handling company.

Yale locks have been a household word ever since 1868, when Philadelphian Henry Robinson Towne built a small shop in Stamford, Connecticut to produce the pin-tumbler locks invented by his partner, Linus Yale, Jr. In the fifty years before Towne's death in 1924, Yale & Towne had grown from 30 workers to 4,500 and from a $100,000 venture to a business with some $19,000,000 in assets. By 1957 employees totaled 12,000 and assets climbed to $100,000,000.

By the time Chapman joined Yale & Towne in 1948, the company had expanded far beyond the lock-and-key visions of its founders. Fork-lift trucks, using electricity, gasoline, or diesel power, had become the major part of the business and in fact were profitable enough to make up for large losses in the lock-and-key operations and thus keep the company out of the red. But the situation was far from healthy financially. Out-of-date machinery and antiquated production methods had opened the door to numerous competitors.

Chapman's attention was first concentrated on retooling the truck plant and improving production. After that, millions of dollars went into rebuilding the lock business—putting up new plants, selling the original, now obsolete, Stamford plant. The resulting disruption of production schedules was costly in time and sales, which dropped from the previous peak of $110,000,000 to $88,000,000. "Now, however," *Forbes* reported (May 15, 1955), "Chapman believes that Yale & Towne is well over the hump. 'From here on out,' he says, 'we'll begin to make some money on our lock business.'" He appears to have been right. Yale & Towne's annual report for 1955 shows sales of $105,978,076 and in 1956 the sales figure had climbed to $123,725,731—the latter a 29 per cent increase in earnings on a sales gain of 17 per cent.

In the eight and one half years Chapman has been with Yale & Towne, business has about doubled: assets went from $53,700,000 in 1948 to $99,722,258 in 1956; sales from $65,000,000 to $123,000,000; and net profits from $2,127,000 to $6,024,000.

Under Chapman's administration a number of smaller, varied businesses have been purchased and the entire domestic hardware operation has been modernized. Chapman has brought in some of the country's outstanding artists to design decorative doorknobs and other custom hardware. The company provides variety in locks to satisfy its variety of customers. Housing projects utilize tubular and cylindrical locks that are cheaper and easier to install. The White House replaced its original Yale locks, and when the renovation was completed, in 1952, President Truman received a gold master key from Yale & Towne. President Eisenhower also received one later.

With the improved outlook, Yale & Towne stockholders voted in April 1956 to split the stock on a two and one half for one basis for each share held. About the same time the directors set a 37½ cent quarterly dividend rate on the new shares, replacing the previous 30 cent rate. Chapman said that by the end of 1957 the company would have seventeen manufacturing plants and a research center in operation, and additional facilities through its licensed manufacturers in six foreign countries (New York *Times*, March 8, 1957). In April 1957 Chapman told stockholders of plans for long-term financing to pay for the current expansion program (New York *Herald Tribune*, April 12, 1957).

GILBERT W. CHAPMAN

Yale & Towne's overseas plants are integral parts of the same corporation, not subsidiaries; the company does not restrict the selling area of domestic and foreign units, but permits its customers to buy from any of the company's plants, thus utilizing whatever currency they have available; and all Yale & Towne plants are self-sustained, making their own parts from company specifications and employing almost entirely native workers. Chapman is quoted by *World* (January 1954): "We try to become not an American firm overseas, but a company taking on the nationality of its location."

Chapman's gift for "making money grow" has also brought him wide opportunities for public service. His appointments include: director and trustee of the Francis Asbury Palmer Fund; member of the board of directors of the *Saturday Review*, Franklin Publications, Inc., and National Industrial Conference Board; a trustee of the National Planning Association. Assurance Fund Committee of the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases; member of the Yale Alumni Board, Yale Engineering Association Council, Delta Psi, Industrial Cooperation Council of the U.S. Information Agency; co-chairman of the advisory council of the College English Association Institute for Industry-Liberal Arts Exchange; fellow of the Morgan Library; a member of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library; chairman of the National Book Committee, Inc.; and chairman of the board of directors of the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

Chapman has been chairman since its inception in November 1954 of the National

CHAPMAN, GILBERT W.—*Continued*

Book Committee, Inc., which is planning the first National Library Week, to be held March 16-22, 1958. The committee, with headquarters at 24 West 40th Street, New York City, is an independent, nonprofit citizens' group. Through its subcommittees, it is studying American books abroad, the development of lifetime reading habits, censorship and the freedom to read, and radio and television.

The Council on Library Resources, Inc., most recent Chapman affiliation, was established on September 18, 1956, with the aid of a $5,000,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, as a nonprofit organization to support research and development of techniques and mechanisms to help solve the acute problems of libraries, particularly research libraries. Chapman was named chairman of the board of directors and Verner W. Clapp, until then chief assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, president and executive head. The council has its headquarters at 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

On March 21, 1925 Chapman married Katharine Bright, who died in March 1949. They had two children: Harriet W. (Mrs. Henry Worthington Kalt) and Gilbert W. Chapman, Jr. On October 28, 1950 Chapman was married to Elizabeth (Fuller) Goodspeed, widow of Charles B. Goodspeed.

This book-promoting industrialist has blue eyes and red hair and is six feet in height and 190 pounds in weight. He is active in golf, riding, and hunting, and also enjoys watching baseball, football, and track. He is a member of a number of clubs: Racquet & Tennis, Uptown, Pinnacle, Rockaway, Hunting (Cedarhurst, New York; president, 1946-49), Grolier, St. Anthony's at Yale University, and Travellers in Paris.

Gilbert W. Chapman spoke to the National Council of Teachers of English in November 1955 on the "appalling" lack of reading by high school and college graduates. "My day-to-day associations in business with young men . . . confirm the report that reading is a fast-disappearing ability of the average American" (*Wilson Library Bulletin*, April 1956). He urged that "each person should be helped to reach his maximum degree of skill, interest, and ability in reading. . . . We are fooling only ourselves if we think there are adequate substitutes for books. . . . To help a child to know and love books is to equip that child with an essential element for a richer future life, and thus give him the potentiality for greater occupational success and higher civic competence than he could otherwise hope to attain. Is not this, then, an achievement beyond any other?"

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CHAPMAN, SYDNEY Jan. 29, 1888- Geophysicist; university professor

Address: b. c/o Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W. 1, England

"Ranked by his scientific colleagues as the most distinguished geophysicist in the world," British-born Dr. Sydney Chapman, a former professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Oxford University, is acting president of the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year. This project of observation and extensive study in the earth sciences, which is being conducted under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions, began on July 1, 1957 and continues through December 1958. Some sixty nations, including the United States and Russia, are now participating in the investigation and have agreed to coordinate their research programs, to use standardized scientific equipment and to share the information collected. The U.S. Congress has appropriated $40,000,000 for the project and President Eisenhower has given it his personal endorsement and has authorized that the facilities and manpower of the armed forces be made available.

Dr. Chapman brings to his assignment the skill and knowledge amassed over a long career as a researcher and teacher. He has taught at several other English universities besides Oxford, and since 1953, when he retired, he has been visiting professor at leading universities in the United States, Turkey and Egypt. His research has contributed significantly to the world's knowledge of auroras, magnetic disturbances and composition of the ionosphere.

Sydney Chapman was born on January 29, 1888 in the town of Eccles, Lancashire, England, to Joseph Chapman and the former Sarah Louisa Gray. He attended the higher grade school in Patricroft and the Royal Technical Institute in Salford (both in Lancashire) before matriculating at the Victoria University of Manchester to study engineering. He received the Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees with first class honors in 1907 and 1908, respectively.

Pursuing further graduate training at Trinity College, Cambridge University from 1908 to 1911, Chapman specialized in advanced mathematics. In 1910, while still a student, he accepted an assignment as chief assistant of the Royal Greenwich Observatory at Greenwich, a post he retained for eight years. He won his Master of Arts degree from Cambridge University in 1914 and was named a lecturer at Trinity College. In the same year he was awarded a D.Sc. degree from the Victoria University of Manchester. Chapman became a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Manchester in 1919. Five years later he was named a professor at the Imperial College of Science and Technology of the University of London. He remained at this post until he was appointed Sedleian professor of natural philosophy at Queens College, Oxford University in 1946.

Chapman's scientific efforts have covered a wide range. Though he originally worked in the field of pure mathematics he has presented hypotheses on a variety of scientific questions, including the dynamic theory of gases and the phenomenon of thermal diffusion in gases. His most significant contributions, however, have been made in the realm of geomagnetic phenomena, especially his theories explaining magnetic storms and the diurnal variations in the magnetic elements.

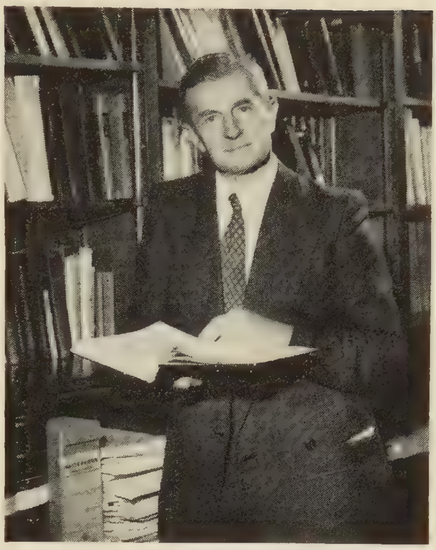
During the years 1902 and 1905 he studied the solar and lunar diurnal magnetic variations, "as a result of which he showed that the field responsible for the solar and lunar daily variation could be separated into a predominant part originating on the surface of the earth and a lesser part originating inside the earth" (*Nature,* June 18, 1949). His theory of magnetic storms, formulated in 1931 and 1932 in collaboration with Professor Vincenzo Ferraro, explained these natural phenomena "as a corpuscular stream emitted for a considerable time from a limited region of the solar surface."

Chapman has also completed some noteworthy research to explain auroras (polar lights) and their effect on the earth's magnetism. Writing in *Nature* (June 4, 1932), the geophysicist declared that science was on the "threshold of advancing in the theory of aurora"; that he was correct in his estimate was borne out within a few years. Chapman reported in *Sky and Telescope* (December 1953) that auroral activity coincided with periods of greatest sunspot activity and with magnetic storms for magnetic data showed the existence of electric currents in the polar ionosphere. He also pointed out that night auroras were "produced from the entry into our atmosphere of fast moving charged particles, protons in part, coming from the sun, and guided toward the polar regions by the earth's magnetic field."

Closely related to this work on auroras is Chapman's research on the composition of the upper atmosphere. He has demonstrated that oceans of air, like those of the sea, have tides which rise and fall twice a day. The tides of air, however, are influenced by the sun rather than the moon, though even the moon is known to have some effect on their regular oscillation (*Scientific American,* May 1954).

In an address before a conference of geophysicists in 1954, Dr. Chapman announced his theory of an invisible circle of electricity surrounding the earth 12,000 to 16,000 miles in space, which is affecting the earth's magnetic field (*Time,* November 1, 1954). His opinion was based more on theoretical conjecture than on conclusive evidence, but the scientist is hopeful that rockets carrying radar instruments may some day reveal the existence or absence of such a phenomenon (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* October 9, 1954).

In April 1950, Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, a specialist in atmospheric studies, suggested that an international scientific investigation of the earth be undertaken. His proposal was accepted by the International Council of Scientific Unions, which in 1952 appointed the nucleus of an international committee to organize the International Geophysical Year. (Previous cooperative studies of this scope were held in 1883 and 1932, respectively.)



SYDNEY CHAPMAN

The geophysical study received the wholehearted support of Dr. Chapman, who was selected to head the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year (Comité Spécial de l'Année Géophysique Internationale). This committee was given the responsibility for planning and organizing the year's observations. A chain of observation centers has been set up around the earth to enable scientists to keep a continuous watch on every phase of geophysical activity. "Physicists will study the atmosphere, meteorologists will scan the skies, oceanographers will plumb the depths. Data on sea levels and temperatures, glaciers, earthquakes and volcanoes will be collected" (New York *Times,* May 6, 1954). Even amateur scientists the world over have been asked to keep records to fill in any possible gaps in the information being collected.

The year 1957-58 was selected since "measurements taken at that time would be most valuable because sunspot activity, the source of the largest and most frequent disturbances in the earth's outer atmosphere, will reach its maximum" (New York *Times,* January 27, 1957). According to Dr. Chapman, the investigation will also benefit from the great improvements in scientific observation—in electronics, radar, balloons, rockets and earth satellites (see Bunker, George M., *C.B.,* April 1957).

In January 1956, the chairman of the U.S. committee, Joseph Kaplan (see *C.B.,* October 1956), made known in a letter to Dr. Chapman that the U.S. would launch a satellite for observational purposes. Questions dealing with the density of the outer atmosphere, composition of the earth's crust, shape of the earth, ultraviolet radiation from the sun and cosmic radiation will be explored. Chapman compared

CHAPMAN, SYDNEY—*Continued*

the satellite to a scientific laboratory existing in space, and noted that the results of the geophysical investigation "will depend much also on the part taken by other countries in observing the orbits and in receiving messages coming from the satellites" (New York *Times,* January 28, 1956).

Chapman's appeal for cooperation did not go unheeded. The United States and Russia (which will also send up a satellite) have agreed to use standardized equipment and formulate joint plans for launching the satellites. Two centers to clear the information collected at the points of observation will be established in the United States and Russia. This country also announced that it would join a Canadian rocket project to explore the atmosphere in the Arctic region (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 16, 1956).

In addition to contributing over one hundred articles to scientific journals on such varied subjects as meteorology, astronomy, ionospheric physics and pure and applied mathematics, Dr. Chapman has written several books. *The Earth's Magnetism* (Methuen, 1936), reviewed as "a valuable contribution to the subject," was followed by *The Mathematical Theory of Non-Uniform Gases,* written in collaboration with T. G. Cowling (Macmillan 1940). Of his treatise, *Geomagnetism* (Oxford 1940), the *American Journal of Science* (January 1941) wrote: "The style is easy and unhurried, with no indications of the compressive forces to which most scientific writings are nowadays subjected." This was written in collaboration with Julius Bartels. Later works of Chapman include: *Thermal Diffusion* (College Park, 1954), *Some Cosmical Problems in Gas Dynamics* (College Park, 1954), and *Ionized Gases in Magnetic Fields* (College Park, 1954).

Chapman has been president of the International Association of Meteorology, International Association for Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity, and International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. He is also the recipient of the Smith and Adams prizes awarded by Cambridge in 1929. In recognition of his outstanding achievements, Chapman was named a fellow of the Royal Society (London), Cambridge Philosophical Society and the American Physical Society. He is a fellow and past president of the Royal Astronomical, Royal Meteorological, London Mathematical and London Physical societies. The national academies of sciences of Norway, Sweden, and Finland have bestowed foreign memberships on this distinguished scientist.

Since leaving Oxford in 1953, Sydney Chapman has been visiting professor in the United States at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), New York University, and the State University of Iowa (Iowa City), and also at Istanbul University. More recently he has established his scientific headquarters at the University of Alaska in College.

His wife is the former Katherine Nora Steinthal, whom he married in 1922. They have three sons: Cecil Hall, Robert Gray, and Richard Joseph Ernest; and one daughter: Mrs. Mary Midnes McAlley. His club is the Athenæum and he still maintains a home near London.

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CHASE, EDNA WOOLMAN Mar. 14, 1877-Mar. 20, 1957 Editor; chairman editorial board of *Vogue* magazine; editor in chief 1914-1955; began her career at *Vogue* in 1895 addressing envelopes; put on first American fashion show in 1914; served in World War II on U.S. committee to make women's uniforms more attractive; received Legion of Honor medal from France in 1935; wrote autobiography, *Always in Vogue* (1954). See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p37 Mr 21 '57

CHATEAUBRIAND, ASSIS *See* Assis Chateaubriand (Bandeira de Mello, Francisco de)

CHAYEFSKY, PADDY (chī-ĕf-'skē) Jan. 29, 1923- Playwright

Address: b. 154 W. 57th St., New York 19

One of the "new breed of playwrights," Paddy Chayefsky has been nurtured on television where he has demonstrated that "small moments in people's lives" can be dramatized successfully. Two of his TV plays, *Marty* and *The Bachelor Party,* were made into motion pictures, the former winning an "Oscar," in 1956. Another of his TV plays, *Middle of the Night,* was made into a Broadway play starring Edward G. Robinson which ran for 477 performances during 1956-57 and is now on a nation-wide tour.

"Chayefsky," wrote critic Harriet Van Horne (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* July 27, 1955), "in his own special way, is as important to television drama in the 1950's as Ibsen was to the stage in the 1890's. He has broken fresh ground, introduced a new realism, and resolutely turned his back on some of the old, constricting convention." Because of his "ear" for natural dialogue, he has been dubbed "master of the tape recording school of dramatic writing."

Paddy Chayefsky (whose real first name is Sidney) was born in the Bronx in New York City on January 29, 1923, the son of Harry and Gussie (Stuchevsky) Chayefsky. He has two brothers, William and Winn. His father founded the Dellwood Dairy in Yonkers. He attended P.S. 7 and De Witt Clinton High School where he worked on the school periodicals and was graduated in 1939. "My father went broke in 1934," he told Don Ross (New

York *Herald Tribune,* May 2, 1954). "Then we had some rough times." He attended City College of New York and later studied languages at Fordham University. In 1940 he played semiprofessional football with the Kingsbridge (Bronx) Trojans.

While in college he enlisted in the U.S. Army Reserve. After receiving his Bachelor of Social Science degree in 1943 he saw duty overseas as a second machine gunner in the fourth platoon of I Company, 413th Regiment of the 104th (Timberwolf) Division. In Aachen, Germany he stepped on a land mine and while in an Army hospital in England he wrote the book and lyrics for a G.I. musical comedy, *No T.O. For Love.* It was presented at the Scala Theatre in the West End of London. He later worked on *The True Glory,* a picture which Garson Kanin and Carol Reed produced for the Army. It was during this period that he got the name Paddy. To avoid K.P. duty he told the lieutenant that he wanted to go to mass, and the lieutenant, unconvinced, gave him his nickname. Garson Kanin was so impressed with some of he lyrics Chayefsky wrote that he encouraged the young man to continue writing and gave him a $500 fellowship. He had a post briefly as a gag writer for Robert Q. Lewis.

Back from the war, Paddy worked in his uncle's print shop, the Regal Press, 208 West 28th Street. (*Printer's Measure,* a TV play, was later written out of this experience.) "I still love that printer's trade," he recalled. "Then I sold some plays to men who had an uncanny ability not to raise money," he told Ed Wallace (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* October 9, 1954). He wrote for radio and then began writing mystery shows for television. "My life really began in television," he stated. "Every show I did for producer Fred Coe on NBC *Playhouse* gave me a chance to experiment. Coe has proved that you don't need stars to make a good show. It's the play that counts."

His first television play, *Holiday Song,* elicited such an impressive response from NBC-TV viewers in September 1952 that it was repeated during the Jewish High Holidays in 1954. The play was adapted from a short article in the *Reader's Digest* entitled "It Happened on the Subway." Chayefsky said, "I had been wanting to write a show about synagogue life for years. I happen to be Jewish . . . so my leading character automatically became Jewish."

He set out in *Marty* to write a love story, he said, "the most ordinary love story in the world. I didn't want my hero to be handsome, and I didn't want the girl to be pretty. I was . . . determined to shatter the shallow and destructive illusions—prospered by cheap fiction and bad movies—that love is simply a matter of physical attraction." Rod Steiger, the actor who played Marty in the television production, won a Sylvania Award as the outstanding television actor of the year 1953, and the play won for Chayefsky a Sylvania Television Award as the best video script of the year. Later, the motion picture version won for the actor Ernest Borgnine an "Oscar" from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in March 1956, an "Oscar" for the director, Delbert Mann, and for the playwright an "Oscar" as the best picture of the year. The New York Film Critics gave it the best picture of the year award in January 1956. The film also won the Golden Palm grand prize at the 1955 International Film Festival at Cannes, France. *Look* magazine gave an award in March 1956 to producer Harold Hecht and to author Chayefsky. The Newspaper Guild of New York commended Chayefsky for his writing of *Marty.* Chayefsky sold the screen rights to his television play, *The Catered Affair.* The film starred Bette Davis (Thelma Ritter had played in the video version). The critics did not like this as well as *Marty.*

NBC Photo

PADDY CHAYEFSKY

Chayefsky's play, *Middle of the Night,* produced and staged by Joshua Logan and starring Edward G. Robinson, concerns an aging widower in love with a young woman; is based in part on a TV script presented on the *Philco Television Playhouse* in 1954. Walter Kerr praised the playwright's skill in portraying people and showing, "in an idle and offhand sentence or two," their real characters. "He is superb with his incidental characters . . . [but] the laconic, suppressed, ruthlessly prosaic method has its penalties."

A motion picture was made of Chayefsky's television play, *The Bachelor Party,* by the producing team of Harold Hecht and Burt Lancaster. Delbert Mann directed the film based on Chayefsky's own scenario. The critics generally praised it. "He limns a humorous and trenchant set of portraits of frustrated middle-class males," observed Bosley Crowther (New York *Times,* April 10, 1957).

On May 15, 1957 Chayefsky's teleplay, *The Great American Hoax,* starring Ed Wynn, was presented on the CBS *20th Century-Fox Hour.*

CHAYEFSKY, PADDY—*Continued*

"He has seized on a familiar business situation (compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five) for his satire," noted the *Christian Science Monitor* (May 21, 1957) "and it is the human quality of man against amalgam which gives it flavor."

His current plans include a motion picture which is to be entitled *The Goddess;* a movie adaptation of *Middle of the Night;* a dramatic series for television in cooperation with the American Psychiatric Association; and a new play for Broadway. Chayefsky, who has an apartment overlooking Central Park, goes to his office every weekday and writes from 9 to 5. "It's a wonderful way for a writer to work," he told Charles Mercer (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 30, 1957). "It makes you feel like everybody else."

On February 24, 1949 Paddy Chayefsky was married to the former Susan Sackler. They have a son, Danny. He has dark hair which he keeps short-clipped, brown eyes, and he stands five feet six inches tall and weighs about 190 pounds. Ed Wallace described him as having a "softly glowering countenance . . . but really a gentle and considerate soul with a positive attitude toward life, a manifest belief that there is much goodness in man." He smokes a corncob pipe. "To me, success is a home and wife and children," Chayefsky told Wallace (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* October 9, 1954). "A lot of people have this success without knowing it."

In his foreword to his collection *Television Plays* (Simon and Schuster, 1955), which were produced on either the NBC *Goodyear Television Playhouse* or the NBC *Philco Television Playhouse,* Chayefsky gave credit to producers Fred Coe and Gordon Duff, and wrote: "For my part, television has been a kind medium. I came out of the legitimate theatre, and I want to go back again. When I do, I will not be able to calculate the debt I owe to television for the amount of sheer craft I have learned. I have achieved a discipline and a preciseness of thinking and even a certain notoriety, upon which every writer feeds whether he admits it or not." He believes that TV is better suited than the theatre to everyday crises. "In TV you cannot handle comfortably more than four people at the same time. TV drama cannot expand in breadth, so it must expand in depth."

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CHERWELL, FREDERICK ALEXANDER LINDEMANN, 1ST VISCOUNT 1886-July 2, 1957 Former British Cabinet member; university professor; personal assistant to Prime Minister Winston Churchill in World War II and Paymaster-General; professor of experimental philosophy at Oxford University since 1919 and director of Clarendon Laboratory; directed Britain's atomic development program (1951-53); created a baron (1941) and viscount (1956). See *Current Biography* (March) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Jl 4 '57

CHIPP, MRS. RODNEY DUANE *See* Hicks, Beatrice A.

CHOU EN-LAI (jō ĕn-lī) 1898- Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China; Chinese Communist party leader
Address: Peiping, China

Note: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1946.

About one-fourth of the world's population (or some 600,000,000 people) is controlled by the Communist leaders of the People's Republic of China, of which General Chou En-lai is considered to stand second in command. Many observers regard him as the most likely successor to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic and of the Politburo. Since 1949, upon the Communists' military defeat of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang (see *C.B.,* May 1953), Chou En-lai has held the positions of Premier and Foreign Minister, among other offices, of the government that rules China's mainland (about one-seventh of the earth's land surface).

The influence of Chou, who in early 1957 completed a three-month tour of East European and Asian nations, extends beyond China's borders. In U.S.S.R. protocol he is said to rank above all Red European satellite officials, and he is a spokesman of "anti-Western imperialism" sentiment in Asia. The Chinese People's Republic has not been admitted to membership in the United Nations, nor has it been recognized by the United States, which maintains full diplomatic relations with Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government on the island of Formosa (Taiwan), as the legal government of China. In opposing Red China's admission to the U.N., U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., has repeatedly referred to "acts of piracy" of the Peiping government, its "aggressive pressure against the free world," and its extermination of millions of Chinese people.

Chou En-lai was born into a mandarin family in 1898 in Hwaiyin, Kiangsu province, China, and spent part of his childhood in Manchuria. Growing up in a scholarly atmosphere, he received his early education from his well-read mother and aunt. His father and grandfather were officials in the Manchu dynasty, and when that rule was overthrown by revolution in 1911, Chou En-lai's father moved the family to Tientsin and established a business there.

In Tientsin, Chou En-lai attended the Nankai Middle School—a "Western-style" school in which he learned English. He then spent about a year and a half studying in Japan at Waseda University and other universities. He returned to Tientsin to take courses at Nankai University, where he became editor in chief of a student association daily paper and one of the founders of a radical youth organization, Awakening Society. In 1919 he was arrested and imprisoned for leading a student demonstration against the government.

Following his release a year later he signed up with a group of students for a work-and-study program in Europe. He spent most of the next four years in France and also visited England and Germany. After Mao Tse-tung founded a Chinese Communist party in Shanghai in 1920, Chou gave much of his attention to organizing overseas branches of the party among Chinese students. According to Edgar Snow in "Red China's Gentleman Hatchet Man" (*Saturday Evening Post,* March 27, 1954), "In 1923 Chou had paid his first call on Comintern headquarters, where he had met Bukharin, Zinoviev and Stalin."

When Chou went back to China in 1924 he joined the Kuomintang-Communist alliance formed under Dr. Sun Yat-sen in preparation for the National Revolution, which took place over the next three years. (*Kuomintang* was the name of the national and revolutionary party organized by Sun Yat-sen and later headed by Chiang Kai-shek.) Chou helped to train officers for the Nationalist Army as political director of the Whampoa Military Academy, of which Chiang Kai-shek was chairman, and he organized a Communist corps among the cadets.

In the Northern Expedition, led by Chiang Kai-shek to wipe out the war lords, Chou was given the assignment of organizing the workers of Shanghai in readiness for the seizure of the city by the Nationalists. By March 1927 he had captured Shanghai and had proclaimed a "citizens' government." The following month, however, when the Nationalist forces marched on the city, Chiang Kai-shek, an opponent of the Communist power in the Kuomintang, ordered the capture and execution of many left-wing leaders (New York *Times Magazine,* August 31, 1952; *Saturday Evening Post,* March 27, 1954).

Chou En-lai, having escaped, fled later in 1927 to Nanchang, where he conducted an uprising which marked the founding of the Chinese Red Army. During the next few years, while he was forced to work underground against Chiang, Chou made occasional trips to the U.S.S.R. In 1932 he became political director to Chu Teh, commander in chief of the Red Army; and later he was made vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council. He participated in the "long march" (1934-35), in which the Red Army retreated from Chiang's troops some 6,000 miles to northwest China (from Kiangsi province to Yenan in Shensi).

From their headquarters in Shensi the Communist leaders sought to bring their forces into alliance with those of the Kuomintang in order to present a united front against further invasion by Japan, which had occupied Manchuria in 1931. Their success in this aim was achieved in part as a result of the "Sian incident" in December 1936 when Chiang Kai-shek was captured by his "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang, who had been won over to the Communist cause. Chou, generally believed to have had a hand in securing the release of Chiang and of persuading him to agree to united resistance to Japan, served for the next nine years as the chief Communist negotiator with Chiang's government.

Wide World

CHOU EN-LAI

Japan's direct attack on China in 1937 was followed by publication of a united front manifesto. In the uneasy Communist-Kuomintang alliance Chou was an adviser to Chiang as deputy head of the political training department of the military affairs council of the Nationalist government. Negotiations with the Kuomintang, however, failed to achieve legal status for the outlawed Communist party or to establish a coalition government or to solve problems relating to the Chinese Red Army, among other issues. Chou's additional assignments in the war with Japan were to obtain and transport equipment for the Communist headquarters at Yenan, to supervise propaganda efforts among Chinese inside and outside of the country, and wherever possible to incorporate military groups into the Communist organization.

During World War II, when conflict between the two leading political parties in China hampered Allied fighting against Japan, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent General Patrick J. Hurley as his personal representative to China, in 1944, to try to break the deadlock in Communist-Kuomintang negotiations. Hurley was replaced the following year by General George C. Marshall in what eventually proved to be an unsuccessful mission. In meetings between Chou and U.S. officials, according to

CHOU EN-LAI—*Continued*

press reporters and other Western observers, the Chinese diplomat gave the impression of sincerity and moderation.

Chiang Kai-shek became the first constitutional President of China in 1948. Since his new government did not include representatives of the Communist party, civil war continued—while Chou En-lai again headed the Communist delegation for peace talks with the Nationalists. "In the Communists' postwar decision to make a bid for all-out power, Chou is believed to have had a decisive influence," Edgar Snow wrote (*Saturday Evening Post,* March 27, 1954). Chou's judgment that Chiang could not subdue the Communist forces was verified by the Red victory at Mukden, Manchuria in November 1948 and at Canton and Chungking in 1949. Withdrawing from the China mainland, Chiang moved to Taipei, Formosa in December 1949 and from headquarters there has since directed the government of Nationalist China.

In Peiping (which the Communists call Peking) the People's Republic of China was proclaimed in September 1949 by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference under Mao Tse-tung, the Communist party Chairman. Mao announced on October 1 that Chou En-lai would head the State Administrative Council (cabinet) as Premier. Other positions that Chou holds are Foreign Minister, a general secretary of the Politburo and a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party, and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council. He ranks among Red China's "big four"—with Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh, and Liu Shao-chi.

Communist China's chief propagandist and protagonist to the outside world, Chou visited Moscow with Mao in early 1950, and on February 14 signed a thirty-year friendship and mutual defense treaty with the Soviet Union, thus welding the two Communist nations, Chou said, into a force "which it is impossible to defeat." India and Great Britain also extended early recognition to Red China's government, but the United States continued to recognize Chiang's Nationalist government as the government of China.

Relations between Communist China and the United States deteriorated further during the Korean War when the armies of the People's Republic intervened in November 1950 as "volunteers" on the side of North Korea against South Korean troops and United Nations "police action." In broadcasts from Peiping, Chou En-lai repeatedly accused U.N. troops of waging germ warfare against Communist troops. This was vigorously denied. The Korean armistice, signed on July 27, 1953, failed to bring real peace between the United States and the People's Republic, in part because of the Chinese refusal to release prisoners of war who the United States charged were held in violation of the armistice.

Chou's anti-Western views were made clear during discussions on Korean and Indochinese problems at the Geneva conference which opened in April 1954. As head of his country's delegation he stated that Asian countries should consult among themselves to secure peace in their own area, and he denounced the United States as an aggressor "dreaming to impose upon the Chinese people the power of the Kuomintang remnant clique" on Formosa. He also demanded the withdrawal of all foreign military bases and forces from Asia.

A year later at the Bandung (Indonesia) conference of African and Asian nations Chou again accused the United States of creating tension in the Formosa area and declared that the "will of the Chinese people to liberate Formosa and the coastal islands is a just one." In late 1956 and early 1957 Chou made a tour of seven Asian and four East European countries, during which he appeared as a spokesman both for unity among Communist nations and for anti-colonialism among Asian nations. Through many public statements he endorsed the Soviet Union's suppression of the Hungarian revolution and denounced President Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine as a means of replacing French and British "colonial" domination in that area with another.

While Chou En-lai was visiting U Nu in Burma he was interviewed by CBS reporter Edward R. Murrow. This interview was filmed and broadcast to the American people on December 30, 1956. Philippine Ambassador Carlos Romulo, when invited to answer Chou En-lai, said on the Murrow program that he found "many distortions" in Chou En-lai's statements. "How can he say that he represents the Chinese people," asked Romulo, "when there has never been a free election there? The government was set up by force and is maintained by force." He also said that Chou En-lai was following the straight Moscow line, and revealed how closely Chou's government is tied to the Kremlin.

In early 1957 Edmund Stevens, correspondent of *Look* magazine, and staff photographer Phillip Harrington became the first U.S. newsmen to enter Red China in seven years. Their interview with Chou En-lai and their impressions of China under Communist rule appeared in the April 16, 1957 issue of *Look*.

During his student days in Tientsin, Chou En-lai met Teng Ying-ch'ao, another political agitator, whom he married a few years later, in 1925. The marriage was childless. Mme. Chou En-lai, who also took part in the Communist struggle for power, became head of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation. Henry R. Lieberman (New York *Times Magazine,* August 31, 1952) described Chou as a "trim, mild-mannered man with a warm, easy sense of humor, an alert boyish appearance, and an incisive mind." At the time of the 1954 Geneva conference *Time* (May 10, 1954) pictured him: "One of the master dissemblers of the age, Chou En-lai sat, urbane and self-possessed. . . . The grace of his carriage, the slim, expressive hands and the dark-browed handsomeness of his face belied the man's age. . . ." He is the model for Kyo Gisors, the hero of *Man's Fate,* André Malraux's novel about the Chinese revolution.

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CLARK, DOROTHY (DOWDEN) PARK *See* McMeekin, Clark

CLARK, MRS. EDWARD R. *See* McMeekin, Clark

CLARK, LEONARD (FRANCIS) Jan. 6, 1907-May 4, 1957 Explorer; author; explored dangerous areas on five continents; wrote *The Rivers Ran East* (1953); *The Marching Wind* (1954); claimed to have found the highest mountain peak, Amne Machin, in central Asia; drowned on an expedition to Venezuela. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1956.

Obituary

San Francisco Chronicle p3 My 15 '57

CLARK MCMEEKIN *See* McMeekin, Clark

CLOONEY, ROSEMARY May 23, 1928- Singer; actress

Address: b. c/o Joe Shribman, 1790 Broadway, New York 19; h. 152 W. 57th St., New York 19; Beverly Hills, Calif.

A leading entertainer in the world of popular music, Rosemary Clooney has been heading record best-seller lists since 1951. Her warm, husky, and versatile singing voice has made her renditions of ballads, bouncing dialect songs and children's tunes equally popular. She received a special *Look* magazine award in 1954.

She began her career as a vocalist with her sister Betty, on a Cincinnati, Ohio radio station and then toured the United States for three years with Tony Pastor's orchestra. In 1950 Rosemary received a contract with Columbia Records. The tune which brought her popular acclaim in 1951 was "Come On-a My House" which sold over 1,000,000 records. Among her subsequent successful recordings are "Botcha Me," "This Old House," "Tenderly," "Hey There," and several records for children.

Her motion picture appearances have included co-starring roles in *The Stars are Singing* (1953), *Here Come the Girls* (1953) and *White Christmas* (1954). She has been seen on leading television programs such as *Toast of the Town*, the *Steve Allen Show*, *Cavalcade of Stars* and the *Perry Como Show.* In the fall of 1956 Miss Clooney launched the *Rosemary Clooney Show* over two New York television stations, WRCA-TV and WPIX. By 1957 the show was appearing on local TV stations in more than 100 cities throughout the country. Beginning in September 1957 she starred in a new series over NBC-TV called *Lux Music Hall.*

Rosemary Clooney was born on May 23, 1928 in Maysville, Kentucky to Andrew and Frances (Guilfoyle) Clooney. Her father was a house painter. She has a brother, Nicky, and two sisters, Gail and Betty. When she was very young her parents were separated and Rosemary lived with her paternal grandparents. Her grandfather, Andrew J. Clooney, was active in politics and when he was campaigning for mayor of Maysville Rosemary and her younger sister Betty would sing at political rallies. The Clooney sisters not only helped in their grandfather's re-election as mayor for three successive terms but also won amateur contests throughout the county.

When Rosemary was thirteen the Clooney children moved to Cincinnati, Ohio to live with their maternal grandparents. She attended Our Lady of Mercy Academy. By this time Rosemary had decided to be a professional singer. When Cincinnati radio station WLW announced a series of auditions to discover new talent, Rosemary and Betty responded and were hired to appear on a radio show seven nights a week for twenty dollars each. The girls were a success on the show but since it was a late evening program the family decided that school and sleep were more important and they left the show when school started. However, they

Paramount Pictures—
Bud Fraker

ROSEMARY CLOONEY

CLOONEY, ROSEMARY—*Continued*

sang on radio programs in the afternoon whenever it was possible.

In 1945, when orchestra leader Tony Pastor was playing in Cincinnati, the Clooney sisters auditioned for him. They won a contract to tour with the orchestra as featured vocalists. Since the girls were only in their teens (Rosemary was almost eighteen and Betty fifteen) their grandmother sent their uncle George Guilfoyle with them as a chaperone. Their tour of the country with Tony Pastor's orchestra lasted about three years. According to *Time* magazine (February 23, 1953) they appeared at subscription dances, college proms, barn dances, in hotel ballrooms, and theatres. Most of their performances were one-night stands. After a show the girls would get into a bus chartered by the orchestra and sleep until they arrived at the next city where they were to do a show.

After about three years of touring Betty decided to quit. Rosemary remained with Tony Pastor's dance band as a soloist. To this experience Miss Clooney attributes the development of her singing style, her easy, friendly manner and her education in showmanship. She made her first solo recording in 1946, singing "I'm Sorry I Didn't Say I'm Sorry When I Made You Cry Last Night" which created some excitement in the record industry. Disc jockeys thought Miss Clooney had a new style of singing. But Miss Clooney claims that she was so frightened that she couldn't sing above a whisper. She never was able to emulate the "style" again (*Saturday Evening Post*).

Convinced that she was ready to start a singing career on her own, Rosemary left the Tony Pastor orchestra in 1949 to try a recording career in New York. Joe Shribman, then manager for Tony Pastor, was so impressed by her voice that he became her personal manager and has remained in that capacity. Shribman managed to get her a recording contract with Columbia Records. Rosemary received only fifty dollars per record but there was always a chance that one of them would become popular. In addition she made several night club and television appearances. Her first big "break" came when she appeared on the television show *Songs For Sale* during the winter of 1950. This led to more engagements and the popularization of her record "Beautiful Brown Eyes."

The vocalist began recording children's songs as well and scored considerable success with "Me and My Teddy Bear" and "Little Johnny Chickadee." Her approach to children's records is a very sincere one. Miss Clooney told Virginia Bird (*Saturday Evening Post*, January 1, 1955) that "the arrangements can be cute, but your diction has to be perfect. Kids have to understand every single word, because you're telling them a story and they insist on hearing it."

In June 1951 Mitch Miller (see *C.B.*, July 1956), artist and repertoire man at Columbia, asked Miss Clooney to record "Come On-a My House," an adaptation by William Saroyan and Ross Bagdasarian of an old Armenian folk song. Thinking it was not her type of music, she refused to record the song. Miller, however, insisted on Rosemary singing it. Within a few weeks Mitch Miller proved to be a good judge. "Come On-a My House" became one of the best-selling records in the country in a short time.

Among the numerous hit recordings Miss Clooney has made since 1951 are: "Tenderly," "Suzy Snowflake," "Botcha Me," "Hey There," "This Old House," "Christmas," and "Mambo Italiano." With her husband, José Ferrer, she recorded "A Bunch of Bananas" and "Woman." Marlene Dietrich and Rosemary Clooney made a record together entitled "Dot's Nice—Donna Fight." One of her most recent recordings is an album called *Children's Favorites,* which Miss Clooney recorded in the fall of 1956.

Commencing her motion picture career under contract to Paramount Pictures, Miss Clooney made her screen debut in 1953 in *The Stars are Singing.* Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* (March 12, 1953) noted that "full-of-pep Miss Clooney is certainly introduced in an ambitious way . . . [and] given full opportunity to display both her verve and her voice." Late in 1953 Rosemary appeared in *Here Come the Girls* with Bob Hope, Arlene Dahl and Tony Martin. The New York *Herald Tribune* (December 26, 1953) called her "a clever girl with a song" with a "refreshing and attractive style." Other motion pictures in which the singer has appeared are *Red Garters* (1954), *Deep in My Heart* (1954), and *White Christmas* (1954).

In December 1955 Miss Clooney announced that she had been released from her contract at Paramount at her own request. She told the press she planned to free-lance in the movies in the future.

A familiar face to television viewers, Miss Clooney has made guest appearances on such television programs as the *Steve Allen Show, Perry Como Show, Toast of the Town* and *This is Show Business.* In January 1956 the vocalist was engaged to star in a series of thirty-nine half-hour television films produced by the Music Corporation of America. The show features Nelson Riddle's Orchestra, the Hi Lo's and guest stars. The *Rosemary Clooney Show* made its debut in May 1956 over KKTV, Los Angeles, California. The New York première was in the fall of 1956 and the show appeared over stations WPIX and WRCA-TV. Nick Kenney of the New York *Daily Mirror* (September 23, 1956) commented: "The *Rosemary Clooney Show* . . . is a musical pleasantry that adds diversion. Rosie sings fetchingly and makes a gracious hostess." The Washington *Post and Times Herald* (July 29, 1956) reported that Miss Clooney "strives for a feeling of intimacy in her show. This she said she tries to achieve by playing not to a studio audience but to just one or two people looking in."

Rosemary Clooney was married to actor-producer-director José Ferrer on July 13, 1953 in Durant, Oklahoma. The couple has three children: Miguel José, Maria Providencia, and Gabriel Vincente.

On May 13, 1956 Rosemary was introduced on Ed Sullivan's CBS-TV show the *Toast of the Town* as one of the outstanding Hollywood mothers of the year.

The vocalist has been described as "Miss Bing." Like Bing Crosby she has an easy, nonchalant manner of working. She has blue eyes, blond hair and a fair complexion. Miss Clooney is five feet four inches tall and weighs 104 pounds. Her principal hobby is collecting phonograph records. She is an avid concertgoer. In January 1953 her home town of Maysville, Kentucky renamed a street in her honor—Rosemary Clooney Street.

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COHEN, BARBARA July 26, 1929- Recording company executive

Address: b. Caedmon Records, 277 Fifth Ave., New York 16; h. 175 W. 93 St., New York 25.

RONEY, MARIANNE Nov. 23, 1929- Recording company executive

Address: b. Caedmon Records, 277 Fifth Ave., New York 16; h. 320 E. 57 St., New York 22.

Until Marianne Roney and Barbara Cohen established Caedmon Records in 1952, few records of the spoken word were available to the listening public. "Marianne and Barbara, recognizing a need for hi-fi records of the voices of our great living poets, novelists, and playwrights," noted *Audio-Visual Guide* (February 1955), "wrote winning letters to literary lions and obtained their cooperation."

By 1957 the two young Hunter College graduates had recorded and distributed several hundred thousand long-playing disks of contemporary and classic literature. Their first commercial success was a recording of the voice of poet Dylan Thomas, followed by equally successful pressings of the voices of Katherine Anne Porter, Archibald MacLeish, Thomas Mann, Colette, and other twentieth century writers. Under Caedmon's auspices, as well, readings of the classics in Greek, and English poetry from Chaucer to Browning were made available in recordings by foremost actors.

One of two daughters of Herbert and Bertha (Gold) Cohen, **Barbara Cohen** was born on July 26, 1929 in New York City. Her father is in the textile business. Her childhood desire to be an actress became mixed with literary ambitions at the age of ten, when she discovered a book on China which inspired her to write a novel of her own, Chinese in locale and characters. At Julia Richman High School, she turned to a third field, art, before her graduation in 1947. A course in the classics also gave her a taste for the poetry of Virgil.

Blackstone Studios

BARBARA COHEN

Choosing a major in humanities at New York's Hunter College, Barbara Cohen continued her work in the classics, at one time taking an intensive two-year course in Greek in six weeks. It was in this class that she made the acquaintance of her neighbor, Marianne Roney, and the two girls found that they were following the same program of studies. By the time they received their B.A. degrees in 1950, they had taken all the same courses and received the same grades, entitling both of them to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic society. Miss Cohen had also been president of Sigma Tau Delta.

Born on November 23, 1929 in Berlin, Germany, **Marianne Roney** is the daughter of Austrian parents, Maxwell Roney, a mechanical engineer, and his wife, Serena (Berger) Roney. Leaving Germany in 1938, the Roneys spent several years in Paris and London, where, according to Samuel Grafton in *Good Housekeeping* (February 1956), their young daughter became "an expert in climbing the park trees." After her family had settled in New York, the eleven-year-old girl found baseball as interesting as climbing trees, with the result that she won a medal for that sport given by the New York public schools. Music was another of her preoccupations—she studied the piano, the accordion, and the guitar.

At New York's High School of Music and Art, Marianne Roney supplemented her interest in music by an equally fervid one in microbiology. An essay on Spinoza that she submitted at the age of thirteen caused a stir among the school's faculty. She was editor of the school newspaper, member of the honorary music society, president of the science club, and arranger of exhibits for the cancer committee and the association of science clubs. Miss Roney was graduated from Music and Art in 1947 with awards for biology and for

Blackstone Studios

MARIANNE RONEY

the highest academic average in the graduating class.

At Hunter College, Marianne Roney continued her participation in a number of extracurricular activities: she was a member of Eta Sigma Phi (the classics honor society) and of Sigma Tau Delta (English honor society), editor of the literary magazine, and president of the Humanities Club. Like Miss Cohen, she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at her graduation in 1950. The postgraduation period found her writing critical notes and translating opera libretti for various recording companies, including Columbia, Westminster, Vox, the Haydn Society, Concert Hall, and Bartók records. During the same period Miss Cohen was employed as editorial assistant to a publisher of psychiatric works and as "love editor" of another publishing firm. From 1950 to 1952 she was assistant editor of the Liveright Publishing Corporation, doing manuscript reading, proofreading, rewriting, and advertising copy.

Attending a poetry reading by Welsh poet Dylan Thomas at the Young Men's Hebrew Association Poetry Center gave the two young women the idea of tape-recording his performances. Between them, they had about $2000 available to launch such an enterprise, and their primary difficulty was to corner the elusive poet. "Frankly," observed Inez Robb of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (November 10, 1953), "they haunted poet Thomas until he gave up." Hiring Steinway Hall for the recordings, the young women taped the poet's voice in sessions of three to four hours apiece. "Recording with Thomas was lots of fun," Barbara Cohen told a *Current Biography* interviewer. "We were not sure if he knew whether he was recording or not but a year later we found out he had known all along."

After several hundred pressings had been made of the Thomas tapes, the girls were ready to merchandise their product. "When I had to ask Barbara's father for her [help] in business," Marianne Roney related to a Newark *Sunday Star-Ledger* writer, "we had a hard time convincing him that a thousand Dylan Thomas records could be sold. He thought quitting her job a terrible risk." Contrary to Mr. Cohen's expectations, $42,000 worth of the Thomas readings were sold within eighteen months. Distribution was simplified by swift word-of-mouth advertising, which brought individuals to purchase the records in person, and caused the distributing companies to offer to pick them up.

When financial difficulties threatened the young firm, which its founders had christened Caedmon, in honor of the early English poet, monetary help came from several sources: a salesman who offered to forego his commissions against a future profit, a local bank which extended a loan, and from Theodore H. Silbert, president of the Standard Factors Corporation, who presented them a check for $2,000 to help the company keep going. By 1956 the Caedmon firm had sold 70,000 Dylan Thomas records of *A Visit to America, Fern Hill, A Child's Christmas in Wales,* and other works, with the prospect of 100,000 or more following the issuance of *Under Milk Wood.* Of the latter work, the Winnipeg *Free Press* declared, "A first playing only hints at its richness and gives you an idea of its unique shape and flow."

Encouraged by the success of the Thomas recordings, Caedmon's founders wrote to Thomas Mann, e.e. cummings, and Archibald MacLeish requesting them to do similar disks. Mann's prompt acceptance was a help—on her arrival at his home in California, Miss Roney found his grandchildren lined up to welcome "the important lady from New York." Recordings made at MacLeish's home in Massachusetts prompted the New York *Times* to comment, "One becomes aware how much MacLeish must use his ear to guide him in writing poetry."

Katherine Anne Porter and Osbert Sitwell were soon added to Caedmon's roster. "Fine as Katherine Anne Porter's story is," the *Saturday Review of Literature* noted of her *Pale Horse, Pale Rider,* "it is even finer read with exact justice and feeling in her slightly husky and beautiful voice, in the quiet intensity of her just perceptibly Southern speech." The same publication found Osbert Sitwell's *Wrack at Tidesend,* issued simultaneously as a record and a book by Caedmon, "alive with sense and sensibility."

Also well received by the critics were Sean O'Casey's readings of his *Juno and the Paycock.* "O'Casey's voice is raucous as a crow's," E. T. Canby commented in *Harper's* (October 1954), "but the power of a great actor sweeps away all impediments. . . . No mere microphone can alter his immense power of communication." *Player's Magazine* felt that "few actors have ever developed O'Casey's magnificent delivery with as much warmth, humor and poignancy as the author himself on this disk."

Travels abroad enabled Miss Cohen and Miss Roney to add to their collection of tapes. From Mexico, Barbara Cohen brought back a recording of the artist Diego Rivera reading an essay, and she "also waxed some of Garcia Lorca's poems as read by a Mexican actor and actress. Miss Roney, meanwhile, has been touring the Continent. In England, she arranged recording dates for Walter de la Mare, for John Gielgud reading Milton, and for T. S. Eliot. . . . In Paris, Miss Roney uncovered two recorded readings never before available to the public—one by James Joyce and one by Saint-Exupéry. . . . She also arranged for recordings by among others, Cocteau and Mauriac" (*Publishers' Weekly,* August 13, 1955). Such records as *Candide,* in French, *Three Classic Spanish Plays in Spanish*, and *Israel is Born* extended the potential foreign market for Caedmon recordings.

School and library sales, as well as bookshops, have provided another vast market for Caedmon. "We regard our institutional sales as so fundamental to our success," Barbara Cohen told an *Audio-Visual Guide* reporter, "that no project receives our blessings unless it has educational, as well as entertainment value." Recordings in the Greek by their former Hunter College Greek professor; *Two Canterbury Tales* in Middle English; selections of Baudelaire's work read by Eva Le Gallienne and Louis Jourdain are intended for student use.

In addition, selections of English poetry from Chaucer to Milton under the Caedmon label have attracted scholarly buyers. "The technical production" of the Chaucer to Milton readings, noted the *Evening Telegram* (St. John's, Newfoundland), "is one to rave about, with its clear sharp voices and quiet surfaces." A subsequent recording of excerpts from the *Cambridge Treasury of English Prose* aroused the enthusiasm of the New York *Times* reviewer: "The anonymous British readers . . . are translucently clear and the texture of their voices, the accuracy of their readings, and their evident study of the texts before approaching the microphone have contributed much to the success of this large-scale venture."

For technical advice on their recordings, Miss Cohen and Miss Roney have had the benefit of help from Peter Bartók, an outstanding recording engineer and son of the late Bela Bartók. Howard O. Sackler, the poet, has directed a number of the readings for them. Other friends helped establish Caedmon as a working organization by building shelves, packing records, and giving advice on legal and accounting matters.

Marianne Roney became the wife of Harold Mantell, public relations man, on November 22, 1956. A blonde with gray eyes, five feet three inches tall, weighing 110 pounds, she surprises people by being a "lively, attractive, and impressively shrewd businesswoman" rather than the "lady egghead" new acquaintances expect. She is a member of the Medieval Academy and of the Modern Language Association.

Barbara Cohen is five feet four inches tall, brown-haired and green-eyed, and weighs 108 pounds. "Work, work, work," is her principal preoccupation, "with occasional time off for music, reading, and art."

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COMBER, ELIZABETH (CHOW) *See* Han Suyin

COMBER, MRS. LEONARD. *See* Han Suyin

COTTRELL, (IDA) DOROTHY (WILKINSON) July 16, 1902-June 30, 1957; Australian-born author; first novel was *The Singing Gold* (1928); wrote stories for *Saturday Evening Post* and article, "How To Wear A Wheelchair" (June 10, 1950); recent novel was *The Silent Reefs* (1953). See *Current Biography* (Yrbk) 1955.

Obituary

Sat Eve Post 230:80 Ag 3 '57

COURNAND, ANDRÉ F(REDERIC) (ko͞or'nänd) Sept. 24, 1895- Physician; university professor

Address: b. Cardio-Pulmonary Laboratory, Bellevue Hospital, New York 16; h. 1361 Madison Ave., New York 28

The Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology in 1956 was awarded jointly to Drs. André F. Cournand, Werner Forssmann, and Dickinson W. Richards for their work in evolving and perfecting a simple method of charting the interior of the human heart by catheterization. This technique may be used in four ways: to discover abnormal communications between the right and left side of the heart or between the pulmonary artery and the aorta; to measure in various parts of the heart and blood vessels; to find out how much blood an ailing heart can handle per minute; or to inject "contrast" chemicals into the heart to visualize the defect on an X-ray screen. The Nobel committee of the Royal Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute in Sweden decides the annual award winners.

Dr. Cournand, who was born and educated in France and is now an American citizen, worked in the United States with Dr. Richards in utilizing the method of catheterization first discovered by Dr. Forssmann in Germany in 1929. He has been director of the Cardio-Pulmonary Laboratory of the Columbia University Division of Bellevue Hospital in New York City for several years and since 1951 has been a professor of medicine at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has paid tribute to all those other scientists who helped in the work of cardiac catheterization, saying: "The one possesses nothing that is not the others', too." Dr. Cournand went to Stockholm, Sweden to receive the prize on December 10, 1956 from King Gustaf VI.

(Continued next page)

Columbia Univ.

DR. ANDRÉ F. COURNAND

André Frederic Cournand, the son of Jules and Marguerite (Weber) Cournand, was born in Paris, France, on September 24, 1895. He obtained his undergraduate and medical education at the University of Paris, receiving the B.A. degree in 1913, the P.C.B. in science (certificate in physics, chemistry and biology) in 1914, and the M.D. degree in 1930. He interned at the Hôpitaux de Paris from 1926 to 1930 (internship preceding the award of the M.D. degree is the practice in France).

His thesis, entitled *La sclérose en plaques aiguë; contribution à l'étude des encéphalomyélites aiguës disséminées,* appeared in Paris in 1930. He was the recipient laureate (silver medal) of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris. His education had been interrupted during World War I when he served in the French infantry from 1915 to 1919. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with three stars.

Moving to the United States in 1930, Dr. Cournand joined the chest service of the Columbia University Division of Bellevue Hospital in New York City as an assistant resident. He later became resident physician and then chief resident of the chest service and for some years has been director of the Cardio-Pulmonary Laboratory of the Division. He is a visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital.

His academic career began in 1935 at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons as an instructor. In 1942 he became an assistant professor, three years later an associate professor, and in 1951 a full professor. He is a consultant to the Manhattan Veterans Administration Hospital and chairman of the cardiovascular study section of the National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health, in Washington, D.C. When asked once how he got interested in heart work, he stated, "I'm what you call a versatile Frenchman. I'm interested in a lot of things. Lungs were among them. It was through the lung work that we came to use the heart tubes."

According to information supplied by Columbia University in 1956, Dr. Forssmann had managed to reach the first chamber of the heart in his first attempt with a catheter tube in 1929. "The Columbia work on cardiac catheterization began in 1940. However, it is only part of a basic medical research project in lung physiology carried on by Drs. Cournand and Richards which began twenty-five years ago and is still in progress. The work has been carried out at Columbia research laboratories in Bellevue Hospital and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

"Impetus for the work emerged from a discussion between Dr. Cournand and Dr. Homer W. Smith, professor of physiology at New York University. At Columbia, work with the cardiac catheter was begun first on animals. Assisting Dr. Cournand with the first work on human beings was Dr. Hilmert A. Ranges, then a member of the department of medicine at New York University. Dr. Cournand stressed that the value of this method of cardiac research is that it fits into overall chest-lung-heart research. Once the tubing has penetrated the heart, it is possible to determine the volume, rate of flow, pressure, and oxygen content of the blood in the heart." Blood mav be extracted through the tube or at times the scientists attach to catheters precision manometers, which record blood pressure and other conditions inside the heart.

In the heart research work a plastic tube about four feet long with an inner diameter of the lead in a pencil is inserted in the right arm and forced through the large vein into the right side of the heart. There is no pain experienced in the process, Dr. Cournand has said, and no scar is left on the arm. At the point of entry, a local anaesthetic is administered and that is all. For successful diagnosis, the patient must be in a normal mental and physical state. Therefore, no drugs or general anaesthesia are administered. The movement of the tube, which is made of a woven material stiffened with a plastic impregnation, is checked through a fluoroscope as it passes through the vein into the heart. The process has saved the lives of thousands of persons by making sure they could safely undergo an operation.

Dr. Cournand is a member of the American Physiological Society, the Association of American Physicians, the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, the American Clinical and Climatological Association, and the American Trudeau Society. He is an honorary member of the British Cardiac Society, the Swedish Cardiac Society, the Swedish Society for Internal Medicine, and Société Medicale des Hôpitaux de Paris, and the Columbia University chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha. He is a member of the subcommittee on circulation of the National Research Council and from 1944 to 1946 was with the Chemical Warfare Service. He also was an investigator with the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Among the honors he has received are the Anders Retzius Silver Medal of the Swedish Society for Internal Medicine (1946); the Lasker Award, given by the United States Public Health Association for the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation (1949); the John Phillips Memorial Award of the American College of Physicians (1952); and the Gold Medal of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Brussels, Belgium (1956). He delivered in 1950 the Harvey Society Lecture and in 1952 the John Phillips Memorial Lecture before the American College of Physicians. In the latter year he addressed the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Toronto, Canada.

He is on the editorial boards of *Circulation, The Journal of the American Heart Association;* the *Journal de Physiologie* (Paris); the *Revue Française d'Études Cliniques et Biologiques* (Paris); and the *American Journal of Physiology.* His articles have appeared in numerous medical periodicals, including the *American Journal of Medicine, Circulation Research, Journal of Clinical Investigation,* and *Transactions of the American College of Cardiology.*

With Janet Sterling Baldwin and Aaron Himmelstein, Dr. Cournand wrote a book under the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund. It was entitled *Cardiac Catheterization in Congenital Heart Disease; A Clinical and Physiological Study in Infants and Children* and was published in 1949.

André F. Cournand was married to Sibylle Blumer in 1924. They have three daughters: Mrs. Jean-François Jaeger, who resides in Paris; Mrs. Norman S. Walker; and Marie-Claire Cournand. Pierre Rosset Cournand, a son of Mrs. Cournand by a former marriage who had been adopted by Dr. Cournand, was killed in September 1944 while serving with the Free French Army as a parachutist. Dr. Cournand became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1941.

In an interview after the announcement of the 1956 Nobel Prize, Dr. Cournand touched on many subjects. He expressed his continued interest in the classics and his belief that young people should study them because they are part of the great cultural heritage of Western civilization. "After all," he said, "making money isn't everything." He felt that young people today are not so "respectful to their elders as we were." In answer to the question of whether this was good or bad, he said, "Well, you know, it takes about thirty years to see the result of any experiment in education. So my answer . . . is: I don't know." Commenting on the medical profession, he noted that "for the practice of medicine, one needs to be dedicated to the desire to serve."

For recreation as a young boy in Paris, he played championship soccer. He has climbed many famous mountains, including the Matterhorn. At present he belongs to the American Alpine Club. When asked what he might do with his third of the $38,633 Nobel Prize money, he said, "I think I may use some of it on the little house I have in the woods at Northampton, Massachusetts." Of his work he stated: "I quote rather badly, I'm afraid, from André Gide, that happiness does not stem from freedom, but from the apprehension of a task performed. I look back on these last twenty-five years as a task performed."

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COVARRUBIAS, MIGUEL 1904-Feb. 4, 1957 One of Mexico's most successful artists; noted for his caricatures and illustrations in *Vanity Fair* in the 1920's, more recently in the *New Yorker*; also designed stage sets for *Garrick Gaities* and other Broadway shows; turned to serious study of ethnology and wrote and illustrated *Island of Bali* (1937) with his wife, Rose Rolando; painted murals for Golden Gate Exposition, San Francisco, and Hotel del Prado, Mexico City; wrote *Mexico South* (1946) and *Eagle, Jaguar and Serpent* (1950); taught history of art in National Anthropological School, Mexico. See *Current Biography* (July) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 F 6 '57

CROSSER, ROBERT June 7, 1874-June 3, 1957 Former U.S. Representative (Democrat) from Ohio (1913-19, 1923-55); chairman, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (1949-52); co-author with Senator Robert F. Wagner of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1953.

Obituary

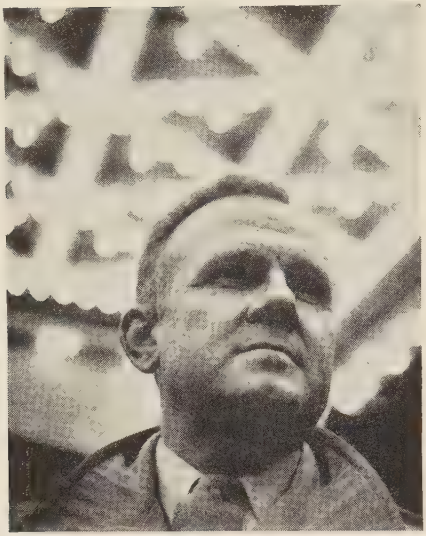
N Y Times p35 Je 4 '57

CROWTHER, (F.) BOSLEY (krou'*th*ẽr) July 13, 1905- Film critic; journalist

Address: b. c/o New York Times Co., 229 W. 43d St., New York 36; h. 17 Murchison Place, White Plains, N.Y.

In the motion picture industry the opinions of Bosley Crowther, film critic of the New York *Times,* are argued "with vehemence—sometimes pro, sometimes con, but always with respect." A background of journalistic activities beginning when he joined the *Times* staff as a cub reporter in 1928, several years of covering police news, working on the rewrite desk, reviewing Broadway plays and films, pioneering the *Times* night club column, and writing two plays, prepared him for his present post, which he assumed in 1940, succeeding Frank Nugent. He has won and held the admiration of a wide audience of readers for his analytical, impartial, and highly discerning reviews.

In 1957 his book, *The Lion's Share: The Story of an Entertainment Empire,* a history of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, was published by



BOSLEY CROWTHER

E. P. Dutton; it is, in effect, according to Arthur Knight (*Saturday Review,* April 6, 1957), "a history of the American motion picture industry from peep-show to multi-million dollar enterprise. . . . It is a candid, colorful account of the personalities and the relation of the art to the industry that [Crowther] illuminates so well." In 1953 Crowther was the first recipient of the annual Screen Directors Guild award for film criticism. A long-time opponent of censorship, he has written articles on this subject for the Sunday drama section and the New York *Times Magazine.*

F. Bosley Crowther was born in Lutherville, Maryland on July 13, 1905 to F. Bosley and Eliza (Leisenring) Crowther. Bosley admits that his boyhood was "corrupted" by frequent attendance at the movies. He attended grade school in Lutherville and high school in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where his parents had moved. Later he went to high school in Washington, D.C., and prepared for Princeton University at the Woodberry Forest School in Virginia.

Entering Princeton in the fall of 1924, he majored in history with the idea of choosing the law or diplomatic service as a career. He played the horn in the college band. He was editor of the *Daily Princetonian,* and in his senior year he won the New York *Times* intercollegiate current events contest, which provided him with enough money to spend four months in Europe and led to his being offered a job on the *Times* by Arthur Hays Sulzberger. After receiving his B.A. degree with honors in history in 1928, he joined the newspaper's staff and worked for the city editor as a general reporter. He covered Brooklyn police headquarters and other busy districts at night.

During his early newspaper days he wrote a play in collaboration with William Du Bois. It was entitled *East of the Sun* and starred Lenore Ulric and was tried out in Philadelphia. One of the Philadelphia critics nominated it the worst play of the year, so Crowther says, "It was not long after that that I became a critic myself." One of his colleagues on the *Times* noted that Crowther later wrote, alone, a romantic comedy, *Royal Stuff,* which went into rehearsal but did not quite make Broadway.

In *Times Talk* (October 1953), Frank S. Adams, city editor of the *Times,* told how Crowther covered the gangland murder of "Baby Killer" Vincent Coll on February 8, 1932, "phoning in the details of a story that filled a column on page one within an amazingly few minutes" after the crime. Adams also told how Crowther had learned to "bang out good, clean copy fast for a deadline" under the tutelage of Bruce Rae, Warren Irvin, Jamie MacDonald, Lewis Nichols and other giants of that era on the rewrite desk.

In September 1932 Crowther was appointed assistant drama editor, a post he held until 1937. He moved over to the motion picture department of the newspaper in 1937 as assistant screen editor. In 1940 he was advanced to screen editor and film critic, succeeding Frank Nugent. In this observation post he has reported on the films and the personalities of the industry; he also reviews foreign films and writes a column for the Sunday section. He presides over a department of six men and personally writes about 200 of the 400 movie reviews published in the *Times* every year.

One of his earliest articles in the New York *Times Magazine* appeared on June 24, 1945 when he discussed "It's the Fans Who Make the Films." In the Sunday drama section (December 1, 1945) he considered the matter of censorship changes in plots made by film producers to meet "purity code" restrictions. A vigorous foe of film censorship by unofficial groups, he has discussed this topic on numerous occasions, notably in the *Times,* October 7, 1945; regarding the film *Forever Amber* (October 25 and 26, 1947); the film *Stromboli* (February 12 and February 19, 1950); *The Miracle* (January 23 and May 2, 1951); and *La Ronde* (February 21, 1954); the Production Code issue (March 7, 1954).

In reviewing *The Blackboard Jungle* (New York *Times,* March 27, 1955) Crowther raised the question: "Are such conditions the exception or the rule in American schools? If it is a true and valid picture, . . . this picture is tragically justified, and it is time for drastic social action. But if it isn't, if the details in this film are 'stacked' and exaggerated . . . then it seems to us irresponsible and fraught with peril. . . . Certainly juvenile delinquency is a problem today. But it will not help to have it misrepresented and sensationalized." Considering another aspect of *The Blackboard Jungle* in his column (February 4, 1955), he stated that Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce's refusal to attend a showing of the picture at the Venice Film Festival was tantamount to official censorship. He raised the question as to whether "our films should be in the nature of unblemished mirrors of the favorable aspects of American life."

Crowther was praised by columnist Dorothy Thompson for his review of the film *Lifeboat*

(New York *Times,* January 13, 1944), in which he pointed out that the film, while brilliantly directed and acted, could, with minor changes become a Nazi whiplash against the "decadent democracies." Miss Thompson said: "He is writing not as a critic but as a patriot. In the picture the Nazi is a superman. In fact, he is the only person on the boat who has intelligence, skill or purpose."

On December 10, 1944 Crowther was elected chairman of the New York Film Critics and presided at the award ceremonies during his tenure of office. During World War II he visited several invasion areas and he spent some time on a Navy carrier in the winter of 1944. In his chapter, "The Movies," in *While You Were Gone* (edited by Jack Goodman; Simon & Schuster, 1946) Crowther discussed the films made during the war, the achievements of the industry through bond rallies, camp entertainments, USO tours, and he concluded that "the makers of entertainment films see a greater responsibility to society than they saw before the war . . . that our films will have to come to a closer grip with life."

In his article "The Three-Dimensional Riddle" (New York *Times,* March 29, 1953) Crowther discussed the new "depth" and "width" films. *Cinerama,* introduced in 1952, he wrote, aroused Hollywood over the possibilities of 3-D. The industry hoped to "lend a new attractiveness to . . . the dullness and monotony of average films." He listed sound and color as first and second of the major developments to improve the physical attributes of films, and three-dimensional treatment (stereoscopy) as merely carrying "a little further the line of realism that color already provides." "Salvation of the sagging industry will not be accomplished," he maintained "by conning the public with optical stunts—unless those stunts make for better telling of better stories. That's the rub."

On a recent trip to Hollywood, Crowther noted the limited amount of activity in the large studios and predicted that the major companies will make more films for television. He wrote that the presence of some 40,000,000 television sets is "formidable competition." Other factors causing the decline in movie production were rising costs and the movement of urban population to the suburbs. He noted that "the response to exceptional pictures became better, by and large, than it had ever been. . . . This phenomenon of keen discrimination . . . is the fundamental reason for the problems and anxieties of Hollywood today" (New York *Times Magazine,* February 3, 1957).

In discussing foreign films in "The Ten Best of Forty Years" (New York *Times,* August 17, 1952) Crowther stated that "one of the reasons for the impact of foreign films here is that on the whole we have seen only the best that other lands make—flooding the market with their run-of-the-mill offerings would probably upset the estimate of foreign film makers held by many Americans." His list of ten best foreign films included *Quo Vadis, Potemkin, Variety, A Nous La Liberté, "M," La Kermesse Heroique, Grand Illusion, In Which We Serve, Open City* and *The Bicycle Thief.*

A popular speaker, he has spoken at the New York *Times* forums; the Cornell University Symposium (March 15, 1949); the Good Will Industries Forum (December 4, 1946). He also lectures for the Lee Keedick Lecture Agency.

Bosley Crowther married Florence Marks, a *Times* "alumna," on January 20, 1933. They have three sons—Bosley, Jr., John, and Jeff. With his sons he enjoys an occasional game of baseball on the front lawn of their home in White Plains, New York. He spends his vacations at their summer home in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

When Mike Wallace interviewed Crowther on his WABD-TV program, *Night Beat,* on April 5, 1957 he asked the critic his opinion of movie censorship. Crowther replied that he was not entirely against the industry's own code, but that he "vigorously opposed legislative pressures of unofficial groups" seeking to censor certain pictures; he would rather let them be "judged in the court of public opinion."

Bosley Crowther is of medium height and of stocky build. He has blond hair and blue eyes. His friends report that when they are entertained at his summer home at Martha's Vineyard he cooks an excellent barbecued dinner.

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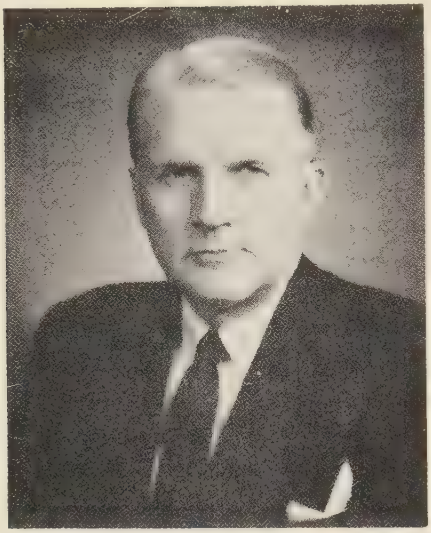
CRUMP, N(ORRIS) R(OY) July 30, 1904-

Railroad president; engineer

Address: b. c/o Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Windsor Station, Montreal 3, Quebec, Canada; h. 12 Kilburn Crescent, Hampstead, Montreal 29, Quebec, Canada.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, described by *Time* magazine as the "world's biggest privately owned railroad," is headed by N. R. Crump. The $2,000,000,000 company operates over 17,000 miles of railway lines in Canada and controls more than 4000 miles of lines in the northern United States. In addition, it operates airlines, express, hotel and industrial subsidiaries and a steamship company. Associated with the C.P.R. since his high school days, Crump became its vice-president in 1948 and was elected president in May 1955, succeeding William A. Mather. The company celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in October 1955.

Norris Roy Crump was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia on July 30, 1904. His father, Thomas Huntley Crump who migrated to Canada from England in 1890, spent forty-five years in the service of the Canadian Pacific. His mother, the former Eleanor Jane Edwards, came of pioneer Ontario stock. He has two brothers and one sister. He attended grade



Portrait by Nakash

N. R. CRUMP

school at Vancouver, British Columbia and high school at Revelstoke, leaving the latter at sixteen to work as a laborer for the C.P.R.

The elder Crump insisted that "Bucky" should learn a trade, so he became a machinist's apprentice in the C.P.R. shops at Field, British Columbia, and later at Winnipeg, Manitoba. He completed his secondary education at a night school in Winnipeg, and in 1926 enrolled at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, where he received his B.Sc. degree in 1929.

For six years beginning in 1930 Crump worked as a machinist, master mechanic, locomotive foreman, and chief draftsman at various points on the Canadian Pacific's western lines; and despite working on twelve-hour night shifts he managed to study mechanical engineering at Purdue. He obtained his degree in mechanical engineering in 1936 and wrote his thesis on Diesel locomotives.

After several years as a master mechanic at Regina, Canada and chief draftsman and assistant superintendent at Winnipeg and as a vice-president's assistant at Montreal, Crump was appointed in 1943 as C.P.R.'s general superintendent at Toronto. He was advanced to general manager of the C.P.R. eastern lines in 1946 and in January 1947 was promoted to vice-president and general manager. In August he was designated vice-president of the eastern region.

Recalled to Montreal in 1948 to serve as a senior vice-president of C.P.R., he became at the same time president of the subsidiary Dominion Atlantic and Quebec Central Railways and of the Canadian Pacific Transport Company; then in May, 1949, having meanwhile been elected a director, he was made a vice-president of the company and a member of the Canadian Pacific's executive committee As the right-hand man of the C.P.R.'s president, William A. Mather, he "shouldered much of the management" in the six years beginning in 1949.

"He directed the railway's Dieselization program," *Time* noted (May 16, 1955), "cut costs and built up the profit margin ($27,000,000 in 1954) despite a drop in revenues." He is also a director of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd., Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., Canadian Pacific Express Company, Vancouver Hotel Company, Ltd., Bank of Montreal and the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. Crump is in demand as a public speaker, as he is considered to have "knowledgeable interest in the general industrial growth and special economic problems of Canada" (*Saturday Night,* January 5, 1957).

In an address at Chicago, Illinois in June 1954, Crump assailed government financing of road construction as a "subsidy of highway transport in competition with railroads" and expressed his opinion that competition "obviates" the need for government regulation of railroads. (C.P.R. competes in Canada with the government-owned Canadian National Railways.)

Installed at Montreal in May 1955 as president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Crump tried "to chip away at the great millstone around Canadian Pacific's neck—the Crow's Nest Pass grain rates" which, "fixed by statute, compel the company to haul grain, flour, and certain related commodities at 1899 prices" (New York *Times,* June 26, 1955). Crump noted that "the regulations governing Canadian railways are based on the assumption that they are still a monopoly. . . . Where one agency appears to have a monopoly . . . it is only because the rates at which the railways move the commodity are unattractive to other forms of transportation" (New York *Times,* June 22, 1955).

In Crump's annual report to the C.P.R. shareholders, he stated that "the railway was finding the fixed grain tariffs burdensome." Prairie farmers, on the other hand, have contended that the C.P.R. "had agreed to the Crow's Nest rates in perpetuity in return for valuable concessions" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* May 13, 1957).

Reporting to C.P.R. stockholders in May 1956, Crump outlined a $1,500,000,000 rehabilitation program which would include $600,000,000 for railway physical plants other than equipment, and $125,000,000 for completion of the Dieselization of the system by 1961. The Dieselization program was a major cause of a strike called on the C.P.R. by the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen on January 2, 1957 after "a decision by the railroad to cease employing firemen on Diesel engines on freight yard service although it guaranteed job security to those now employed" (New York *Times*, January 12, 1957). The strike idled 2,800 firemen and 65,000 other employees for nine days, and cost the company an estimated $1,200,000 daily. Work was resumed pending the outcome of a Government inquiry by a three-man board to determine whether firemen were essential to safety on Diesel locomotives in freight and yard service.

Meanwhile, in 1956, C.P.R.'s gross revenues had risen 12.7 per cent to a record $505,262,393, while net income increased 26.3 per cent to $55,617,988, the annual report dated 1957 disclosed. The company employs about 87,000 persons. U.S. railroads controlled by the Canadian Pacific include the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie ("Soo Line"), the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad Company.

"To be the best darned railroader and family man possible" is the self-stated ambition of N. R. Crump, whose family consists of his wife and their two daughters, Ann Louise and Janice Elvin. Mrs. Crump, the former Stella Josephine Elvin of Uhrichsville, Ohio, was a technical librarian at Purdue University when Crump was a student assistant. The Crumps were married on August 23, 1930. Crump's hobbies include his collection of old guns and his home workshop; his favorite sports are skiing and golf. He is a member of the United Church. His fraternity is the Triangle. Since 1951 he has been an honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is also a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Professional Engineers of Quebec, the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board, the Newcomen Society, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Montreal board of trade. He was elected a director of the Bank of Montreal in December 1955.

Norris Roy Crump holds an honorary Doctor of Engineering degree from Purdue University (1951), an honorary LL.D. from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario (1950), and honorary degrees from Laval University in Quebec, and the Clarkson College of Technology at Potsdam, New York. He is the president of the Rhodes Scholarship selection committee for the province of Quebec, a member of the corporation of Bishop's University at Lennoxville, Quebec and a member of the advisory committee of the School of Business Administration of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario. His clubs are the Canadian Railway, St. James's, Canadian, Mount Royal (Montreal); National, Toronto Railway (Toronto); and the Rideau (Ottawa).

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CULLEN, HUGH ROY July 3, 1881-July 4, 1957 Businessman; philanthropist; Texas oil millionaire who gave or pledged more than $160,000,000 to educational and charitable institutions; chief benefactor of the 13,000-student University of Houston. See *Current Biography* (July) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Jl 5 '57

CULLIS, WINIFRED C(LARA) June 2, 1875-Nov. 13, 1956 British feminist; physiologist; educator; professor emeritus of physiology at the University of London School of Medicine for Women since 1941 after forty years of teaching; first woman examiner in England of candidates for medical degrees; headed women's section of British Information Services in the U.S. (1941-43). See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 N 15 '56

CYRANKIEWICZ, JÓZEF (tsĭ-răn-kyĕʹ vēch) 1911- Premier of Poland

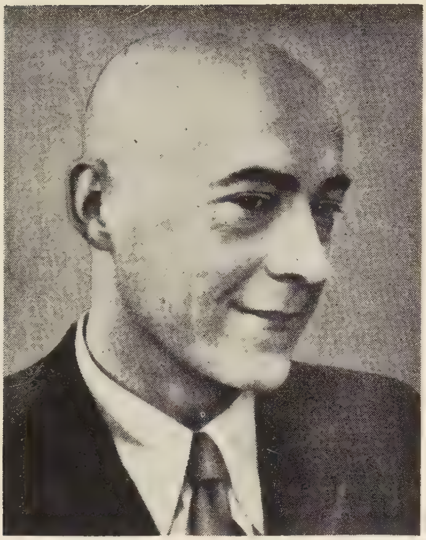
Address: b. Office of the Premier, Warsaw, Poland

"To understand us," Polish Premier Józef Cyrankiewicz once said, "Polish history, Polish suffering and the experiences of the war must be understood." Out of several centuries of conquest and domination by foreign powers and after the ravages of World War II came a Communist-dominated regime in Poland. Cyrankiewicz, who was Premier from 1947 to 1952 and has again held that office since 1954, is now helping to lead his country, along with Wladyslaw Gomulka, newly elected First Secretary of the Politburo of the United Polish Workers' (Communist) party, on a more independent "Titoist" path, but still allied with the Soviet Union. Particularly since the Poznań uprising and other Polish disturbances, the regime has tried to become more liberal in its governing of the traditionally freedom-loving Poles.

Józef Cyrankiewicz was born in 1911 in a part of Poland then under Austrian domination. His father was a well-to-do manufacturer. Young Józef studied law at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, where he joined the Independent Socialist Youth Organization and Union of Pacifists. According to the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (July 7, 1956), he was "apparently never graduated" from the university. He served a year as a reserve artillery officer and later became a newspaperman and district secretary of the Polish Socialist party for the Kraków area.

In September 1939, when the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany attacked Poland, an independent country since 1918, Cyrankiewicz was called to fight as a lieutenant in the artillery. He was captured by the invading Nazis after twenty days, but escaped and returned secretly to Kraków. There he organized underground resistance for the province. Once he was arrested, but the Nazis did not recognize him and he was released.

Again arrested in 1941, with thousands of other Poles, he spent four years in German



Wide World

JÓZEF CYRANKIEWICZ

concentration camps. First he was sent to Auschwitz, where, according to John Gunther in *Behind the Curtain* (1949), "he lost his hair." Some 2,500,000 Poles died in this camp. Later Cyrankiewicz was sent to the prison camp at Mauthausen and was liberated there by American troops toward the close of World War II in 1945.

He then "plunged into postwar politics" and became a minister without portfolio in the Polish Government of National Unity, which was composed of members from the Soviet-sponsored Communist Committee of National Liberation (the Lublin government) and from the Polish Government-in-Exile in London (the well-known Polish Peasant party leader in London, Stanislaw Mikolaiczyk, became a Vice-Premier in the new government). As reported by the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* of July 7, 1956, Cyrankiewicz "filtered Red agents into the Socialist party" and became secretary general of the party's executive committee for the years 1946 and 1947.

He signed an agreement for a "common front" between the Polish Socialist party (PPS) and the Communist Polish Workers' party (PPR*)* on November 28, 1946 and was elected a member of the Sejm (Parliament) in the first postwar Polish elections in 1947, termed by some "free" elections, but by others described as dominated by the force of the Communists. He was made Premier on February 7, 1947 and, according to some observers, "handed over Poland to the Kremlin in return." Ten key portfolios in his Cabinet were held by Communists and Socialists; the Peasant party members refused to participate in the government because of alleged irregularities in the balloting.

In his first speech in the Sejm in February 1947 Cyrankiewicz stated that the keystone of Polish foreign policy would continue to be alliance with the Soviet Union, but the government also desired friendly relations with all nations, including the United States and Great Britain. Later that month he went to Moscow "to secure in alliance with the Soviets firm security against the German threat"—the Poles fear a revival of German militarism and a German attempt to push eastward the frontier fixed at the Potsdam conference in 1945. Cyrankiewicz secured agreement for strengthening Soviet-Polish economic ties. His government soon began making friendship and trade treaties with other Soviet satellite countries.

Meanwhile, in February 1947 a Polish Constituent Assembly adopted a "little constitution," which, along with two decrees, one providing for nationalization and the other for the extirpation of opposition to the government, became the basis for the organization of the state.

On December 29, 1947 *Time* reported that the Socialist Cyrankiewicz had rejected the invitation to be "swallowed up" by the Communists: "Our party is and will be needed and is of benefit to the Polish nation," he maintained. On the basis of his assurances, he received increased powers as his party's leader. As stated in the New York *Times* of March 19, 1948, however, he "used these powers to silence opposition and to clear the way for unification" of the parties, which he announced would take place later in 1948 in order to strengthen the Polish nation "for the great international battle for revolution and Socialism awaiting us." When the Communists and Socialists merged in December, he became secretary of the Central Committee of the new United Polish Workers' party (PZPR), which dominates the National Front and all Polish political activities.

Newsweek of July 14, 1947 reported that Cyrankiewicz favored Poland's accepting aid under the Marshall Plan, but on February 9, 1948 *Time* stated that he had returned from a visit to Moscow, where the Soviet Union had "promised him a dazzling price" for Poland's abstention from the Marshall Plan—a five-year billion-dollar trade agreement, a $450,000,000 credit, 200,000 tons of grain, heavy machinery, chemical and automobile assembly plants, and big steel works.

In March 1950 he announced the nationalization of some of the landholdings of the Catholic Church as a step in Poland's agrarian reform program. In that month the Polish Sejm adopted a bill that established provincial and municipal administrations cut to the Soviet pattern. Cyrankiewicz stated that this "historic reform would deepen the participation of the millions of workers in the government . . . and further democratize our people's state" (New York *Times,* May 24, 1950). In presenting an economic plan to the Sejm in March 1952, Cyrankiewicz called for a 22 per cent increase in industry that year and 8 per cent in agriculture. A new constitution of 1952 provided for increased socialization of the country under Soviet domination.

"For a considerable period," noted the New York *Times* (March 20, 1954), "he played only a decorative role and even that was supposed to have ended when Boleslaw Bierut succeeded him" in November 1952 as Premier.

Cyrankiewicz became Deputy-Premier and was in eclipse until the death of the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin in 1953. On March 19, 1954 he returned as Premier "to highlight 'collective leadership' and the new 'moderate approach.'" He reportedly began relaxing the "Red grip of repression" in Poland.

During 1955 Poland announced a more liberal policy of agricultural socialization and showed care not to exert too much pressure against the Catholic Church. After Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev denounced Stalin in February 1956, five key officials in the Polish government were dismissed and new regulations were made, aimed at ending the "rubber stamp" nature of the Sejm. In April 1956 Cyrankiewicz promised more democracy, more justice, more pay, and an amnesty for 70,000 political and criminal prisoners. Other liberal measures included more freedom of the press, restriction of the secret police, and the seeking of cultural and economic ties with France and Great Britain.

From June 28 to 30, 1956 the workers in Poznań rose up against the government; Communist soldiers and police quelled the revolt and Cyrankiewicz promised to correct the mistakes—particularly economic ones—which led to it, and to show leniency in the fair and open trials of the leaders. The government cut the armed forces by 50,000 men, placed more money on housing, consumer goods and increased wages in a new five-year plan, encouraged limited private enterprise, and dismissed nearly twenty Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officials.

The Polish Communist party declared it was stepping out from direct management of Poland's affairs. Mass disturbances in Poland from October 19 to 23 carried a new Polish Politburo of the party into power, against the initial disapproval of Soviet leaders. Wladyslaw Gomulka, a Polish "Titoist" who had been imprisoned, was made the first secretary of the Communist Politburo on October 21; Cyrankiewicz retained his Politburo position and the Premiership. During a trip to Moscow in November 1956 the Polish leaders won important economic, political, and military concessions from the Soviet Union, and assurances that Poland would henceforth be treated as an equal nation; the Russian army would stay, but Poland retained the right to restrict troop moves to limited areas.

Józef Cyrankiewicz' first marriage was terminated by divorce early in 1947. On July 21 of that year he married Nina Andrycz (Andryczowna) in Warsaw. She is a famous Polish actress who made her first hit in *The Constant Nymph.* His hobbies include mountain climbing near Zakopane and driving fast in big cars. In 1947 it was reported that he continued to live in a small flat on the east side of the Vistula River in Warsaw after he became Premier, but that he gave parties in the Premier's Palace, once the home of the Radziwill princes.

John Gunther described Cyrankiewicz as a "vivid character, with great gusto and personal appeal," and as "an extremely able man." Pertinax, writing in the New York *Times* (April 23, 1947), noted that he is "a man of outstanding intellect who bluntly speaks his mind."

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DANIEL, W(ILBUR) C(LARENCE) DAN May 12, 1914- Veterans organization official; personnel executive

Address: b. c/o American Legion, 1608 K. St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.; h. P.O. Box 485, Danville, Va.

"The American Legion faces no great problems—only great challenges!" said W. C. "Dan" Daniel, Navy veteran of World War II, when he took over the helm as national commander for 1956-57. He succeeded J. Addington Wagner at the thirty-eighth American Legion convention held in Los Angeles, California in September 1956. The Legion is the largest veterans' organization in the world and has fifty-eight departments, 17,200 posts, and close to 3,000,000 members. Daniel is chief personnel executive of the Dan River Mills, Inc., in Danville, Virginia. He is a member of the H. C. McGinn Legion Post 97 in Danville and in 1951-52 was commander of the Legion's Virginia department.

Soon after his election as national commander, Daniel, with three other Legion representatives, made a brief visit to the Middle East. On January 12, 1957, he registered the Legion's complaint against extending an invitation to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia to visit the United

W. C. DAN DANIEL

DANIEL, W. C. DAN—*Continued*

States. In testifying before the combined U.S. Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees, Daniel put the Legion's influence behind those Senators who sought to strike out economic aid from President Eisenhower's Middle East proposals (New York *Times*, February 5, 1957).

Wilbur Clarence Daniel was born on May 12, 1914 in a log cabin at Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, one of eight children of Reuben Earl and Georgia Lee (Grant) Daniel. The elder Daniel was a tenant farmer and moved his family to Mecklenburg county where the children attended public school. Joseph C. Keeley (*American Legion Magazine*, November 1956) related that the family were very poor and in 1932 Dan (as he is popularly called) left home to join the Civilian Conservation Corps.

After two years at CCC camps, he found a job in Fredericksburg, Virginia. His ability to pitch for the local baseball team was responsible for his getting the position. After two years as a semiprofessional, his baseball career came to an end when doctors found that he had tuberculosis. Surgery, that made one lung inactive, was necessary and Dan was incapacitated for two-and-a-half years. Dan convalesced at the Blue Ridge Sanatorium in Charlottesville, Virginia and was discharged in July 1939.

He went to work immediately at the Dan River Mills, Inc., in Danville where his first job was carrying bolts of cloth. Then for a few months he worked at the dye vats before being transferred to a clerical job. He was soon in charge of the stock room and from there promoted to supervisor of dyeing and finishing. One of the company officials selected him as an interviewer in the personnel department, and later put him in charge of records. When he was made employment manager of the company, the factory had 13,000 employees. His present title is personnel executive.

When the United States entered World War II, the factory was engaged in essential war work and Dan was draft-exempt, not only because of his job, but also because of his lung condition. Nevertheless, he tried five times to enlist and finally went to Roanoke, Virginia (where he was unknown) and enlisted. He was soon on his way to the Great Lakes Navy Training Center. Constant fire drills in amphibious training caused him to lose fifty pounds in six weeks, and he was sent home. Upon his return to the mills, he entered the Dan River Textile School evening classes. He was graduated as valedictorian of his class. Since 1953 he has been taking courses at Averett College in Danville.

When he joined the American Legion, his supervisor at the mills, who had been given additional work, felt obliged to resign from the Legion as post adjutant, and persuaded the post commander to name Daniel as adjutant. Later, he was sergeant at arms, finance officer, service officer, judge advocate, vice-commander and commander of the post. His hard work was recognized, Joseph C. Keeley said, and Daniel was elected vice-commander, then commander of the district. In 1951 he served as department commander of Virginia and the following year was a national vice-commander. National commander Seaborn P. Collins (see *C.B.*, April 1955) chose Daniel to head the Legion's public relations commission. When Mrs. Collins became seriously ill, and the commander was forced to discontinue some of his Legion duties, Daniel took them over.

According to the *American Legion Magazine* (November 1956), a large share of the credit for Daniel's devotion to the Legion goes to Basil D. Browder, executive vice-president of Dan River Mills, Inc. Officials of the mills are permitted to take time off to work on projects that benefit the community and the nation. As personnel executive, Daniel has been in a position to help veterans. About one-fourth of the company's employees are veterans.

For three years, Daniel campaigned for the job as national commander, traveled almost 150,000 miles and addressed many Legion posts in forty-six states. He emphasized that he regarded his election to the top post as an opportunity to fulfill obligations to men called upon to make greater sacrifices than he had made.

The American Legion's four-day convention in Los Angeles opened on September 3, 1956 and was climaxed by Daniel's election to succeed J. Addington Wagner (see *C.B.*, May 1956). In his acceptance speech, Daniel pointed out that there was "no better approach to the goal of world security than through the security of the United States." Upon his return to Danville on September 29, the city celebrated with more than 100 marching units on parade to welcome the first Virginia Legionnaire to become national commander.

Top leaders of the Legion assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, the Legion's home headquarters, in October 1956 to plan the 1957 program. Daniel presided over the key meetings. Shortly after the assembly adjourned, he and three other Legionnaires left for the Middle East for the purpose of seeking ways to ease the tension in that troubled area. They arrived in Cairo, Egypt on October 29 and, according to the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 3, 1956), left the following day on the advice of U.S. Ambassador Raymond Hare. They returned to the United States via Tripoli and Rome. Upon his arrival at Idlewild Airport in New York, Daniel said that Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser "had to be stopped" but the situation "could have been settled without war."

At a Veterans Day celebration in New Orleans, Louisiana on November 11, Daniel called for a U.N. indictment of the Soviet Union for its action in Poland and Hungary and a "basic revision" of U.S. foreign policy. In January 1957 Daniel issued a statement vigorously opposing the possible visit of Marshal Tito to the United States. "To invite Tito to this country for any purpose, let alone to confer with the President . . . would be to confer on him recognition and respectability which he does not deserve," Daniel said.

The Legion commander was among the seventeen witnesses called upon to testify before the joint Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees on February 4, 1957. William S. White in the New York *Times* (February 5, 1957) reported that Daniel backed the military portion of President Eisenhower's Middle East program but opposed the companion section of the resolution for economic aid. Daniel asserted that at least four of the Middle East Arab nations, Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Yemen had already been "heavily infiltrated by Communist agents and Communist doctrine." He added that aid given to them might be used by these nations as "down payments to Russia for military supplies." He sent a message to a mass rally held on February 25, 1957 in Madison Square Garden in New York City supporting Israel as "a democratic nation" in the Suez crisis.

Daniel has been active in organizations such as the Salvation Army, Danville Tuberculosis Association, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Boy Scouts of America, Crippled Children's Society and the Exchange Club. Since 1952 he has been a member of the Virginia Governor's hospital committee and was appointed in 1957 to serve on the Governor's committee for hiring physically handicapped. He is currently serving as vice-president of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association and as national chairman of "Points for Polio." He is an Elk and a member of the Kiwanis Club.

Wilbur Clarence Daniel was married on September 30, 1939 to Ruby Gordon McGregor, a nurse whom he had met while at the Blue Ridge Sanatorium. Their son Jimmie Foxx Daniel, born in 1940, was named after the famous Philadelphia Athletics first baseman. The family is Methodist.

Commander Daniel is six feet one inch tall, weighs 196 pounds and has brown hair and blue eyes. His favorite recreations are golf and fishing. Politically, he is a Democrat. Since he has been national commander, he has contributed two articles to the *American Legion Magazine*: "We Must Prevent Another Red Victory" (December 1956) and "Why Trade Our American Birthright For A Mess. . .?" (February 1957).

Wilbur Clarence Daniel subscribes to the creed: "I believe in my God and in my country and in myself."

Reference

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DANIEL-ROPS, HENRY (dȧ-nyel′ rŭps)
Jan. 19, 1901- French author
Address: 28 Victor-Hugo Blvd., Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

Author of about seventy books, Henry Daniel-Rops is one of Catholicism's outstanding writers. He is known as "*le* best seller" in France. His biography of Christ, *Jésus en Son Temps* (1945), has gone through more than 400 printings in France and has been translated into fifteen languages. *Time* (May 7, 1956) estimated the sale of all his books, not including translations, as 1,500,000 copies, and his income from books alone as $400,000 in ten years.

The Vatican has commended Daniel-Rops for using his "science and zeal" in the service of the Catholic cause, and in April 1956 he was promoted by Pope Pius XII to the Grand Croix in the Order of Saint Gregory the Great. Daniel-Rops believes that in France "there is a new kind of Catholic movement afoot. It's not organized, but deep."

Henry Daniel-Rops was christened Henry Jules Charles Petiot; he was born at Épinal (Vosges), France on January 19, 1901, the son of Charles Petiot and Odile (Grosperrin) Petiot. His grandparents were peasants. His father was a colonel in the French artillery stationed at Grenoble. His mother's family came from the Jura Mountains area.

He was educated at the Lycée Champollion de Grenoble and then attended the Université de Grenoble, where he studied law, history, and geography. In 1921 he went on to the Université de Lyon, taking the degree *l'agrégation-en-arts* at the age of twenty-one. He was second of all the candidates, and the youngest to qualify as an assistant professor in France.

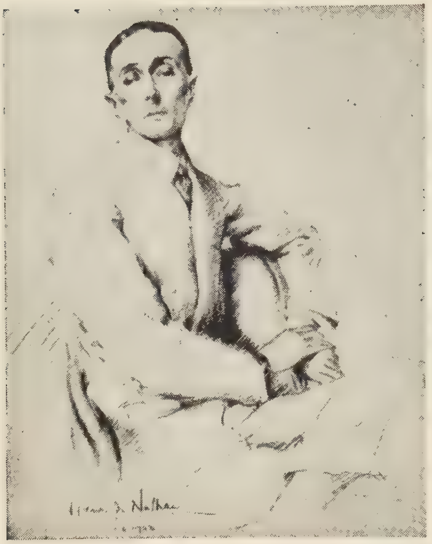
Petiot began his teaching career at the *lycée* at Chambéry in 1923, the year in which he also began to write. In 1928 he went to Amiens to teach and in 1930 accepted a position at the Lycée Pasteur à Neuilly-sur-Seine, where he remained as a teacher until 1944.

His first book was published in 1927: *Notre Inquiétude*, a volume of essays. "Part of the *inquiétude* he wrote about was disillusion with the church," stated *Time* (May 7, 1956). "But ten years later Daniel-Rops had found in Catholicism 'a conception of the world . . . a system of thinking . . . a basis for civilization.'" It was in this first publication that he adopted his pen name, Daniel-Rops, the name of a character in a short story he had written.

Relatively few of his books have been published in the United States. One of his early works, however, *Two Men in Me* (Rockwell), appeared here in 1931 and received favorable reviews. The book contained four short stories, each based on the theme of a dual personality. J. K. Atkins commented in New York *Herald Tribune Books* (August 9, 1931): "Not the most expert précis of this book could do more than hint at the richness of its emotional cargo. Henry Daniel-Rops at this stage is a curiously bungling artist, a blind genius—but exciting and worth watching."

Significant in revealing the writer's spiritual development is a novel published in 1934, *Mort, où est Ta Victoire?*, the story of a woman who passed through sin and trial to find faith. It sold widely and was published in eight countries, including England.

Daniel-Rops has had about twenty novels published, but his reputation rests more forcibly on his works in religious history. A mystic as well as a Catholic, he believes he has been most influenced by the works of Blaise Pascal,



HENRY DANIEL-ROPS

Fëdor Dostoevski, and by Thomas a Kempis' *Imitation of Christ.* He first discovered Pascal when he was a boy of sixteen, and years later, when his religious consciousness grew, he returned to the study of Pascal's work. In 1949 he told Robert Barrat, "Apart from Pascal, all else has played but a secondary part in my life" (*America,* April 9, 1949).

Of his religious histories, the most widely known in France as well as internationally are his *Sacred History* (*Histoire Sainte,* 1943) and *Jesus and His Times (Jésus en Son Temps,* 1945*). Sacred History* narrates the history of Israel in its relationship with the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, and others. When it was printed in France in 1943 in an edition of 14,000, the German Gestapo went to the publishers and broke the plates. However, the Nazis did not find the copies already printed, and after the liberation of France the book was reset and reissued.

In 1949 *Sacred History* was published in the United States by Longmans, Green & Company and received much commendation from reviewers. Philip Burnham wrote in *Commonweal* (June 17, 1949): "Its manner is authoritative but by no means ponderous, and scholarly only in the best, civilized French way, which brings the reader along by its attractiveness and clarity."

Daniel-Rops' most famous work, *Jesus and His Times,* which became a best seller in France, was first published in America in 1954 by E. P. Dutton & Company in a translation from the French by Ruby Millar. While the book offered no new facts about Christ, the *Library Journal* (September 15, 1954) commented, "the author has succeeded in making the material his very own, and in presenting this material in a most refreshing fashion." R. P. Mohan in *Commonweal* (November 19, 1954) wrote: "Daniel-Rops says nothing that has not been said already, although perhaps in a less gifted idiom. . . . But it is indeed quite probable that the man who desires an informal and relatively brief life of Christ written in an interesting manner would profit considerably by reading this work of Daniel-Rops—in French." In 1956 a Catholic edition of the book was published by Dutton.

Among his several books for juvenile readers are two published by P. J. Kenedy & Sons in 1956: *The Book of Books; The Story of the Old Testament* and *The Book of Life; The Story of the New Testament.* Of the former, the New York *Times* (October 14, 1956) observed: "The obvious learning and literary skill here revealed give this book a special value."

Since 1949 Daniel-Rops has been editor of the influential Catholic review, *Ecclesia,* published in Paris. Its circulation is about 100,000. He is at present at work on a 150-volume encyclopedia of the Roman Catholic faith. In the spring of 1956 the first four volumes were published, and the rest are to appear at the rate of two volumes a month for the next six years. They will include "everything a Catholic could want to know on any subject in which his religion is involved" (*Time,* May 7, 1956). Daniel-Rops has written one of the thirteen volumes to be devoted to the Bible, but the rest has been delegated to some 150 experts, about half of them Catholic priests.

Daniel-Rops is a member of the Cercle Interallié in Paris, the French Academy, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was Commander of Saint Gregory the Great (1949) until promoted to Grand Croix in 1956. Portugal made him a Commander of the Order of Christ. In 1946 he won the grand prize of literature of the French Academy. He holds an honorary degree from the University of Montreal in Canada.

The author has lived in various parts of France and has traveled over most of Europe and in North Africa and Canada. Today he divides his time between his home in Neuilly-sur-Seine, near Paris, and his house in Savoy. He prefers to do his writing in the country.

In 1924 he married Madeleine Bouvier. They have an adopted son, Francis, to whom he dedicated one of his books. Daniel-Rops has been described as reticent, frail, and dark-haired. As a young man he was an enthusiastic mountain climber. His principal hobby now is gardening.

Of his mature outlook he has said, "Now that the years have passed and I have made my choice, the Pascal whom I remember, who influences me, is no longer the dialectician, the thinker, the savant, the theologian: he is a man wholly given to God who, at the end of his life, puts everything aside and devotes himself to the imperious demands of active charity. To strip oneself of all things, to renounce all, to throw away even what appears to be the means and meaning of life but what is yet unessential—what a last lesson" (*America*, April 9, 1949).

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DARRÉ, R(ICHARD) WALTHER (OSKAR) July 14, 1895-Sept. 5, 1953 German political leader and agriculturalist; joined the National Socialist (Nazi) party in 1928; Minister of Food and Agriculture in Adolf Hitler's Cabinet (1933-42); author of books on "racial purification"; indicted as a war criminal by United Nations War Crimes Commission (1945); sentenced to a seven-year term for war atrocities in 1949 and released from prison in 1950. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p50 S 6 '53

DAUD KHAN, SARDAR MOHAMMED (dä-ōōd' kän mō-hŭm'mȧd) 1909(?)- Premier of Afghanistan

Address: Shehr-e-Nan, Kabul, Afghanistan

In the mid-twentieth century Afghanistan, because of its strategic position in western Asia between the Soviet Union, Iran, and Pakistan, is emerging as an important force in the struggle between the Western and Communist blocs. Under the leadership of Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, who became Premier in September 1953, Afghanistan is one of the few countries in the world receiving substantial aid from the United States and the Soviet Union at the same time. After negotiating with Soviet leaders in 1955, he secured a $100,000,000 loan for his undeveloped country. In the past seven years the United States has given Afghanistan about $50,000,000 in loans.

As an Army officer, Daud served as commander in chief of the Eastern Province of Afghanistan, as commander in chief of central forces, and as head of military schools. Later he was appointed Ambassador to France. Before he became Premier, succeeding Shah Mahmud, he was Minister of Defense; and when General Mohammed Arif was asked to resign from that post in 1956, Daud added those of the Defense portfolio to his other duties.

Sardar Lemar-e-'Ali Mohammed Daud Khan was born in Kabul, Afghanistan about 1909, the son of Mohammed Aziz Khan, second son of Mohammed Yusaf Khan, who was exiled by his cousin the Amir Abd-er-Rahman Khan, ruler of Afghanistan in the late nineteenth century. The Musahiban family of which Daud is a member returned to Afghanistan in 1901. (The word *sardar* designates a title ranking between prince and duke.)

Wide World

SARDAR MOHAMMED DAUD KHAN

Young Daud was educated in Kabul at the Habibia High School, the Istiquial College, and the Precadet School. He completed his education in Paris. In 1932 Daud was named Governor of the province of Kandahar by his uncle King Nadir Shah, father of the present King, Mohammed Zahir Shah (see *C.B.*, March 1956). The following year Daud's father was murdered in the Afghan legation in Berlin, Germany. Premier Sardar Mohammed Hashim Khan, Daud's uncle, appointed him as Governor and commander in chief of the Eastern Province in 1934. Three years later he became commander in chief of the central armed forces and headed Afghanistan's military schools.

During World War II the Afghan government maintained a neutral position. In 1945 a revolt was directed against the government in the name of friends of former King Amanullah Khan, who had abdicated in 1928 and sought refuge in Italy. The fighting was shortlived and Daud was credited with suppressing it.

Hashim retired as Premier in 1946 and was succeeded by his brother Shah Mahmud, who had been Ambassador to France. Daud was appointed as Mahmud's successor. He was recalled in 1950 to become Minister of Defense. Early in 1953, according to *Life* (April 9, 1956), Daud visited Moscow and had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Vi͡acheslav M. Molotov. On September 20, 1953 Daud became Premier. After taking office Daud negotiated for Soviet loans of about $14,000,000. This credit was used for the building of new roads, grain elevators, asphalt plants, the purchase of a fleet of buses and taxicabs for Kabul, and brought a "swarm of Soviet technicians into the country" (*U.S. News & World Report*, December 30, 1955).

(Continued next page)

DAUD KHAN, SARDAR MOHAMMED —*Continued*

The Soviet Union in April 1955 also offered military support after a crisis arose in the dispute over a territory in Pakistan bordering on Afghanistan. This area is inhabited by about 7,000,000 Pathan tribesmen, who are related to the Afghans through culture and language. (The dispute began in 1947 when the British left India and the Dominion of Pakistan was formed.)

The crisis came after the Pakistani government ordered in March 1955 the unification of the frontier region and other areas into the new province of West Pakistan. On March 29 1955 Daud issued a warning of "grave consequences" (New York *Times,* April 13, 1955) if the consolidation were carried out before a plebiscite was conducted among the Pathans to see if they preferred an independent state. Rioting followed in both countries. After the tension eased, Daud stated that Afghanistan disclaimed any intention of acquiring territory, but would support whatever program the Pathans wanted in order to "achieve their national goals" (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 15, 1956).

Soviet leaders Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and First Secretary of the Communist party Nikita S. Khrushchev visited Afghanistan in December 1955 and renewed their offer to support an independent Pathan state. A. M. Rosenthal (New York *Times,* December 20, 1955) reported that after the Communists left, Daud announced that three agreements were signed and insisted that they would not interfere with Afghanistan's neutrality. The agreements are a $100,000,000 loan for the development of agriculture, hydroelectric power, irrigation, automobile repair shops, and the Kabul airfield (under the accord Afghanistan is free to shop in the world market); an extension for ten years of a neutrality and nonaggression pact originally signed in 1931; and a treaty calling for general disarmament and a ban on atomic weapons.

It was noted by Peggy Streit (New York *Times Magazine,* March 11, 1956) that the Soviet-backed projects have "high propaganda value, high visibility and direct and immediate appeal." The $40,000,000 loaned by the U.S. Export-Import Bank of Washington since 1950 went into the Helmand Valley project, designed to reclaim approximately 820,000 acres of desert and benefit one-sixth of the population. An additional $7,000,000 loan was spent for American technical-assistance advisers in agriculture, education, public health, and sanitation. The only U.S. gift was a $1,200,000 wheat grant.

Afghan Army officers, it was rumored, had protested against the Premier's invitation to Soviet experts to train the army in the use of new weapons. The rumors were partly confirmed in the resignation of General Arif as Defense Minister "because of inefficient army equipment." Daud took over the Defense portfolio in addition to his other duties (Egon Kaskeline, *Christian Science Monitor,* March 27, 1956).

On August 25, 1956 it was reported that Daud had signed pacts with Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. for the supply of arms, ammunition, and aircraft. At the invitation of the Soviet government, Daud visited Moscow in October (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 18, 1956).

Some Western observers in Afghanistan believe that Daud is "consciously turning his country over to the Russians," according to Peggy Streit. Others believe that Daud hopes that U.S. and U.S.S.R. economic participation in his country will neutralize the political powers of each. If the U.S.S.R. refrains from interfering in the religion of the Afghans and develops the country into an "imposing showcase" the rewards of Soviet generosity and friendship might be used as a graphic example to other countries (New York *Times Magazine,* March 11, 1956).

Philip Deane of the London *Observer* pointed out that practically all government posts, down to junior information officer, are held by members of the ruling family. Daud's custom of keeping his filing cabinet in his head and not writing minutes or memoranda has added to the secrecy under which the government operates.

Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan is married to Zarmina, a sister of the King. Daud's younger brother, Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan, Afghanistan's Foreign Minister, is married to King Zahir's sister, Zora. Like most Afghans, the family belongs to the Sunnite sect of Islam. The language of all upper-class Afghans is Persian. The Premier also speaks fluent French.

When not in army uniform, Daud wears Western clothes and a karakul cap. He appears slender and has dark eyes. Peggy Streit said he has been variously described as "intelligent, dynamic, sincere, impetuous, and naïve." Most agree that he is more efficient and dynamic than his predecessors and he is determined to find a place in the sun for himself and to raise Afghanistan from its backwardness.

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DAVIDSON, GARRISON H(OLT) Apr. 24, 1904- U.S. Army officer

Address: U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Named superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York in March 1956, Major General Garrison H. Davidson assumed in the following July his duties as head of the institution from which he had graduated in 1927 and where he had later served as an instructor and an outstandingly successful football coach. A veteran of the invasions of North Africa, Sicily and Southern France during World War II, General Davidson also saw notable service in the Korean War with the Eighth Army. He was a member of the Defense Department's weapons systems evaluation group from 1951 to 1956 and the commandant of the Command and General Staff College from 1954 to 1956.

Garrison Holt Davidson was born on April 24, 1904 in New York City. His father, Henry

Fletcher Davidson, was the registrar at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Marshall, a veteran of Valley Forge, and his son, Chief Justice John Marshall. When young Garrison was five years old "he used to march around his family's kitchen . . . toting his father's sword and leading an invisible army. He already had made plans to be a soldier" (New York *Times*, March 18, 1956). While he was attending Stuyvesant High School in New York, football was his special interest and he became a regular end on the school football team.

In 1923 "Gar" Davidson was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and as early as his sophomore year he was a "starter" at right end in the Army-Navy game. He won his letters for football for three successive years. Earl Blaik, then the academy's football coach and today again the occupant of that position, remembers Davidson as "one of the hardest-working and smartest competitors he has ever coached" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, April 21, 1956).

Following his graduation from West Point with the B.S. degree on June 14, 1927, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, Davidson became a platoon leader with the 1st Engineers at Fort Dupont, Delaware and later Fort Dix, New Jersey. Each fall he was detached to West Point to serve on the coaching staff of "Biff" Jones, who had succeeded Blaik as head football coach. After the 1930 football season, "Gar" was assigned to full duty at the academy, where he was an instructor in the department of natural and experimental philosophy and an assistant to Major Ralph Sasse, successor to Jones.

In October 1932, when Major Sasse moved on to military duties elsewhere, Second Lieutenant Davidson was appointed head football coach, becoming the youngest occupant of that position in the history of the academy. He "did a fine job in his very first year," Lawrence Robinson noted in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (April 21, 1956). "Inheriting only three letter men from the strong 1932 club, Davidson led the team through an unbeaten season until the final game. . . . Notre Dame won a heart-breaking 13-12 verdict to give Davidson's cadets a 9-1 record. Thereafter the team's record was 7 won, 3 lost in 1934; 6-2 and a tie in 1935; 6-3 in 1936 and 7-2 in 1937." Davidson received his first advance in rank (to first lieutenant) in February 1933, and his second (to captain) in June 1937, a few months before the commencement of his final season as the academy's head football coach.

Transferred to Hawaii in the summer of 1938, Captain Davidson passed the next two years there, serving first at Schofield Barracks as a company commander with the 3rd Engineers and later as assistant G-4 for the Hawaiian division. He was air base engineer at Hamilton Field in California for six months beginning in July 1940. In January 1941 he was detailed to duty in Washington, D.C. with the construction division of the office of the Chief of Engineers and was assigned staff supervisor over the near billion dollar program of construction and expansion of the ports and supply depots throughout the U.S. in preparation for World War II. Davidson was promoted to major in February 1941 and to lieutenant colonel in March 1942. His promotion to full colonel came in October 1942, the month following his assignment as executive officer to the engineer of the Western Task Force. Two months later he became engineer under General George S. Patton, Jr., in the First Armored Corps in the North African theater of operations, and served in that capacity in North Africa and later when the corps became the Seventh Army on D-Day in Sicily.

U. S. Army

MAJ. GEN. GARRISON H. DAVIDSON

When Davidson was promoted to brigadier general on October 7, 1943 he became at the age of thirty-nine one of the youngest general officers in the ground forces. (This promotion followed the conclusion of the campaign in Sicily, and, as new insignia was not then available, General Patton pinned two of his own "stars" on Davidson's uniform.) Later, as chief engineer of the Seventh Army, Brigadier General Davidson personally selected the points on the French Mediterranean coast where the first assaults were made by the Seventh Army under Major General Alexander Patch in the summer of 1944. At Saverne in Alsace-Lorraine on December 10, 1944, after having participated in the Rhone Valley invasion, he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal.

Before the end of World War II General Davidson had earned seven battle stars and three bronze arrowheads in addition to other American decorations and such foreign honors as the French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre and the rank of Commander in the Order of the British Empire. In July 1945 he served as president of the first German War Crimes Commission, a six-member body which tried at Darmstadt eleven German civilians con-

DAVIDSON, GARRISON H.—*Continued*

cerned in the murder of six American airmen at Rüsselsheim in the previous August, and passed death sentences on seven.

On his return to the United States in March 1946, Brigadier General Davidson was assigned to Sixth Army headquarters as engineer. In September 1947 he was appointed chief of staff to General Mark W. Clark and later served General Albert C. Wedemeyer in the same capacity. Davidson was transferred in August 1950 to the Eighth Army in Korea. As assistant division commander of the 24th Division, the former West Point football coach led what the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 14, 1950) called a "sweeping end run" by an American and South Korean tank "task force" which blocked a Communist "end run" designed to encircle the Pohang airstrip just north of the port of Pusan and trapped 3,000 North Koreans. Another task force commanded by Davidson eliminated the last North Korean penetration of the Naktong bridgehead north of Anju on the Chongchon River against which the first Chinese intervention was stopped in November 1950.

General Davidson was assigned in February 1951 to Eighth Army headquarters and designated to supervise the construction of several defense lines, including that which halted the Chinese assault north of Seoul in April 1951. Late in May 1951 he was appointed acting chief of the U.S. military advisory group in Korea to succeed Brigadier General Francis W. Farrel. Davidson won six additional battle stars in the Korean War. Among his other decorations and honors are the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Commendation Ribbon with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Presidential Unit Citation, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation and the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

For three years beginning in July 1951 Davidson served in the office of the Secretary of Defense in Washington as a member of the weapons systems evaluation group. In the course of this assignment he received, on November 7, 1952, his promotion to major general. He was the senior Army member of the group when on March 1, 1954 the announcement was made that he had been selected as commandant of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in succession to Major General Henry I. Hobes. He began two years of duty as such in the following July.

Appointed on March 17, 1956 to succeed Lieutenant General Blackshear M. Bryan as superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, Major General Davidson took over his new duties on July 12, 1956. The academy, which opened on March 4, 1802 with only ten cadets, now has an authorized enrollment of 2,496. Each year 750 cadets are admitted to the academy either through appointment by U.S. Senators and Representatives or from the enlisted ranks of the regular and reserve armed forces. They must be U.S. citizens, between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, of good moral character and must never have been married. All must pass rigorous mental and physical examinations. The new cadet receives $111.15 per month.

During an interview for Edward R. Murrow's *Person to Person* television program on February 22, 1957, General Davidson noted that the cadet corps, about 75 per cent of whom reach graduation, is always filled to capacity. "Each of our cadets," he said, "pursues a full four-year college course of education which is given to him during nine months of the year. At the end of four years he receives a Bachelor of Science degree. During the two months of summertime when most college students are on vacation, our men are taking the bulk of their military instruction, and we feel that at the end of four years, our cadets receive an education—mental, physical, military and moral—unrivaled."

Garrison H. Davidson married Verone M. Gruenther of Omaha, Nebraska, a sister of General Alfred Gruenther, on June 21, 1934. They met at West Point when Davidson and Gruenther were fellow instructors. Their three sons, Garrison Holt, Jr., Thomas Marshall, and Alan Richard, were born before World War II; their three daughters, Linda Lee and the twins Gail Marie and Bonnie Elaine, were born since the Korean War. General Davidson who stands at five feet ten inches and weighs about 178 pounds, is nicknamed "Silver Fox" because of his hair, which turned prematurely white while he was still in his twenties. "His speech," noted the New York *Times* (March 18, 1956), "is . . . quiet and tactful, marked by occasional dry humor. He is not much of a dancer or card player and his singing voice still fits a description he gave when he was coaching: 'I couldn't carry a tune in a bucket.'"

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DAVIS, JAMES C(URRAN) May 17, 1895- U.S. Representative from Georgia; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Stone Mountain, Ga.

Currently serving his sixth consecutive term in the U.S. Congress, Democrat James C. Davis has represented the Fifth District of Georgia since January 1947. In the recent Eighty-fourth Congress, he was chairman of the House of Representatives subcommittee which after investigating the school system and juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia, reported in late December 1956 that "integration" of the races had been "too hastily ordered."

A champion of states rights and segregation, Davis was a political supporter of the late

Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, who appointed him in 1934 to a superior court circuit judgeship. At the Democratic National Convention of 1956 Davis was a "favorite son" candidate for the Presidential nomination and secured 33 votes on the first ballot.

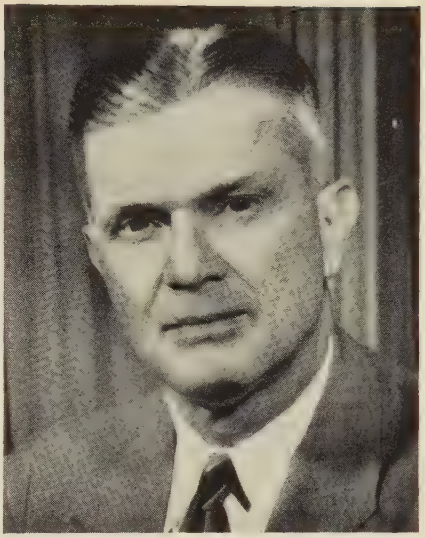
James Curran Davis was born to Thomas Benjamin and Lura Viola (Mooty) Davis on May 17, 1895 in Franklin, Heard county, Georgia. He attended the local public elementary schools and in 1909 went to Waleska, Georgia to take high school courses at Methodist-affiliated Reinhardt College. A year later he entered Emory College at Oxford, Georgia (now a unit of Emory University), where he was engaged in general studies until 1912 and was elected to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. Davis subsequently read law in the office of Bryan & Middlebrooks in Atlanta, Georgia and was admitted to the Georgia bar on July 8, 1919.

About six months earlier he had been discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps, in which he had fought during World War I, from December 1917 to January 1919. As a first lieutenant and captain in the Officers Reserve Corps, he was later to serve in the Judge Advocate General's department for about eleven years. (During and after World War II he was re-employment committeeman, Selective Service Board number three, De Kalb county, Georgia.)

In 1924, his fifth year of law practice in Atlanta, Davis was elected to the first of two terms in the Georgia legislature as a representative from De Kalb county, where his present home at Stone Mountain is located. "I was a member of the Klu Klux Klan in the 1920's when just about everybody in politics in Georgia was a member," Davis has admitted. "That was before the people who ruined the organization had taken it over" (quoted by Edmond Lebreton, Washington *Post and Times Herald*, October 1, 1956).

He joined the Georgia department of industrial relations in 1928 as attorney in charge of workmen's compensation cases, and in 1931 he began three years as attorney for De Kalb county. A supporter of the late Eugene Talmadge in his successful campaign for his first governorship of Georgia, Davis was appointed by Talmadge on January 21, 1934 to be a judge of superior courts. For the next thirteen years he "rode" the Stone Mountain judicial circuit covering Clayton, De Kalb, Newton and Rockdale counties.

In his 1946 campaign for election to the U.S. House of Representatives, Judge Davis was opposed by Mrs. Helen Douglas Mankin, who had the backing of Ellis Arnall, then Governor of Georgia. At the July state primary Davis, who was supported by Eugene Talmadge, trailed in the popular voting, as did Talmadge himself in his campaign against the Arnall-endorsed James V. Carmichael for the gubernatorial nomination. Both Davis and Talmadge were declared victors under the provisions of the Neil Act of 1917, which authorized the county-unit system of voting at primary contests in Georgia.



Wide World

JAMES C. DAVIS

Following the election on November 5, at which as a "write-in" candidate she trailed Davis by several thousand votes, Mrs. Mankin challenged the seating of Davis in the Eightieth Congress. In April 1948 the House of Representatives dismissed her claim to admission in his place. Georgia's Fifth District, which he represents, comprises De Kalb, Fulton, and Rockdale counties and includes the city of Atlanta.

Seated in the Republician-controlled Eightieth Congress in January 1947, Davis was assigned to the House Post Office and Civil Service and District of Columbia committees, the only two permanent committees of which he is at present a member or on which he has thus far served. In that Congress he supported the Truman Administration on Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947) and the $6 billion appropriation for foreign aid (March 1948), but in domestic matters his record was conservative. He favored limiting the Presidency to two terms (February 1947) and overriding President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley labor bill (June 1947); he voted for the Republican tax reduction bill (February 1948). Davis cast the first of his votes against the perennial anti-poll tax bill in July 1947.

During his second term in Congress, in June 1949, Davis offered a substitute for the Administration's national housing bill which, if it had not been defeated, "would have cut slum clearance to token proportions and eliminated entirely the low-rent public housing feature of the Administration program" (Clayton Knowles in the New York *Times*, June 28, 1949). In February 1950 he started what has been described as "small-scale filibustering" against the Fair Employment Practices Commission

DAVIS, JAMES C.—*Continued*

bill. In June of the same year he denounced as a "rank usurpation . . . of legislative functions" the recent opinions by the U.S. Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in railroad dining cars and at two state universities.

On roll calls in the Eighty-first Congress the Georgian favored exempting natural gas from Federal regulation (August 1949) and the Lodge-Gossett Constitutional amendment on methods of electing the President (July 1950), and opposed both the Korea-Formosa economic aid bill (February 1950) and President Truman's Department of Health plan (July 1950). Davis was chairman in 1950 of a special subcommittee investigating crime in the District of Columbia and authored the sweeping District law-enforcement reform bill which passed the House in June 1951. In the Eighty-second Congress he was chairman of the subcommittee on matters pertaining to the District fire department, and in October 1951 he sought to block an order ending segregation therein on the ground that it was "part of the pattern of pandering to Negroes for political purposes" (Washington *Post*, October 12, 1951).

One of the Georgia delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1952, Davis voted on the first three ballots for Senator Richard B. Russell as Presidential nominee. The following March he dismissed as "a political gesture" President Eisenhower's pledge to end segregation in restaurants in the nation's capital. Then in October 1954, when an anti-desegration strike occurred in certain District of Columbia schools, the Georgian was "quoted . . . as saying he had advised Washington students to stay home and their parents that they had a right to protest and picket schools, District Commissioners, the White House and the Supreme Court" (Bess Furman in the New York *Times*, October 8, 1954).

Among the measures that Davis opposed in the next Congress were statehood for Hawaii (March 1953), the public housing bill (April 1953), admission of 217,000 refugees from Communism (July 1953), and the St. Lawrence Seaway authorization (May 1954). He favored retention of a nonpartisan Tariff Commission (June 1953) and an appropriation of $4.4 billion for foreign aid (July 1953).

Early in the Eighty-fourth Congress (February 1955) Davis sponsored a new bill to end desegregation in the Washington fire department. A year later (February 1956) he attacked the proposal to grant home rule to Washington as offering "too fine an opportunity for subversive elements to come in and take over the city government." In this Congress, also, Davis served as chairman of a manpower utilization subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and as such called for at least a 10 per cent cut in Federal jobs.

On 1955 House roll calls he was recorded in favor of the restoration of rigid farm price supports (May), social security extension, and a minimum wage of one dollar (July), and against raising Congressional pay to $25,000 (February) and the Eisenhower highway plan (July). In key voting during the 1956 session Davis opposed the Colorado River development project (March) and liberalization of veteran's pensions and benefits (June), but favored the new highway construction bill (April).

At the Democratic National Convention in August 1956 Davis' name was placed in nomination for the Presidency by Governor Marvin Griffin of Georgia, who declared that "the unbridled license of the Supreme Court must be curbed" and that every state had the right to operate its schools without interference from the Federal Government. Davis received 33 votes (32 from Georgia and 1 from Alabama) on the first ballot.

Earlier, in June 1956, Davis had been named chairman of a special District of Columbia subcommittee assigned "to investigate the District of Columbia public schools and juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia." Of the six members, four were Southern Democrats. After a controversial series of hearings the subcommittee released on December 28, 1956 a report concluding that "the integration of District of Columbia schools" had been "too hastily ordered" and that "the integrated school system of the District of Columbia is not a model to be copied by other communities in the United States" (*U.S. News & World Report*, January 4, 1957).

The four Democrats further recommended that "racially separate public schools be re-established . . . in the District of Columbia." The two Republican members, Representatives DeWitt S. Hyde of Maryland and A. L. Miller of Nebraska, who did not sign the majority report, stated that this "obviously cannot be done without a Constitutional amendment."

In February 1957 a documented study entitled *Miracle of Social Adjustment*, by Dr. Carl F. Hansen, assistant superintendent of schools in Washington, was published which contradicted the House of Representatives subcommittee report and which concluded that "the integration program has been a miracle of social adjustment" (New York *Times*, February 11, 1957).

The "tall, taciturn" Representative is still "often addressed as 'judge' and . . . looks the part with his iron-gray hair and grave expression" (Lebreton in the New York *Times*). Davis is a Methodist, a Freemason, and a member of the American Legion. Married since December 26, 1932 to the former Mary Lou Martin of La Grange, Georgia, he has one daughter, Mary Martin Davis.

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DAYAN, MOSHE (dī-ŏn′) May 20, 1915-
Israeli Army officer

Address: b. c/o General Staff, Israel Defense Forces, Jerusalem, Israel; h. Tel Aviv, Israel

In a surprise thrust into Egypt starting on October 29, 1956, Major General Moshe Dayan commanded the Israel Defense Forces in its occupation of the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip within six days. On November 6 Israel complied with the United Nations' cease-fire request but delayed complete withdrawal from Egyptian territory until March 1957.

Dayan came to his present post as Chief of the General Staff on December 1, 1953, succeeding Major General Mordecai Makleff. A soldier since he was fourteen years old, Dayan played an active role in the 1948-49 war with the Arab states. As chief military delegate for Israel, he signed the armistice that ended the fighting with Jordan. During World War II Dayan fought with the British against the Vichy French in Syria and Lebanon. He also served in the Haganah and was second in command under Captain Orde C. Wingate, the British officer who organized Jewish commandos in the years 1936-38.

Moshe Dayan was born on May 20, 1915 on a *kibbutz* (communal farm settlement) at Dagania, Palestine, south of the Sea of Galilee. His Russian-born parents, Shmuel and Dvora (Zatulovsky) Dayan, later moved with their family to an even more primitive, swampy outpost in the Valley of Jezreel (or Esdraelon) and founded a new settlement, to which they gave the Biblical name, Nahalal. Shmuel Dayan became an author and is now a member of the Knesset (Parliament). His wife served as Histadrut (General Federation of Jewish Labor) representative to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Moshe Dayan learned to shoot and to plow the land while at elementary school in Nahalal. Later he attended the Senior Agricultural School of Nahalal. At the age of twelve, he stood sentry duty against marauding Bedouins, and at fourteen, began training in the Haganah, the Jewish militia before the creation of Israel. At eighteen, he was training other young settlers. In this period he was also a farmer.

The British government, which then ruled Palestine under a League of Nations mandate, sent Captain Wingate to organize Jewish commandos. According to Don Cook (*Saturday Evening Post,* February 18, 1956), Wingate made an arrangement with the illegal Haganah under which volunteers were selected for training as special night squads. Dayan became a member of one of the squads in 1936. In the following year he was made second in command. The principal activities of these groups were guerrilla warfare against Arab enemies and the defense of Jewish agricultural settlements.

Reportedly fearing that the Palestinian Jews would employ their commando training against the British, the British War Office recalled Wingate. Dayan then formed a commando unit within Haganah and taught his comrades all he had learned. The British arrested Dayan in 1939 and sentenced him to five years imprisonment for his activities in the outlawed Haganah.

Israel Office of
Information

MAJ. GEN. MOSHE DAYAN

He was released in 1941 when the British needed Palestinian scouts to help against the Vichy French in Syria. Dayan led fifty cloak-and-dagger men, who, disguised as Arabs, reconnoitered Syria for weeks. The scouts brought back the required information, then led the successful British advance into Syria. *Newsweek* (October 29, 1956) reported that during the battle for Lebanon's Litani River, Dayan raised a telescope to his left eye and a bullet caught the instrument and drove it back into his eye socket. He lost his eye and has since worn a black patch.

Dayan was in command of a Palmach sabotage unit when the threat to the Suez Canal from German troops became grave in 1941. Don Cook (*Saturday Evening Post*) wrote that the British Colonial Office was dismayed when the British army sent men to Palestine with explosives and sabotage textbooks to instruct the Haganah. While training, the Haganah was secretly acquiring training manuals from the British, German, Soviet, Polish, French, Swiss and U.S. armies, and then wrote its own manual. (Approximately 30,000 Palestinian troops served with the British during World War II.) After the war Dayan returned to farming on a *kibbutz* and served in the Haganah Reserve as a lieutenant colonel.

The Haganah in 1948 prepared for the termination of the British mandate, and Dayan was recalled to active duty. The overnight surge of the Haganah early in April 1948 "seemingly from nowhere" was considered a "military miracle" even to the British. On May 14 the British mandate ended and on the same day the state of Israel declared its independence

DAYAN, MOSHE—*Continued*

and was immediately recognized by the U.S. government. The day before, the Arab League had declared war on Palestine Jewry.

Early in the Israeli-Arab war, Dayan rounded up hundreds of Sternists, the terroristic nationalists. Heavy fighting was halted on June 11, 1948 by a one-month truce effected by the U.N. The Arabs refused an extension and within two weeks the Israelis had routed the Syrian, Lebanese and Iraqi armies and had taken fresh areas in Palestine.

Dayan visited the United States in the summer of 1948 by plane to accompany the body of Colonel David Marcus, former New York Commissioner of Correction, who had volunteered to fight for Israel. On his return, Dayan, a brigade commander, led a group of jeeps armed with machine guns and cleared the Negeb and captured Lydda and Er Ramle. He was also the commander in the siege of Jerusalem. Haganah ranks increased from 7,000 men to nearly 100,000 during the war. The combined armies of Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Egypt numbered 70,000 when the armistice was signed. Dayan, as chief military delegate for Israel, signed the April 1949 armistice with Jordan. (Dayan's brother Zohar was killed in action during the war.)

His next assignment was in command of the southern area of Israel. A year later he was made a brigadier general and transferred to the command of the northern area. In 1952 he attended Senior Officers' School in England and later become Vice-Chief of Staff. While in New York on a mission connected with U.N. deliberations on the Israel-Jordan border situation in November 1953, Dayan was recalled to accept the post of Chief of the General Staff with the rank of major general. He has since insisted that every officer be trained as a commando or paratrooper. He chose the airborne branch himself and in 1955 broke a leg in a jump. In July 1954 he spent several weeks in America as guest of the U.S. Army and visited military installations.

As *Newsweek* (October 29, 1956) reported, both sexes are conscripted into the Israel Defense Forces at the age of eighteen: two years for the girls, followed by sixteen years in the Reserve unless excused for family cares; three and one half years for boys and thirty-one years in the Reserve. Men from forty-nine to sixty remained as reservists for civil defense. Out of a population of 1,700,000, experts estimated, Dayan could call up 250,000 and be on a complete war footing in forty-eight hours. On the other hand, the Arab League has a combined population of 40,000,000 from which to call troops.

Since 1949 border clashes have been frequent between Israel and her Arab neighbors, and the Jewish nation has been in a state of fear since "no Israeli lives more than twenty miles from an Arab enemy . . . except in the . . . Negeb triangle" (*Newsweek*, October 29, 1956). The situation became critical in October 1955 when Egypt bought arms from Czechoslovakia. In April 1956 the U.N. General Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld visited the Middle East and obtained Israeli and Egyptian pledges to observe the 1949 armistice agreement. Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal on July 26, 1956 caused new consternation in Israel.

On October 29 Dayan carried out his plan for the Israeli attack on the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli Foreign Office declared that the operation was made in order to "eliminate Egyptian *fedayeen* [commando] bases." Homer Bigart (New York *Times*, November 3) wrote: "Dayan's tough army has killed, captured, or put to flight 30,000 Egyptian troops east of the Suez Canal . . . Gaza collapsed after a three-hour fight." The entire Sinai Peninsula was captured, constituting an area three times the size of Israel. The Israel Defense Forces, noted *Time* (November 19, 1956), was inferior to the Egyptians in numbers and equipment and relied on dashing, hard-driving tactics. British and French troops attacked Egypt forty-eight hours after the Israelis began their campaign.

Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion (see *C.B.*, January 1957) agreed on November 6 to comply with the U.N.'s cease-fire request. Meanwhile, the U.S.S.R. had warned that "volunteers" would be "allowed" to go into the Middle East unless British, French and Israeli troops withdrew from Egypt. British and French forces completed their withdrawal on December 22, and the Israeli army left by March 1957.

When Don Cook (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 15, 1956) asked the general if he knew in advance that Britain and France would intervene, he intimated that he had not, but said that the Israelis knew what was going on in the world. He later stated that the Sinai campaign showed that the "unity of the Arab people was a legend," since no Arab country came to the aid of Egypt, despite treaties of assistance. "I think we have given them a lesson," he said, "a solution of the Israeli problem cannot be found through fighting; we have taken it out of their heads that they can drive Israel into the sea" (New York *Times*, January 2, 1957).

Moshe Dayan is married to the former Ruth Shwarz. They have three children and live in a six-room house in Tel Aviv. Mrs. Dayan, while teaching farming techniques to immigrants, met refugees from Yemen and Persia who had been weavers and metal workers, and established Maskit (Israel Village Arts and Crafts, Ltd). The project sold $60,000 worth of goods the first year.

The general is a devoted student of Karl von Clausewitz and U.S. air-borne operations. The New York *Times* (November 3, 1956) described him as of "average size . . . with a square face and light hair rapidly receding. He drives himself furiously . . . overworks his subordinates, never smokes or drinks or shows the slightest fear of anything." He speaks fluent Arabic as well as Hebrew and English. His hobby is archaeology. When he retires from his army command, he hopes to return to farming.

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DEAN, H(ENRY) TRENDLEY Aug. 25, 1893- Organization official; dental surgeon; epidemiologist

Address: b. c/o American Dental Association, 222 E. Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill.; h. 2006 Cleveland St., Evanston, Ill.

Fluoridation—the introduction of fluorides into public water supplies to aid in reducing dental decay in children—has been an issue of much civic concern and debate in the United States for the past twelve years. Dr. H. Trendley Dean, a pioneer in the study of fluoridation, is secretary of the council on dental research of the American Dental Association, which since 1950 has recommended fluoridation. Before being named to his present office in 1953, Dr. Dean had been associated for over thirty years with another proponent of fluoridation, the U.S. Public Health Service—for part of that time (1948-53) as director of the National Institute of Dental Research.

The author of more than sixty articles in professional journals dealing largely with epidemiological studies, Dr. Dean has also, since 1953, been a professional lecturer in epidemiology at the University of Chicago. In recent years he has made speeches on fluoridation in the United States and Hawaii. By 1957 more than 30,000,000 Americans in some 1500 communities were drinking fluoridated water. Because of the influence of anti-fluoridationists, many of whom question the safety of the measure, certain large cities, including New York, have delayed a decision to adopt fluoridation.

Henry Trendley Dean was born in Winstanley Park (now part of East St. Louis), in St. Clair county, Illinois on August 25, 1893, the son of William Ware and Rosalie Harriet (Trendley) Dean. Young Dean attended St. Louis Academy from 1908 to 1912 and then enrolled at St. Louis University to study dental surgery. Graduated in 1916 with the D.D.S. degree, he subsequently obtained his license to practice in Missouri and Illinois. In later years he attended Boston University, in 1924-25, and the Officers School of the U.S. Public Health Service, in 1931.

In the year he received his dental surgeon's degree, Dr. Dean opened an office in Wood River, Illinois and carried on his private practice for a year. With the involvement of the United States in World War I in 1917, he entered the Army. After a year's service as a first lieutenant at Fort Riley (Kansas), Camp Logan (Texas), and Fort Sill (Oklahoma), he became a captain in the Dental Reserve Corps attached to the 20th U.S. Cavalry (78th Field Artillery) and then to the 3rd Field Artillery of the AEF in France. On his return to civilian life in 1919, Dean resumed his dental practice in Wood River, continuing at it through 1920.

Named acting assistant dental surgeon with the U.S. Public Health Service in 1921, Dr. Dean during the next ten years served in U.S. Marine hospitals in St. Louis, Boston, New York, and San Francisco. He was made a passed assistant dental surgeon in 1925, a dental surgeon in 1930. The following year he was placed in charge of dental research at the National Institutes of Health, serving in the division of infectious diseases, the division of physiology, and later in the Institute of Experimental Biology and Medicine. He was advanced to director of the dental research section of this institute in 1945, and under his guidance most of the basic research on the effect of fluoride in water on dental caries was undertaken.

Fabian Bachrach

DR. H. TRENDLEY DEAN

During part of 1945 and 1946 Dr. Dean was detailed to the Army for temporary duty with the public health branch of the Office of Military Government in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. He held the rank of colonel. His work at this period was in connection with epidemiological studies of Vincent's infection. In 1946 he returned to the dental research section of the Institute of Experimental Biology and Medicine.

When the National Institute of Dental Research was established in June 1948, by an act of Congress, Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele announced the appointment of Dr. H. Trendley Dean as its director. Equal in status with the National Cancer Institute and National Heart Institute, the National Institute of Dental Research is engaged in "a broad attack on dental diseases and related diseases of the mouth, which are the most common ailments of mankind"—these affect 95 per cent of the people. The program of the institute includes research and traineeships at its laboratories in Bethesda, Maryland and financial grants to outside institutes for research and training of professional personnel.

The work begun in the dental research section of the Institute of Experimental Biology and Medicine was taken over by the new National Institute of Dental Research. Dr. Dean directed extensive research in the field of periodontal diseases, which attack the gums and tissues surrounding the teeth and cause the greatest loss of teeth in people over thirty-five

DEAN, H. TRENDLEY—*Continued*

years of age. The institute also continued the investigations and experiments that eventually led to its endorsement of fluoridation of public water supplies.

During the 1930's, while making a study of brown-staining of teeth in certain Texas communities where there was a concentration of fluorides in the local water, Dr. Dean and his associates had discovered that the fluoride tended to preserve tooth enamel. They then made a long-term study of many cities which showed that "where the fluoride level is about one part per million, there are about 60 per cent fewer decayed teeth than in nonfluoride areas"; and that "disfiguring mottling does not occur where the water supply contains less than 1.5 parts per million fluoride" (New York *Times Magazine,* March 3, 1957).

The first city to add fluorides to its water supply was Grand Rapids, Michigan, which began its fluoridation test in 1945. Within a few months several other communities, including Newburgh, New York and Brantford, Ontario, began similar investigations. Later larger cities like Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, and San Francisco adopted fluoridation, and by 1955 the program had extended to cities in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Japan, and other countries.

Dr. Dean retired from the U.S. Public Health Service in April 1953 and the following June became secretary of the council on dental research of the American Dental Association. As such he has been called upon to give a number of talks on fluoridation and other subjects of dental research. In a speech at Maui in the Hawaiian Islands in 1956 he said, "The time is past when fluoridation could be considered a 'progressive' step. It is an integral and routine part of any complete public health program. Cities which have thus far failed to adopt the measure are simply failing in their responsibility to the public." He also sought to refute the opponents of fluoridation who fear potential danger to health.

From 1943 to 1948 Dr. Dean was a lecturer at the U.S. Naval Dental School and in 1948-49, at the U.S. Army Dental School. He has lectured on epidemiology at the University of Chicago since 1953. Besides contributing frequent articles to periodicals, he wrote the chapter on chronic endemic dental fluorosis (mottled enamel) in S. M. Gordon's *Dental Science and Dental Art* (Lea, 1938) and is also the author of chapters in *Dental Caries and Fluorine* (American Association for the Advancement of Science), N. W. Carr's *Dentistry, An Agency of Health Service* (Commonwealth Fund, 1946), *Advances in Pediatrics* (Interscience, 1947-48), and W. J. Pelton and J. M. Wisan's *Dentistry in Public Health* (Saunders, 1949).

The Association of Military Surgeons selected Dr. Dean to receive the Gorgas Award for 1949. Among his other awards are the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association (1952); Award of Merit of the Georgetown University School of Dentistry (1953); and the Alumni Award of Merit of St. Louis University (1955). He was given the Army Commendation Ribbon and the Victory Medal with one clasp in World War I; and he was decorated with the American Defense Ribbon, American Theater Ribbon, Victory Ribbon, and Army of Occupation Ribbon in World War II.

Professional organizations in which Dean has held important offices include American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president since 1954); American College of Dentists (former associate editor of its journal); International Association of Dental Research (trustee since 1948); American Dental Association; National Research Council; American Water Works Association; and Fédération Dentaire Internationale.

During 1952 he attended dental congresses in Buenos Aires and London, was Holme Lecturer at the University of London Hospital Medical College, and became an honorary member of the Finnish Dental Society (Helsinki) and of the section on odontology of the Royal Society of Medicine (London). He also belongs to Delta Sigma Delta, Omicron Kappa Upsilon, Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution, American Legion, and the Army and Navy Country Club (Arlington, Virginia).

On September 14, 1921, H. Trendley Dean was married to Ruth Martha McEvoy; their three daughters are Ruth Celestine, Dorothea Virginia (Mrs D. R. McKiernan), and Mary Harriet. Dr. Dean's religious affiliation is Roman Catholic; his political party is the Republican.

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DE LA GUARDIA, ERNESTO, JR. *See* Guardia, Ernesto de la, Jr.

DELLO JOIO, NORMAN (joi'ō) Jan. 24, 1913- Composer

Address: b. 171 W. 57th St., New York

Bestowal of the 1956-57 Pulitzer Prize for music upon Norman Dello Joio focussed attention on an American composer who has long been heralded by the critics. He received the prize for his *Meditations on Ecclesiastes.* He has composed a variety of works for ballet, opera, symphony, and choral groups. His opera, *The Ruby,* was given its première in 1955 at the School of Music of Indiana University and was repeated in May 1957 by the Manhattan School of Music in New York.

Norman Dello Joio is the descendant of three generations of Italian organists. When his father, Casimir Dello Joio emigrated to the United States in the early 1900's he became organist at Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church in New York City. He married Antoinette Garramone, an American, and their only son, Norman, was born on January 24, 1913.

Training in music was an integral part of Norman's childhood. Piano playing came very easily to him. With the help of his godfather, Pietro Yon, organist at New York's Saint Patrick's Cathedral, the boy mastered the organ early, and at the age of fourteen he became organist and choir director at the Star of the Sea Church on City Island. Baseball and jazz also interested him. A player in jazz bands by the time he was sixteen, Dello Joio had one of his own when he was twenty.

Dello Joio's academic schooling was at All Hallows Institute (1926-30) and the College of the City of New York (1932-34). Entering the Institute of Musical Art in 1936, he worked on piano and organ there under Gaston Déthier. His composition, *Piano Trio,* brought him an Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge award. He attended the Juilliard Graduate School of Music, on a fellowship from 1939 to 1941, studying composition under the direction of Bernard Wagenaar. He obtained another fellowship for study (1940-41) at the Berkshire Music Center in Tanglewood, Massachusetts, where Paul Hindemith was resident composer. He continued under Hindemith's tutelage at the Yale School of Music in New Haven.

From 1941 until 1943 Dello Joio was musical director of the ballet company, the Dance Players. With the aid of two Guggenheim fellowships in 1944 and 1945, he could devote more time to pure composition. Upon the resignation of William Schuman from the faculty of Sarah Lawrence College he succeeded him as teacher of composition there in 1945.

His composition for orchestra, *Magnificat,* received the Town Hall composition award in 1943. Oscar Thompson of the New York *Sun* commended his *Trio for Flute, Cello and Piano.* Commissioned by Robert Shaw of the Collegiate Chorale to write a *Symphony for Voices and Orchestra* set to Stephen Vincent Benét's poem, *Western Star,* Dello Joio had it ready for presentation in the spring of 1945, by Fred Waring's orchestra. Noel Straus in the New York *Times* (April 29, 1945) described it as "a work of rugged strength, imaginatively scored and carefully detailed."

In 1945 he was given a $1,000 award by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Early in 1947 he joined Samuel Barber and Aaron Copland in presenting a series of concerts in Poland.

Tre Ricercari, a major work by Dello Joio, received its première in December 1946 with the composer himself as solo pianist, in conjunction with conductor George Szell and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. To Virgil Thomson of the New York *Herald Tribune,* it was "wholly successful music." Noting that the music revealed "one of the liveliest talents in today's symphonic arena," Louis Biancolli of the New York *World-Telegram* was impressed by his "gift for massing sonorities and maneuvering themes."

During 1947 two of Dello Joio's piano compositions, *Piano Sonata No. 2 and Sonata No. 3,* were introduced by pianist Jorge Bolet at recitals in New York and Vera Appleton and Michael Field played his *Duo Concertante* at their Town Hall recital. In March 1948 Dello Joio's *Concert Music for Orchestra* was performed by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, under Leopold Stokowski.

NORMAN DELLO JOIO

When Dello Joio's *Variations, Chaconne, and Finale,* based on the Kyrie from the "Mass of the Angels" in Gregorian plainsong, was given its first presentation by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under Bruno Walter in December 1948, it was greeted by reviewers as the composer's most successful work to that time. "For all its complexity of structure," Robert Sabin of *Musical America* wrote, "it is essentially a lyric work, of classical proportions and lucidity." Louis Biancolli of the New York *World-Telegram* was impressed by the daring shifts "from churchly austerity to saucy syncopation." In June 1949 it received the orchestral award of the Music Critics Circle of New York. Artie Shaw was soloist in a two-movement *Clarinet Concerto* by Dello Joio, in a February 1950 concert of the Little Orchestra Society.

With the aid of a $2,000 grant from the Whitney Foundation, Dello Joio, in collaboration with librettist Joseph Machlis (music professor at Queens College), was able to prepare his opera, *The Triumph of Joan,* for May 1950 presentation by his students at Sarah Lawrence College. Most of the critics thought the score singularly appropriate to the period and spirit of the theme, but found the libretto undramatic. Robert Sabin of *Musical America* wrote: "The choral writing, revealing Dello Joio's knowledge of Gregorian chant, is solid, dramatic, and contrapuntally interesting, yet simple in texture."

The years from 1950 to 1955 saw the introduction of several new works by Dello Joio—*New York Profiles,* a suite for chamber orchestra performed by the Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra in August 1950; *A Psalm of David,* by the Crane Chorus in May 1951;

DELLO JOIO, NORMAN—*Continued*

A Song of Affirmation, with Jennie Tourel as soloist, in June 1953; *A Lamentation of Saul,* by baritone and six instruments in August 1954; and *Adieu, Mignonne,* for a women's choral group in February 1955.

His opera, *The Ruby,* was premièred by the School of Music of Indiana University in May 1955. *"The Ruby,"* reported *Time,* "had an effective libretto" taken from the Lord Dunsany thriller *A Night at an Inn. Opera News* noted: "While the music was modern and in many ways avant-garde, its roots lay deep in the past. There were a number of atonal dissonances; . . . the discords were . . . skillfully resolved." Presented two years later at the Hunter College Playhouse in New York, *The Ruby,* according to Howard Taubman (New York *Times,* May 15, 1957) was "unashamed theater," and "richly textured."

Another opera of Dello Joio's, *The Trial at Rouen,* with his own libretto, "turned out to be one of the most impressive achievements that the NBC-TV Opera Theater has offered," *Musical America* reported after its première on April 8, 1956. "Dello Joio's lyric gift envelops the work," was the opinion of *Musical Quarterly.* Dello Joio composed incidental music for the 1956 CBS-TV series, "Air Power." His ballet compositions include *The Duke of Sacramento* and *Prairie,* for the Dance Players, the score for Michael Kidd's *On Stage* (1945), for Martha Graham's *Diversion of Angels* (originally called *Wilderness Stair,* 1948), her dance version of *The Triumph of Joan* (1952), and for José Limon's *Variations on a Theme* (1956).

Meditations on Ecclesiastes, a suite by Dello Joio first performed at the New York School of Music in April 1956, was responsible for his receiving the 1956-57 Pulitzer Prize for music. It is regarded as a sonorous, reverently expressed work of almost classical harmony. Since the fall of 1956 he has been a teacher of composition at the Mannes College of Music.

Norman Dello Joio married Grayce Baumgold, a ballet dancer, on June 5, 1942. Their children are Victoria and Justin. Dello Joio is an officer of the Musicians Club (president); American Music Center (treasurer); Composers Forum (executive secretary); and the Silvermine Guild of Artists; a member of the Century Club, ASCAP, and the college fraternity, Mu Sigma. Tennis is his preferred sport. He is brown-eyed and brown-haired, five feet ten and a half inches tall, and weighs 165 pounds.

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DERTHICK, L(AWRENCE) G(RIDLEY) Dec. 23, 1905- U.S. Government official; educator

Address: b. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

A supporter of the United States Supreme Court decision declaring the unconstitutionality of public school segregation, Lawrence G. Derthick, U.S. Commissioner of Education, asserted that the Court "wisely recognized the difficulties in desegregation and provided time and a judicial method for resolving them (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* December 21, 1956). Derthick was sworn into his present post on December 20, 1956, as successor to Samuel Miller Brownell, after thirty years of experience in the field of education, as a teacher, professor of education, administrator, and executive of professional associations. He was superintendent of schools of Chattanooga, Tennessee from 1942 through 1956.

Lawrence Gridley Derthick comes from a family of educators. The son of Henry J. and Pearl S. (Derthick) Derthick, he was born on December 23, 1905 in a school dormitory at Hazel Green, Kentucky, where his parents conducted a mission school of the Christian Church. His father became president of Milligan College in Tennessee in 1917. His mother was dean of women at Milligan. Lawrence attended the college, receiving his B.A. in 1927. He worked his way through school by driving a produce truck.

Immediately following his graduation, Lawrence Derthick became a teacher and principal of the consolidated elementary and high schools in Greene county, Tennessee. He received his M.A. degree from the University of Tennessee in Knoxville in 1930, and in the same year he became principal of the Clarksville, Tennessee, High School. He attended George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee during the summer of 1934 and Columbia University during 1939 to continue his graduate studies. By 1935 he had become state high school visitor for East Tennessee and professor of education at East Tennessee State College in Johnson City. He accepted the position of assistant superintendent in charge of instruction for the Nashville, Tennessee public schools in 1939, and in 1942 he was called to Chattanooga to serve as superintendent of public schools.

Derthick took a fifteen-month leave of absence in 1948 and 1949 to serve as chief, education branch, Office of Military Government for the Bavaria area in Germany. He later said the most important lesson he learned in Germany was that in the midst of postwar moral and physical upheaval, those who were unshaken in their religious convictions were "the most serene workers for the rehabilitation job" (New York *Times*, November 29, 1956).

Fellow educators elected him president of the American Association of School Administrators in 1953. As president of the A.A.S.A. and later chairman of its committee for the advancement of school administrators, he pressed for a concept of a school superintendent as a combination of educational statesman and cooperative community planner.

Writing in the *Journal of the National Education Association* (February 1953) on "Venturing in Education," Derthick remarked that the "school administrator's task is to strive for perspective in the midst of many curriculum issues" and acknowledged that "the first member of the team is the classroom teacher." He also noted: "We superintendents have been too thrifty in employing central office personnel. The superintendency is now a constellation of jobs which no one person can carry effectively alone. That old budgetary standard of 5 per cent for 'administration' is a lame duck."

The Cooperative Project in Educational Administration, a program to improve pre-service and in-service training programs for school administrators, is an undertaking which drew Derthick's support. In an article for *School Executive* (February 1952), he predicted: "Less and less will school administrators just happen; they will be discovered and selected and will undergo long periods of systematic pre-service training with internships."

During his fourteen years as superintendent of schools in Chattanooga, Derthick doubled the number of teachers with bachelor's degrees, raised the average annual salary for teachers from $1,016 to $4,006, and increased the value of the city's school plant from $3,800,000 to $17,600,000 (*Time*, December 10, 1956). The Chattanooga school board voted to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which held that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. After violent opposition, the Chattanooga school board postponed its plans for desegregation. Derthick has said that "it might be five years before the problem is solved" in Chattanooga (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, December 21, 1956).

On November 28, 1956 Derthick was nominated for the post of U.S. Commissioner of Education by President Eisenhower. He was sworn in on December 20 and confirmed by the Senate on January 30, 1957. Derthick succeeds Samuel Miller Brownell (see *C.B.*, February 1954) in the $14,800-a-year position. The Office of Education is a division of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

After taking the oath of office, Derthick told reporters that "control of education rests with the states and communities and should remain there." The Federal contribution to education, he continued, "should be leadership without domination and assistance without interference." In regard to the South's reaction to the U.S. Supreme Court decision, Derthick stated: "I am sensitive to these difficulties [of desegregation]—difficulties which command patience, good will, mutual respect and good faith from all parties. . . . I, therefore, deplore extremes" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, December 21, 1956).

Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare

L. G. DERTHICK

Derthick also called for enactment of Federal aid for school construction. He stated that school grants would be most effective "if allotments among the states take into account both school age population and relative financial need as proposed by the President." (Eisenhower had recommended $1.2 billion over a five-year period in January 1956. A bill providing for such a program was defeated in Congress later in the year.) The Commissioner also said higher education must have more attention because of the unprecedented enrollment expected, and he said he would use the research, survey, and demonstration program of the Office of Education to "guide us toward an even better system of education."

When Derthick took office, public interest in education was aroused by teacher shortages, rising enrollments, and the need for school construction. Bureau of the Census statistics showed that the nation-wide school enrollment from kindergarten through college reached 39,353,000 in the fall of 1956, an increase of 1,927,000 over the previous October. The Association of American Colleges announced on December 9, 1956 results of a survey which indicated that by 1970 colleges would have room for 4,500,000 students while enrollment was expected to be 6,000,000. On December 20 Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

DERTHICK, L. G.—*Continued*

Marion B. Folsom reported that a record 62,600 new classrooms were built in 1956, but he said the shortage "is still grave."

Commissioner Derthick announced in early 1957 allocation of $6,756,325 to provide increased classroom facilities in new Federal projects and military installations, chiefly in the Southwest. In January 1957 the Eisenhower Administration urged Congressional enactment of a four-year program of over $2 billion in Federal aid to school construction.

In addition to serving as president of the A.A.S.A., Derthick was chairman of its yearbook commission in 1953. He was an officer of several educational associations in the South, and is a member of the National Education Association, the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Commission on Educational Organizations, National Advisory Commission on Technical Competency, a life member of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and a member of the board of the Joint Council on Economic Education.

He is on the committee on school service of the Boy Scouts of America and the advisory committee on school relations of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Derthick is a member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, and Phi Beta Phi fraternity. He holds honorary LL.D. degrees from Milligan College (1953) and the University of Chattanooga (1954). With L. E. Sullivan and J. P. Henderson he wrote *Be Safe & Live* (Johnson, 1940).

The former Helda Lee Hannah and Lawrence G. Derthick were married on September 16, 1927. Two of their three children are teachers. Lawrence G. Jr., teaches in the Knoxville, Tennessee, elementary schools; a daughter, Louann (Mrs. Reuben W. Holland, Jr.), teaches first grade in Memphis, Tennessee; and Alan Wendell is associated with an architectural firm in Chattanooga. The Commissioner's brothers also are educators: Roger H. Derthick is principal of Henry Grady High School, Atlanta, Georgia, and Francis L. Derthick taught for many years and now conducts vocational rehabilitation services for the Veterans Administration in Nashville, Tennessee.

Derthick is six feet tall, weighs 185 pounds, and his dark, thinning hair is graying at the temples. The inflection of his rather soft voice is reminiscent of the East Tennessee highlands in which he grew up. His ready smile and cordial manner of greeting have made him well liked among his colleagues. He is a member of the Christian Church.

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DIEFENBAKER, JOHN G(EORGE) (dẽ′-fĕn-bāk″ ẽr) Sept. 18, 1895- Prime Minister of Canada

Address: b. East Block, Parliament Bldgs., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; h. 24 Sussex St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

The first Progressive Conservative government in twenty-two years, headed by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, was sworn in on June 21, 1957. In the general election of June 10 his party won 111 seats in the House of Commons, twenty-four short of a majority, to 105 for the Liberal party. Diefenbaker, who also holds the portfolio of External Affairs, succeeded Louis S. St. Laurent of the Liberal party. In December 1956 Diefenbaker, a Member of Parliament from Saskatchewan, became Opposition leader in the House in succession to George A. Drew.

Within three years after he began to practice law in the village of Wakaw, Diefenbaker was handling more high court cases than any other lawyer in Saskatchewan. He moved to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan in 1922, and in 1940 he was elected to the House of Commons from the Lake Center constituency and has remained in Parliament. As chairman of the Progressive Conservative foreign affairs committee and chief Opposition spokesman on external relations, Diefenbaker has gained a wide reputation as an orator. He has been called a "radical Tory."

A fourth generation Canadian, John George Diefenbaker was born in Grey county, Ontario on September 18, 1895, the son of William Thomas and Mary Florence (Bannerman) Diefenbaker. John's paternal great-grandfather came to York (now Toronto) in 1818 from Germany. His grandfather was a wagonmaker and his father a civil servant and a schoolteacher. His maternal great-grandfather came from Scotland in 1812 with the Selkirk Settlers of the Red River. The Diefenbaker family moved to Saskatchewan in 1903 and John's father took up a homestead but continued teaching.

When John was fifteen, the family moved to Saskatoon. He sold newspapers and with his brother worked on land-breaking projects, or hauled wheat into town. The Vancouver *Sun* (December 14, 1956) said that Diefenbaker recalled that from the time they moved to Saskatoon, he attended every high court session possible and took a prominent part in a "mock parliament" in school. He attended the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon and received his B.A. degree in 1915 and his M.A. degree in political science the following year. During World War I he served overseas as a lieutenant.

Invalided in 1917, Diefenbaker returned to the university to study law. In 1919 he received his LL.B. degree, was called to the bar in Saskatchewan, and opened an office in Wakaw. On his twenty-fourth birthday, he defended a man charged with shooting a neighbor. The result of the trial was an acquittal. Within a year Diefenbaker handled sixty-three jury trials, mostly fraud cases that followed the collapse of a farm cooperative. He moved to Prince Albert and was soon nicknamed "counsel for the defense" because of his ability to win cases.

Entering politics as a Conservative, Diefenbaker was defeated in his campaigns for a seat in the House of Commons in 1925 and 1926. He served as the leader for the Conservative party in Saskatchewan from 1936 to 1940. He was created King's Counsel in 1929. For three years beginning in 1942 he was vice-president of the Canadian Bar Association and has since served in the council of the association.

It was by accident that he was nominated for the House of Commons in 1940. He went to Lake Center (halfway between Regina and Saskatoon) to make a speech for the party and was nominated for the constituency. He withdrew his nomination in favor of a local candidate, and as he was about to drive away, he was urged to return to the convention hall. The local candidate had withdrawn and Diefenbaker was elected unanimously (*Maclean's Magazine,* December 1, 1953).

The Ottawa *Citizen* (December 7, 1956) related that an unerring sense of timing, a well-developed gift of pantomime and his ability to seize upon dramatic situations had helped to make Diefenbaker one of Canada's outstanding criminal lawyers. The same qualities attracted attention in Parliament. He was chosen in 1943 as chairman of the first British Commonwealth Conference which was attended by members of the U.S. Congress. In 1946 he was a member of the Canadian delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Bermuda and Washington, D.C.

One of his early triumphs in the House of Commons was to force the government to revise its Emergency Powers Act. For some time Diefenbaker stood alone in the House against orders in council, government orders and legislation which denied individuals the right to appeal to the courts. The same principles later became the essence of Conservative Opposition (Vancouver *Sun,* December 14, 1956).

In the general elections of 1945 and 1949 Diefenbaker was re-elected from Lake Center. He was a candidate for leadership of the Progressive Conservative party at the national convention in October 1948, but was defeated by George A. Drew. In November 1950 Diefenbaker was a member of the Canadian delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Zealand and Australia. In 1952 he was a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations and in 1955 a member of the Canadian Parliamentary delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The constituency of Lake Center was split up in 1953, and on August 10 Diefenbaker was elected to the House of Commons from Prince Albert. In an article titled "Will Diefenbaker Lead the Tories?" Blair Fraser (*Maclean's Magazine,* December 1, 1953) predicted that the "prairie lawyer" would win the leadership if Drew stepped down. Prince Albert had not gone Conservative since 1911, and it was estimated that in the 1953 general election 8000 Liberals had voted for Diefenbaker.

Arthur Roy Photo

JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

At the invitation of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Israeli government, Diefenbaker and his wife made a five-week visit in 1954 to Israel, where he delivered a series of lectures at the university. The Israeli government arranged for their guests to spend Good Friday and Easter in Bethlehem. In 1955 after Drew resigned as Opposition leader in September 1956, Diefenbaker's victory never seemed in doubt. Donald M. Fleming of Toronto and E. Davie Fulton of British Columbia were the other contenders. *Time* (December 3, 1956) reported that Diefenbaker's perennial campaign for a Canadian Bill of Rights might make him unacceptable to the French Canadians in Quebec. Surprisingly, he piled up considerable strength in that province.

Immediately after Diefenbaker took the leadership on the first ballot, the other two contenders moved and seconded the motion to make his election unanimous. In a brief speech Diefenbaker said that he wanted the party to speak for the underprivileged, that the emphasis would be on what the party stood for, rather than what it was against. He promised to carry the party's message across the country, to rebuild the party organization, and pointed out that one of the main issues in the election campaign would be restoration of the two-party system (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* December 15, 1956).

Early in February 1957 Diefenbaker said that to make Canada economically stronger and more independent the nation's entire tax structure should be reshaped to encourage primary and secondary industries (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* February 5, 1957). In February 1957 he demanded that the federal government use its large revenue surpluses as loans with low interest rates to relieve the financial problems of the provincial and municipal governments. The three largest provinces, Ontario, Quebec, and

DIEFENBAKER, JOHN G.—*Continued*

British Columbia, all controlled by parties opposed to the federal government, support such a policy.

John G. Diefenbaker was married on June 29, 1929 to Edna May Brower. She died in February 1951. There were no children. In 1953 Diefenbaker married Olive Evangeline Freeman Palmer, daughter of Rev. Dr. C. B. Freeman. As a young man Diefenbaker attended Rev. Freeman's Baptist church, and while living in Saskatoon, Miss Freeman as a teen-ager met Diefenbaker after he returned from World War I. Their ways diverged; Olive became a teacher and in 1933 married Harry F. Palmer, a Toronto barrister. Their only daughter Carolyn (now Mrs. Donald Weir), was two years old when Palmer died, and Mrs. Palmer went back to teaching. She was acting director of guidance for Ontario when she married Diefenbaker. Stornaway House, their official residence, was purchased by Liberal and Conservative party members for the Opposition leader of whatever party he heads.

Diefenbaker is a Shriner, a member of Kiwanis in Prince Albert and the Prince Albert Club. He received an honorary LL.D. degree from McMaster University. His hobbies are hunting and fishing. He is a nonsmoker, seldom drinks and refuses to make political speeches on Sunday. He is over six feet tall, and, according to the Ottawa *Citizen* (December 7, 1956), has "curly black hair liberally shot with gray," pale blue eyes and is personally charming. He has a tremendous reserve of physical and mental energy, and his words "come tumbling out as if vainly trying to keep pace with a mind that works at lightning speed." It has been said that when Diefenbaker points a finger and thumps his fist, the House knows "the storm from the West is rolling in again."

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DIGGS, CHARLES C(OLE), JR. Dec. 2, 1922- U.S. Representative from Michigan; undertaker

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; House of Diggs, 693 Mack St., Detroit 2, Mich.; h. 505 E. Boston Blvd., Detroit 2, Mich.

Beginning his second term in Congress in January 1957, Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of the Thirteenth Michigan District has the distinction of being his state's first and only Negro Representative in the Federal legislature. A veteran of World War II and a mortician by vocation, he had served nearly four years in the Michigan state Senate when in November 1954 he was first elected, as a Democrat, to Congress, where he became prominent in the fight against racial discrimination. Speaking at a state-wide meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Jackson, Mississippi on May 19, 1957, Representative Diggs concluded: "Integration is as inevitable as the rising sun—even in Mississippi" (New York *Times*, May 20, 1957).

Congressman Diggs was a member of the platform and resolutions committee of the 1956 Democratic National Convention, and in March 1957 had the honor of membership in the U.S. delegation, headed by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, to the inaugural ceremonies of the new Negro nation of Ghana.

Charles Cole Diggs, Jr., was born in Detroit, Michigan on December 2, 1922, the only child of Charles C. and Mamie Ethel (Jones) Diggs, the former a mortician who served in the late 1940's as a Michigan state senator. Educated in the Detroit public school system, Charles was considered a "star" member of the debating team at Miller High School, from which he was graduated in 1940. He was also known as a "champion orator" at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he passed his freshman and sophomore college years in 1940-42.

Transferring to Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee in 1942, Diggs also was a prominent member of the debating team. In February 1943 he was drafted as a private into the U.S. Army Air Forces; by the time he was discharged on June 1, 1945 he was holding a second lieutenant's commission.

Professionally as well as politically the younger Charles Diggs was to follow his father; on his return to civilian life at Detroit he enrolled at Wayne University to study mortuary science. Having completed the course there in June 1946, he subsequently received his mortician's license and became a partner with his father in the House of Diggs, Inc., which is "recognized as Michigan's largest funeral home" (*Congressional Directory*). He is now president of House of Diggs, Inc., and vice-president of Diggs Enterprises, Inc., a subsidiary controlling a funeral insurance firm and an ambulance service.

His entrance into politics came about as the result of the refusal of the Michigan state Senate to re-seat his father and one other Democratic senator, Anthony J. Wilkowski, who had been re-elected in November, 1950 (see *Britannica Book of the Year*, 1952). Special elections were called in the two areas concerned early in 1951, at which time the younger Charles Diggs sought and won his father's seat in the upper chamber at Lansing. "Republicans," stated the Detroit *News* (November 3, 1954), "expected him to be as talkative and aggressive as was his father. . . . Instead, he was quiet, self-effacing and a hard worker [whom] foes learned to admire and respect." Young Senator Diggs took courses at the University of Detroit School of Law in 1951-52. He was re-elected in November 1952 to a second two-year term in the state Senate.

"In Detroit the number of Negroes soared from 4 per cent of the population in 1920 to 16 per cent in 1950," Samuel Lubell observed in *Commentary* (April 1956). "Detroit in 1954 elected its first Negro Congressman." That Congressman was Charles C. Diggs, Jr., who as a state senator had supported the pro-labor, CIO-endorsed administration of Governor G.

Mennen Williams, and who at the state Democratic primary on August 4, 1954 had challenged the nomination of Democrat George D. O'Brien for an eighth term as U.S. Representative for the Thirteenth Michigan District, comprising wards one to four, six and eight of the city of Detroit, and Highland Park City. Diggs defeated O'Brien at the primary and went on to victory over his Republican opponent, Landon Knight, by a 2 to 1 margin in November. "Battleground for the bitter campaign," stated the Detroit *News* (November 3, 1954) "was . . . a mixed collection of neighborhoods, tenements and fashionable residences. On the surface, the issues were unemployment, housing and schools. But the main issue, conceded by both candidates, was the question of civil rights and race."

Diggs, who was the youngest of the three members of his race seated in the U.S. House of Representatives at the convening of the Eighty-fourth Congress in January 1955 (the others were William L. Dawson of Illinois and the Reverend Adam Clayton Powell of New York), was assigned to the Interior and Insular Affairs and Veterans' Affairs committees. On the floor of the House during the 1955 session Representative Diggs cast votes in favor of a three-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements (February), the tax renewal-reduction bill (February), a higher pay raise for postal workers than the maximum acceptable to President Eisenhower (April), restoration of rigid farm price supports (May), extension of social security coverage (July), and a minimum wage of $1 an hour (July). He opposed shelving the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill (May), the Eisenhower highway program (July) and exemption of natural gas from Federal regulation (July).

During the 1956 session of the Eighty-fourth Congress he voted in favor of the Colorado River irrigation and reclamation project (March) and the expanded highway construction bill (April). He opposed increasing postage rates (July) as well as a motion to bury through recommittal to committees such measures as the veterans' pension bill (June) and the bill to provide for a civilian atomic power program (July).

Commenting on the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling of May 31, 1955 directing district courts to enforce desegregation in schools as soon as practicable, Representative Diggs expressed his belief that "nothing would come of . . . Southern threats to abolish public schools rather than submit to integration." When the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled six weeks later that the same principle "should be applied in cases involving transportation," Diggs proposed to the House Commerce subcommittee that it "ban segregation practices at Federally-aided airports" (New York *Times*, July 15, 1955).

In September he attended "as an observer," the trial at Sumner, Mississippi, of two white men for the alleged murder of the Negro youth Emmett Louis Till, and alleged that the county "has not a single registered Negro voter" although 65.3 per cent of the population is Negro. "I think the basis of representation in Congress from Mississippi should be reduced," he declared. "The total population is used for basing the number of Congressmen, but the Negroes, included in the totals, are not permitted to vote" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 25, 1955).

Harris & Ewing
CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

In a letter to President Eisenhower released on November 12, Representative Diggs asked the Chief Executive to call a special session of Congress to consider a Federal freedom and human rights program. On November 17 he was announced as a co-chairman (with Republican Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Democrat James Roosevelt of California) of a bipartisan "organized civil rights bloc" in the House to be headed by Representative Adam Clayton Powell. Diggs supported on July 5, 1956 the Powell amendment to the school construction bill, which would have withheld Federal aid to states where school segregation was practiced; and he voted for the civil rights bill which passed the House on July 23.

As early as February 1956, Representative Diggs made a public statement criticizing as "painfully cautious" the stand taken on segregation by his party's 1952 Presidential candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, and in a speech in Detroit a month later he threatened to leave the party if he did not get "straight talk from the next Democratic Presidential candidate about his civil rights views." When a national vice-commander of the American Legion "deplored the selection of three Negroes as Democratc national convention candidates . . . from Texas," at a convention in Mississippi, Diggs protested, and secured a public apology from the organization official.

As a delegate to the 1956 Democratic National Convention that summer, Representative Diggs served on the platform and resolutions committee and urged a "clear and unequivocal" endorsement of the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling. Diggs went to the convention pledged to

DIGGS, CHARLES C., JR.—*Continued*

the "favorite son" candidacy of Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, but on July 28 he announced that he would give "wholehearted support" to Governor Averell Harriman of New York, who later said that the platform should endorse "the great Supreme Court decision."

Re-elected in November 1956, Representative Diggs was renamed to membership in the House Interior and Insular Affairs and Veterans' Affairs committees in the Eighty-fifth Congress. In roll call voting during the first four months of 1957 he favored implementing of the "Eisenhower Doctrine" program for the Middle East (January), and in April he supported President Eisenhower on a number of issues arising from the controversial budget.

Appointed by Vice-President Nixon as a member, along with Republican Representative Frances Bolton of Ohio and Governor Walter A. Gordon of the Virgin Islands, of the U.S. delegation to the inauguration of the independence of Ghana (the former British Gold Coast), Congressman Diggs attended the Independence Day celebrations at Accra on March 6, and before his return also visited the Negro Republic of Liberia.

Representative Charles C. Diggs was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio in 1955. He is a Mason, an Elk, member of the Cotillion Club, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a past president of the Metropolitan Funeral Association. His religious affiliation is Baptist. Mrs. Diggs is the former Juanita Rosario, a secretary before her marriage on June 7, 1947; they have three children, Charles C. III, Denise and Alexis. Diggs has brown eyes and black hair and stands at an even six feet. His favorite recreation is reading.

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DIRKSEN, EVERETT M(CKINLEY)

Jan. 4, 1896- U.S. Senator from Illinois

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 335 Buena Vista, Pekin, Ill.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in April 1941.

The eloquent Senator from Illinois, Everett M. Dirksen, has served as a Republican in the U.S. Congress for almost a quarter of a century, sixteen years in the House of Representatives and since 1951 in the Senate. Although he has been regarded as an isolationist, he supported the wartime foreign policy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Marshall Plan aid after World War II. Later he strongly opposed foreign aid, but in recent years he has, in his own words, "invariably supported" the foreign aid appropriations recommended by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. In the Eighty-fifth Congress he sponsored the Eisenhower Administration's civil rights bill in the Senate; a modified version of the measure was passed in the upper chamber on August 7.

Dirksen was a member of the Republican Congressional campaign committee and vice-chairman in charge of the Midwestern area for many years. In 1952 he was appointed to the Eisenhower strategy board for the Presidential election and was named chairman of the Republican Senatorial campaign committee. In 1957 he is a member of the Senate Republican policy committee and is the Republican whip in the Senate. He was re-elected by the citizens of his state in 1956 for the term expiring January 1963.

Everett Dirksen was born in Pekin, Illinois on January 4, 1896, the son of German-born parents, Johann Frederick and Antje (Conrady) Dirksen. Eleven months after his birth, his father gave him the middle name of McKinley from admiration of the Republican President-elect. His father, a painter and decorator, died when Everett was five years old. He worked on his mother's farm and peddled produce on his way to school. He was graduated with salutatory honors from Pekin High School, where he participated in cross-country running. He then worked the night shift at a local factory.

Matriculating at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, he obtained part-time work to defray his college expenses as a clerk in the advertising department of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, as a lawyer's assistant and as a helper in a railroad office. After studying in the liberal arts for two years and at the Law School for a year and a half, he entered the U.S. Army in January 1918, and served overseas.

Discharged in 1919 with the rank of second lieutenant, he returned to Pekin. After an unsuccessful attempt to manufacture washing machines, he worked as general manager of the Cook Dredging Company (1922-25), and then went into the wholesale bakery business. In 1927 he was elected to the part-time position as commissioner of finance of Pekin and served until 1931.

In the April 1930 primaries in Illinois he was defeated for the nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth District, but was successful in 1932 and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. There he was first assigned to the District of Columbia, Territories, and Immigration and Naturalization committees. Later he served on the Banking and Currency and Appropriations committees, and on special committees on the reorganization of the Executive branch of Government.

During this period Dirksen was critical of New Deal monetary and fiscal policies. He supported the President's foreign policy in September 1941, when he said: "To . . . oppose that policy now could only weaken the President's position, impair our prestige, and imperil the nation."

Completing his law education at night school in Washington, he was admitted to the District of Columbia and Illinois bars in 1936. Re-elected to the House seven times, he served as a member of the Seventy-third to Eightieth Congresses. He was not a candidate for re-election in 1948, but returned to practice law in Pekin. On April 11, 1950 he won the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate in the primary and was elected on November 7, 1950 with strong isolationist support, defeating the Democratic incumbent, Scott W. Lucas.

At the Republican National Convention in Chicago on June 9, 1952, Dirksen made an eloquent speech in favor of the Presidential candidacy of Robert A. Taft. According to the New York *Times* (January 4, 1957), "Senator Dirksen, pleading for the seating of a Georgia delegation supporting Senator Taft, was rolling along . . . when he made a slip. Not a witness to the occasion . . . will forget the Senator's angry words when he shook a threatening finger at Governor Thomas E. Dewey in the New York delegation and shouted: 'We followed you before, and you took us down the road to defeat.'" Governor Dewey ultimately delivered his New York delegation, 92-to-4, to General Eisenhower.

During the dramatic days of the 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings, Dirksen supported Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin. The Illinois Senator, as a member of the permanent subcommittee on investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, tried to avert and then to shorten the hearings. His supplementary findings to the majority subcommittee's report were favorable to McCarthy and in 1954 he made efforts to reach a compromise arrangement which would enable McCarthy to escape censure by the Senate. Later, however, when Senator McCarthy charged the Eisenhower Administration with appeasing Communism, Dirksen disagreed and championed the President (New York *Times,* August 27, 1955 and January 4, 1957).

In April 1956 Dirksen was renominated in the primaries to the Senate. President Eisenhower, to help the Senator get re-elected, stumped for him in Illinois. At the time Eisenhower stated, "I have never denied that Senator Dirksen and I have had some strong differences, but he has turned into a very valuable lieutenant when I called on him for help" (New York *Times,* January 4, 1957). Dirksen also invited Dewey to campaign for him, and Dewey accepted. Dirksen was re-elected on November 6, 1956 for a second term, defeating the Democratic nominee, Richard Stengel. Dirksen now serves on the Appropriations and Judiciary committees, and on the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

Over the years Dirksen has favored passage of an anti-poll tax bill and generally voted for extension of the Trade Agreements Act. He is known as a foe of public housing and opposed Government operation of defense plants (1951), commercial power production by the Atomic Energy Commission (1954) and Federal maintenance of the Hell's Canyon Dam (1955). He favored the offshore oil bill (1953) and the Eisenhower highway program (1955). In 1952 he voted in favor of shelving the St. Lawrence Seaway power bill, but in 1954 he favored the bill. He was one of the sponsors of the Bricker amendment to the U.S. Constitution and later proposed a substitute. He has favored admitting Iron Curtain refugees to America (1953), statehood for Hawaii and Alaska (1954) and flexible farm price supports (1954).

Wide World

EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

He has opposed American recognition of Red China and in 1955 favored the defend-Formosa resolution in the Senate. His position on foreign aid has varied over the years. He favored the Marshall Plan after World War II and wrote "Working Our Dollars Abroad" for the *Atlantic Monthly* (February 1948), making suggestions for improving the plan. In 1949 he spoke against the U.S. foreign aid plan, stating: "This is a part of the outpouring of tax money that is shunting our country into a real crisis." By 1955, however, he was saying: "I remember the day when I used to attack this program. I did it with a great deal of verve and vigor. I take it back. Publicly and privately, I take it back" (*Reporter,* August 11, 1955).

After World War II Dirksen favored full restitution of enemy assets to their former owners; his 1954 bill was shelved, but in 1957 he introduced another co-sponsored with Senator Olin D. Johnston (Democrat of South Carolina). The U.S. Government had agreed with its Allies and former enemies to keep the assets in lieu of reparations payments. Dirksen has argued that the confiscation of private property violates American traditions.

During his years in Congress Dirksen has worked toward the improvement of the legislative process. In 1943 he made a strong speech in Congress against its organization and working methods. He favored the hiring of Congressional experts to advise various committees on legislation and appropriations (*Fortune,*

DIRKSEN, EVERETT M.—*Continued*

April 1943). He helped to frame the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1946, aimed at simplifying the work load of Congressmen by establishing professional staffs for committees. He has continued his concern over this problem (*Nation's Business,* December 1955). "It's gotten to the point," he has said, "where a Senator needs a pair of roller skates to take care of even a minimum of his work."

He holds honorary LL.D. degrees from Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois; Hope College in Holland, Michigan; Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tennessee; and De Paul University in Chicago, Illinois. He is an American Legionnaire, Veteran of Foreign Wars, Elk, Eagle, Moose, and Shriner. His religious affiliation is Presbyterian.

In 1927 Everett M. Dirksen married Luella Carver, who has proved to be an excellent campaigner for her husband. They have one daughter, Danice Joy (Mrs. Howard H. Baker, Jr.). He has written over 100 short stories and five novels, all unpublished, and is coauthor of a published one-act play entitled *Chinese Love.* When asked on the TV program *Meet the Press* on May 19, 1957 to describe his political position, Dirksen answered: "I'm just an old-fashioned garden variety of Republican who believes in the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, in Abraham Lincoln, who accepts the challenges as they arise from time to time, and who is not unappreciative of the fact that this is a dynamic economy in which we live and sometimes you have to change your position."

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DOOLEY, THOMAS A(NTHONY) January 17, 1927- Physician; author

Address: b. c/o Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3

In the American struggle against Communism in the Far East one young U.S. Navy doctor has played an important and dramatic role. He is Dr. Thomas A. Dooley, who in the late summer of 1954 organized, built, and maintained the huge refugee camps through which passed some 600,000 Vietnamese who were fleeing the advancing Communist armies after the fall of Dienbienphu. *Look* magazine named him on January 22, 1957 one of the ten outstanding men of 1956.

When his work in this area was finished, Dr. Dooley came home to the United States and recorded his experiences in a book, *Deliver Us from Evil* (1956, Farrar, Straus, and Cudahy). A few months after the publication of the book, Dr. Dooley and three enlisted men who had served under him in Vietnam returned to the East to conduct a private medical missionary team Laos. In his strictly nonofficial capacity, he represents what an editorial in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (July 16, 1956) called "the ultimate example of effective person-to-person contact with a foreign people."

Senator Mike Mansfield (Democrat, Montana) introduced a statement on *Deliver Us from Evil* into the *Congressional Record* for April 9, 1956. He said in part: "If the United States had abroad more ambassadors like Dr. Thomas A. Dooley, I think it not only would be better off, but would be better understood in the countries which are underdeveloped and which need understanding at this time."

Thomas Anthony Dooley, III, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 17, 1927, son of Thomas Anthony Dooley, Jr., and Agnes (Wise) Dooley. After graduating from St. Louis University High School in 1944, young Dooley entered the University of Notre Dame. His college work was interrupted in October 1944 when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and was made a hospital corpsman.

In July 1946 Dooley was discharged from the service as a pharmacist's mate second class. He returned to Notre Dame and completed his pre-medical training. He then entered St. Louis University School of Medicine, from which he received his Doctor of Medicine degree in March 1953. He also studied briefly at the Sorbonne in Paris, acquiring a knowledge of French which was to prove of great value to him later in his work in Indo-China.

Following his graduation from medical school, Dr. Dooley received a medical internship, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve. He served for a year at the Naval Hospital in Camp Pendleton, California, and was then transferred to the Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan.

Fighting had meanwhile broken out in the divided country of Vietnam (formerly French Indo-China), as the northern, Communist Viet Minh moved southward to conquer the nation. One month after his arrival in Japan, Dr. Dooley volunteered for duty aboard the *USS Montague* which had been converted into a passenger ship to transport northern Vietnamese refugees to safety in Saigon.

In August 1954 the *Montague* moved its first cargo of 2000 refugees to Saigon as part of operation "Passage to Freedom." As the only medical officer on the ship Dr. Dooley had to oversee the care and treatment of numerous cases of tropical diseases, malnutrition, and other ailments. The problems of feeding and providing sanitary facilities for such a large number are described by him in *Deliver Us from Evil.* Not the least of these problems was the matter of correcting and dispelling the prejudices which the natives, long exposed to Communist propaganda, had harbored against Americans. The success of the first expedition of the *Montague* thus became a victory in ideological warfare as well as a remarkable example of refugee evacuation.

In August 1954, Dr. Dooley was transferred from duty on the *Montague* to Commander Task Force 90, for duty as a French interpreter and medical officer for a Navy Preventive Medicine Unit in the port city of Haiphong. His job was to build camps to shelter the diseased and frightened refugees until they could be transported to safety. In the eight months that Dr. Dooley served in Haiphong, before that city fell to the Communist Viet Minh, his camps served 600,000 refugees.

During these months Dr. Dooley and a small staff of medical corpsmen had the formidable problem of requisitioning supplies, caring for the constant influx of refugees, and preventing the spread of communicable diseases. To get needed drugs and medical equipment, he wrote to many American pharmaceutical companies who donated large quantities of vital materials. In addition to the physical care which Dr. Dooley and his staff provided, they made friends with the natives, gave parties for the children, distributed milk and clothing. "I was a doctor and an American," Dr. Dooley writes, "so I had a job to do, overcoming Communist propaganda."

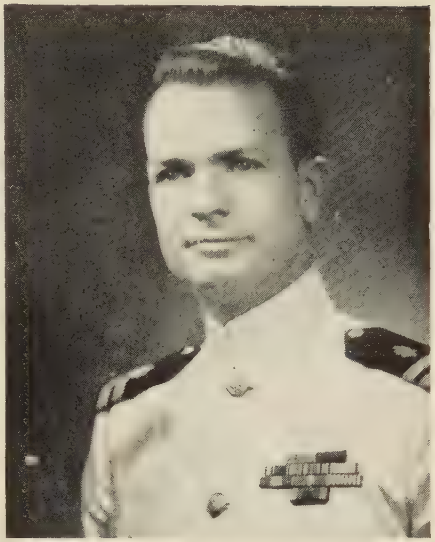
For his work in this area, Dr. Dooley received the highest award of the nation of Vietnam and was made an officer of the Ordre National de Vietnam by President Ngo Dinh Diem. He was also awarded the Legion of Merit by the U.S. Navy for "extremely meritorious service."

In June 1955 Dr. Dooley returned to duty at the Naval Hospital in Yokosuka. From there he proceeded to Hawaii, and in September of the same year he was approved by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for Residency Training in Orthopedics at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland.

Deliver Us from Evil was written in Hawaii in the summer of 1955 upon the advice of a naval doctor who felt that Dooley would rid himself of the tensions of his experience by writing it all down. The book was published with an introduction written by Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of U.S. Naval Operations. Of Dr. Dooley, Admiral Burke wrote: "His humanitarian actions are the kind of good deeds that will remain indelibly impressed in people's hearts—good deeds that neither propaganda nor brainwashing will ever stain. Through the tireless work of his small naval unit . . . he has won for America the love and admiration of thousands and thousands of refugees who passed through this camp on their historic march to freedom."

The book has sold more than 26,000 copies and has been distributed by the U.S. Government in information libraries throughout the world. Shortly after its publication it was purchased for motion pictures by Bryna Productions, which announced that Kirk Douglas would play Dr. Dooley in the motion picture version. It was chosen as the book condensation feature for the April 1956 issue of the *Reader's Digest*.

Reviewers of *Deliver Us from Evil* praised the simple, direct style of the book. The *New Yorker* wrote: "His story of how he and his assistants conquered the refugees' fears and restored them to something like well-being is a moving poem of the human spirit victorious" (May 6, 1956). Joseph McSorley wrote in *Catholic World* (June 1956): "The naive, straightforward account displays a rare union of intelligence and resourcefulness."



Martin Schweig

DR. THOMAS A. DOOLEY

In January 1956 Dr. Dooley began a lecture tour under the sponsorship of the U.S. Navy. He traveled throughout the United States speaking to medical societies, military and State Department groups on the Navy's part in the vast Indo-Chinese evacuation operation.

Dr. Dooley resigned from the Navy in the spring of 1956 in order to organize a small private medical mobile unit which he took with him to Laos in August 1956. Under the terms of the Geneva agreement of 1954 military personnel would not be admitted to this country; accordingly, he entered as a civilian with a civilian unit. As reported in the New York *Times* (August 28, 1956) Dr. Dooley decided to volunteer his services to Laos because "right now Laos is the ripest plum for Communism." To a reporter for the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (November 24, 1956) he added that he chose Laos "because it's so backward medically. The country is loaded with malaria and congenital diseases. There's plenty of work to do."

Dr. Dooley's expedition, manned by himself and three men who served with him in Haiphong, is subsidized partly by the money he received from *Deliver Us from Evil*. It is under the auspices of the International Rescue Committee, and approved by the U.S. Department of State, the International Cooperation Administration and the Laotian Government. Financial aid, medical and drug supplies have been donated by American pharmaceutical companies such as the Pfizer Laboratories Division of the Charles Pfizer Company and the Mead Johnson Com-

DOOLEY, THOMAS A.—*Continued*

pany; the A. S. Aloe Company; the Chase Manhattan Bank's Waterman Foundation, and CARE.

In addition to medical supplies, Dr. Dooley took with him a generous supply of Walt Disney cartoons. For these the Laotian Ambassador in Washington, D.C., provided a sound track narration in the Laotian language. The aim of Dr. Dooley's expedition, he has said, is not to convert the people whom he visits. "Most of them are Buddhists and we will not be there long enough for such a task as that. We will give them a brief touch with democracy that can be built on later on a more permanent basis."

Dr. Dooley is six feet tall. His normal weight is 180 pounds, but he dropped to 120 during his eleven months in Haiphong. He is unmarried. Of Irish-American ancestry, he is of the Catholic faith.

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DOOLITTLE, JAMES H(AROLD) Dec. 14, 1896- Aviator; U.S. Government official; oil company executive

Address: b. National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1512 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Shell Oil Company, 100 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.; h. 1100 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Calif.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

Through his election as chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle has the opportunity to contribute as much to the future of aviation in the United States, if it is possible, as he has contributed to its development in the past. He was chosen in October 1956 to succeed Jerome C. Hunsaker in directing the United States' top aeronautical research agency, now confronted with problems of supersonic flight, guided missiles, and earth satellites.

One of the most famous American heroes of World War II, he led the first bombing raid on Japan, in April 1942, and later commanded thousands of planes in attacks on North Africa, Italy and Germany. Earlier he had become internationally known as a record-setting civilian and military aviator whose hazardous flights were not those of just a stunt flyer, but of a trained aeronautical scientist able to calculate his risks. His pioneering achievements in long-distance flying (1922) and "blind" flying (1929), like his previous success in such exploits as flying the outside loop for the first time (1927), added much to the world's then scanty knowledge in aviation. Since 1946 Doolittle has been a vice-president and director of Shell Oil Company.

James Harold Doolittle was born on December 14, 1896 to Frank H. and Rosa C. (Shepherd) Doolittle in Alameda, California, where his father, an itinerant carpenter, had moved from Massachusetts. The elder Doolittle went to Alaska shortly afterward to prospect for gold and was later joined by his wife and their son, who spent several years of his boyhood in Nome. After the family's return to California, Jimmy finished elementary school and then entered Los Angeles Manual Arts High School.

Two noteworthy accomplishments of Doolittle's youth were winning the bantamweight boxing championship of the Pacific Coast and building a glider plane from a design in *Popular Mechanics Magazine:* His interests turning to mining engineering, he studied at Los Angeles Junior College from 1914 to 1916 and at the University of California School of Mines in 1916-17. The B.A. degree from the university was granted him in 1922.

Meanwhile, in October 1917, after the United States had become engaged in World War I, Doolittle enlisted in the Army Signal Corps Reserve as a flying cadet. Although he preferred overseas duty, he was sent for training to the School of Aeronautics at the University of California and then to Rockwell Field, California. He spent the duration of the war as an instructor at various Army flying fields in the United States.

Remaining in the Army at the end of the war, he was given, among other assignments, border duty at Eagle Pass, Texas (1919-20). In July 1920 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Corps of the Regular Army and at the same time was promoted to first lieutenant. He had become very much interested in the pioneering experiments in flying then being undertaken by the Army, and in September 1922 he made the first one-stop cross-country flight, from Pablo Beach, Florida to San Diego, California, in 21 hours and 19 minutes.

The Air Corps sent Doolittle to Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1923 for special engineering courses. He received his M.Sc. degree in 1924 and his Sc.D. degree in 1925. At the end of his first year at M.I.T. he had been given a temporary assignment at McCook Field in Ohio, conducting aircraft acceleration tests as part of the research on Army and Navy planes on which the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was then engaged. The "invaluable" scientific information which he obtained through these daring tests won him the Oak Leaf Cluster to add to the Distinguished Flying Cross that he had been awarded after his cross-country flight.

During 1925 Doolittle was stationed for short periods at McCook Field, the Naval Air Station in Washington, D.C. (for training in flying high-speed seaplanes), and at Mitchel Field, New York. That was the year that he won the Schneider trophy race in a contest with British, Italian and U.S. pilots. He was given a leave of absence in 1926 to make airplane demonstration flights in South America for Curtiss-Wright Corporation. In Chile he broke both ankles and although he succeeded in completing the flights with his legs in heavy casts, on his return to the United States he had to spend several months at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Following an assignment in research work at McCook Field he was again sent to South America, in January 1928, on an experimental flight. At the request of Harry Guggenheim, president of the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Doolittle then took part in the development of fog-flying equipment at Mitchel Field. In September 1929 he made the first "blind" flight, using only instruments to guide him in taking off, following a set course for fifteen miles, and landing.

Doolittle resigned his commission in the Regular Army in February 1930, upon completing work as adviser for the Army on the building of Floyd Bennett Airport in New York City. In March he was commissioned a major in the Officers Reserve Corps and during the next few years conducted a number of tests for the Army. He also served in 1934 as a member of an Army board to investigate Air Corps organization.

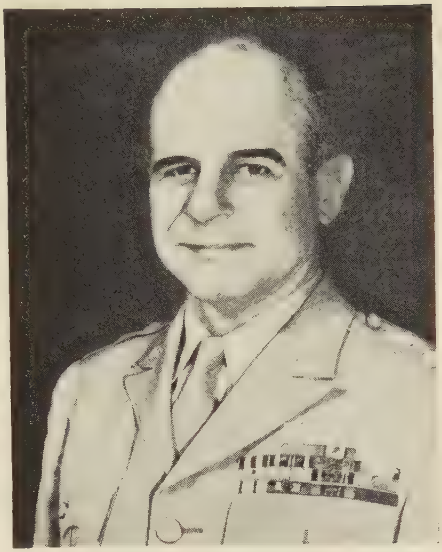
Beginning in 1930, however, he was chiefly occupied as manager of the aviation department of the Shell Oil Company, for which he made European tours and competed in air races. He is also credited with having done much at Shell to advance research on 100-octane gasoline, the development of which tremendously strengthened U.S. air power during World War II.

Frequently making newspaper headlines, Doolittle had won the Mackay trophy in 1926 and the Harmon trophy in 1930. He was awarded the Bendix trophy race in 1931 for a flight from Burbank, California to Cleveland, Ohio at an average speed of 225 miles an hour, and the following year scored a victory in the Thompson trophy race. A special honor was conferred on him in January 1940 when he was elected president of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

With the approach of U.S. participation in World War II, Doolittle left the Shell Oil Company in 1940 to report for active duty in the Army and was given the task of helping automobile manufacturers convert their plants for production of aircraft parts. Then, in January 1942, after taking part in a tour of British battlefields, he was assigned to Army Air Forces headquarters in Washington, D.C.

For the next three months Doolittle prepared for a top-secret mission that has been called "perhaps the most daring combined operation of the whole war" (Quentin Reynolds, *The Amazing Mr. Doolittle*, 1953). On April 18, 1942 he led sixteen B-25 medium bombers on the first U.S. aerial raid on the Japanese mainland, dropping bombs on Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, and Nagoya.

The American people, greatly encouraged in their war effort by the success of this spectacular raid, did not know the identity of its leader until about a month later when President Franklin D. Roosevelt awarded Doolittle the Congressional Medal of Honor. Roosevelt humorously said that the base from which the aircraft had taken off was Shangri-La (the paradise of James Hilton's *Lost Horizon*), later revealed to be the Navy's carrier *Hornet*, which had brought the planes to within 740 miles of Japan.


U. S. Air Force

LT. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE

Then in the temporary rank of brigadier general (as of April 1942), Doolittle joined the 8th Air Force in England in July 1942 and was charged with formation of the 12th Air Force. Under Commander in Chief Dwight D. Eisenhower, in September he assumed charge of the 12th Air Force in the attack upon North Africa. Eisenhower appointed him in February 1943 to head the Northwest Africa Strategic Air Force, made up of both British and U.S. heavy bombers and supporting fighters, which had its headquarters in Algiers. Doolittle personally took part in more than twenty combat sorties. In November 1943 he was made commanding general of the 15th Air Force, operating against enemy targets from bases in North Africa and Italy.

From January 1944 until the end of the fighting in the European theater, Doolittle was in England commanding attacks on German cities, especially production centers, by the 8th Air Force, which by the beginning of 1945 had some 2700 bombers and 1400 fighter planes. Then he moved with the 8th Air Force to Okinawa and fought under General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander in the Far East, until September 1945. Doolittle, who had been promoted to lieutenant general in 1944, reverted to inactive reserve status in May 1946.

Upon his return to the Shell Oil Company in early 1946, he was made a vice-president and later, in April 1946, was elected a director. At the same time he remained free to aid Government agencies if requested to do so. He was called upon in March 1951 to serve in

DOOLITTLE, JAMES H.—*Continued*

civilian status as a special assistant to the chief of staff of the Air Force. Other assignments that he has filled include those as member of the President's Board on Foreign Intelligence (since 1955) and chairman of the Air Force scientific advisory board (since 1955).

On October 17, 1956 Doolittle became chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, of which he had been a member since 1948. The N.A.C.A. was established by Congress in 1915 principally to direct the scientific study of problems of flight and to conduct experiments in aeronautics at its main research centers: at present the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory near San Francisco, the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory at Langley Field, Virginia, and the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland, Ohio. The seventeen members of the committee serve without pay.

One problem currently facing the N.A.C.A. is the search for new airplane and guided missile fuels. Ansel E. Talbert of the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 20, 1956) reported, "Rare fuels—whose composition is top secret and which are unobtainable commercially—are already being produced experimentally in glass-lined reactors at laboratories of the N.A.C.A. and purified in 'distillation columns' three stories high." It was also stated in the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 16, 1956) that the greatest known speed of a man-made object was "that of a four-stage research rocket fired from the N.A.C.A. test station at Wallops Island, Virginia. It traveled 6,864 miles an hour, or 10.4 times the speed of sound."

Besides being awarded numerous U.S. military decorations, Doolittle has received many foreign honors, including the British Order of the Bath, French Legion of Honor, Belgian Order of the Crown, Polish Order of Restoration of Poland, Chinese Yun-Hwel, several South American awards, and the 1954 gold medal of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. Among his honorary degrees are the D.Eng. degree from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the LL.D. degree from the University of California.

He is an honorary fellow of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, and member of the National Aeronautical Association and of the Air Force Association (president in 1946-47 and chairman of the board in 1947-48). He belongs to the Links Club and Lotus Club (New York) and the Army and Navy Club (Washington, D.C.).

James H. Doolittle married his high school sweetheart, Josephine E. Daniels, on December 24, 1917. Their two sons, James H., Jr., and John P. Doolittle, are both in the Air Force. The general is of medium height and of a sturdy, stocky build. Quentin Reynolds characterized him as "generous, warmhearted, gregarious." Although "he laughs easily and his eyes are friendly," Reynolds further observed, "the men who flew with him in combat say that he has ice water in his veins."

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DORSEY, JIMMY Feb. 29, 1904-June 12, 1957 Band leader; clarinetist; saxophonist; with his brother Tommy organized the first of their jazz bands about 1920; after eighteen years separation, rejoined his brother in one band, the Fabulous Dorseys, in 1953; appeared in motion pictures and on television. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Je 13 '57

DORSEY, TOMMY Nov. 19, 1905-Nov. 26, 1956 Bandleader; trombonist; known as the "Sentimental Gentleman of Swing"; with his brother Jimmy he organized in 1920 the first of their jazzbands; began radio career in *Everybody's Welcome*; a recent tabulation showed 110,000,000 of his records were sold, including his theme song, "I'm Getting Sentimental Over You"; had own television shows; in motion pictures; played serious music for Victor Red Label; author *The Modern Trombonist* (1944). See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1+ N 27 '56

DOUGLAS, JAMES H(ENDERSON), JR. Mar. 11, 1899- U.S. Secretary of the Air Force; lawyer

Address: b. Department of the Air Force, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 3330 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; 1 Stonegate Rd., Lake Forest, Ill.

The development of long-range ballistic missiles on a curtailed budget is one of the many problems confronting James H. Douglas, Jr., in his new post as Secretary of the U.S. Air Force. He succeeded Donald A. Quarles on May 1, 1957, when Quarles became Deputy Secretary of Defense. Douglas, a lawyer, was chief of staff of the Air Transport Command during World War II. He was named Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Herbert Hoover in 1932 while he was still in his early thirties. Douglas, a Republican, served the Eisenhower Administration as Under Secretary of the Air Force from March 1953 until his present appointment.

Born to James Henderson Douglas and Inez (Boynton) Douglas on March 11, 1899, James

Henderson Douglas, Jr., is a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was brought up near Chicago, Illinois, where his father was a vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company. James was an undergraduate at Princeton University in New Jersey when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army in 1918. After being stationed at Camp Hancock, Georgia, he returned to Princeton, where he received his B.A. degree in 1920.

He studied for one year at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University, England and then entered Harvard University Law School. Awarded his LL.B. degree in 1924 and admitted to the Illinois bar in the following year, Douglas practiced in Chicago as an associate of the law firm of Winston, Strawn & Shaw until 1929, when he joined the investment banking house of Field, Glore & Company.

In February 1932 he was selected by President Herbert Hoover for the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He held this office until June 1933 in order to assist the new Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, William H. Woodin, "and was praised by Woodin for having "stuck by the ship, working day and night, during that crucial period." Later in 1933, Douglas organized a Citizens Committee on Monetary Policy, which publicly opposed the financial policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

Douglas joined the Chicago law firm of Gardner, Carton & Douglas in 1934 and continued to be active in public and political affairs, becoming a member of the executive committee of the Citizens Finance committee of Illinois in 1935, treasurer of the Republican party program committee in 1939, and vice-chairman of the Illinois Public Aid Commission in 1941.

Taking a leave of absence from his law firm to accept a commission as a major in the Army Air Forces, he saw World War II service in South America, Africa, Europe and Asia. During the ensuing three and a half years he was advanced in rank to a colonelcy and won the Distinguished Service Medal. He was deputy chief of staff of the Air Transport Command, and finally chief of staff of the command.

On returning to civilian life he resumed his Gardner, Carton & Douglas partnership in Chicago in 1946, and from 1946 to 1948 was also a partner of the Washington, D.C. firm of Douglas, Proctor, MacIntyre & Gates. In addition, Douglas had "wide financial interests" and was a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Chicago Title & Trust Company, American Airlines, Inc., and the Chicago Corporation. He has been a member of the graduate council of Princeton (1933-45) and of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago since 1933. He served as a director of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education, a member of the national executive board of the Boys Scouts of America, and president of the Community Fund of Chicago, Inc.

Official U. S. Air Force Photo.

JAMES H. DOUGLAS, JR.

Nominated by President Eisenhower on February 26, 1953 to be Under Secretary of the Air Force, and confirmed by the Senate on March 2, Douglas resigned his various business directorships prior to taking office. The Under Secretary of the Air Force is responsible for policies relating to procurement, engineering, production and industrial mobilization; supply, maintenance and transportation; and industrial security.

As Under Secretary Douglas endorsed in March 1956 the idea of determining the relative effectiveness of the Army's Nike guided missile and the Navy's Talos, favored by the Air Force.

In an address about six months later, Douglas revealed that the Air Force was "developing eight methods, including the B-52 strategic bomber, for delivering long-range nuclear blows." In October 1956 he stated that the Air Force was acquiring modern turbo-prop transports capable of providing efficient support for a long-range jet force, and mentioned the Lockheed C-130 and the Douglas C-132 and C-133 as examples (plans for the C-132 were canceled in 1957).

Under Secretary Douglas was one of the American "team" which negotiated in November 1956 the "understanding" reached with Iceland whereby U.S. troops were to remain in control of the strategic Keflavík Air Base. The memorandum did not mention NATO. An agreement was signed by Douglas with the Fish and Wildlife Service in December whereby the latter service will assist the Air Force in developing fish and game resources on its bases, while the Air Force will permit civilians to hunt and fish there.

(Continued next page)

DOUGLAS, JAMES H., JR.—*Continued*

President Eisenhower nominated Douglas as Secretary of the Air Force on March 26 (a New York *Times* editorial of March 28 referred to the appointee as "highly competent, wise and experienced"). He was approved by the Senate on April 9 and sworn into office on May 1.

Shortly before Douglas became Air Secretary, the Air Force announced that, partly as the result of a revaluation of Russian production of a comparable jet-bomber, annual production of the B-52 would be decreased. Among other reasons advanced for the production cut were that it would permit the Air Force to buy more models of an improved version of the B-52, and would enable continued testing and purchases of the 1000-mile-per-hour supersonic bomber, the B-58.

Development of the advanced model of the Matador guided missile was announced by the Air Force in April. On May 6 plans were revealed for the stationing on Formosa of an Air Force Matador atomic missile unit capable of hitting targets several hundred miles within the Chinese mainland. Such units have already been established in Europe and the United States. Later that month the Air Force awarded a contract to the Boeing Airplane Company for building "production models" of the Bomarc, a new jet-propelled pilotless vehicle designed for interception of enemy bombers.

Anticipating a slashing by Congress of the defense budget, Secretary Wilson issued on May 21 a directive which "in essence insisted" that no new equipment be ordered unless funds were available for an entire project. On June 1 he ordered a $500,000,000 cut in armed forces production contracts for the remainder of fiscal 1957. Douglas protested to Wilson that the decrease in expenditures would impede the establishment of an international jet bomber force, but by early June had complied with the orders (Jack Raymond, New York *Times,* May 31, June 2, and June 9, 1957).

By his first marriage to Grace Farwell McGann on November 26, 1927, James H. Douglas has four sons, James Henderson 3d, Robert Stuart, John Bruce and David Ogden. Mrs. Douglas died on February 1, 1949 and on September 2, 1950 Douglas married Elinor Thompson Donaldson. He is a member of the American, Illinois, Chicago and District of Columbia bar associations. His church is the Presbyterian. While studying at Cambridge, Douglas reached the British amateur golfing quarter finals. He still shoots in the mid-70's, though he plays only occasionally.

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DOUGLAS, THOMAS C(LEMENT) Oct. 20, 1904- Premier of Saskatchewan

Address: b. Premier's Office, Legislative Bldg., Regina, Sask., Canada; h. 217 Angus Crescent, Regina, Sask., Canada

The economy of Saskatchewan, in western Canada, has developed into a pattern of government-owned corporations, cooperatives and private enterprise under the thirteen-year Premiership of Thomas C. Douglas, an ordained minister of the Baptist Church. A leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.), Douglas entered into politics during the depression of the 1930's and served in the Canadian House of Commons as Member for Weyburn, Saskatchewan for the nine years prior to his election as Premier. Reacting to the economic hardships of the depression, the C.C.F. was founded in 1932 as a democratic, socialist party, but now advocates a mixed economy with equal opportunity for both private and public enterprise. Douglas also holds the office of President of the Council of Saskatchewan. He was re-elected to the Premiership in 1956.

Thomas Clement Douglas was born at Falkirk, Scotland on October 20, 1904 to Annie (Clement) and Thomas Douglas, an iron molder. The family moved to Canada when Tommy was six, returned to Scotland during World War I, and then went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. While still a teen-ager, Tommy worked as a Linotype operator for the Winnipeg *Free Press*.

Later he entered Brandon College in Manitoba and received the B.A. degree in 1930. This was followed by postgraduate work at the University of Chicago in Illinois and McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, where he earned the Th.B. and M.A. degrees in 1933 and was a gold medalist in dramatics, oratory and debating. Ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church in 1930, he held preaching assignments throughout rural Manitoba and later the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist Church in Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

As the sufferings of the depression of the 1930's became more widespread, the Reverend Douglas made speeches on behalf of the unemployed and the farmers and organized the Independent Labor Association, a political action group, which was later incorporated into the Farmer-Labor party.

In his first political contest, Douglas was defeated as the Farmer-Labor candidate in the Saskatchewan provincial elections of 1934. (This party later merged into the C.C.F.) One year following his defeat at the polls, Douglas was elected to the Canadian House of Commons as C.C.F. Member for Weyburn, defeating E. J. Young by 301 votes. Founded in 1932, the C.C.F. had issued in the following year the Regina Manifesto, which declared that the causes of the depression "could only be removed in a planned and socialized economy in which the natural resources and the principal means of production and distribution were owned, controlled, and operated by the people."

In 1940 Douglas was re-elected with a plurality of 805 votes. Later that year he resigned his federal seat to lead the C.C.F. to its overwhelming victory in the provincial elections on June 15, 1944 and was sworn in as Premier on July 10. He stated after his victory, "I do not propose radical legislation immediately, but reorganization gradually along socialistic lines." He immediately created four new ministries: Cooperation and Cooperative Development, Labor, Social Welfare, and Rehabilitation and took the portfolio of Public Health for himself.

Thirteen government-operated projects had been launched by 1947. These included an insurance agency, a transportation company, housing and reconstruction corporations, timber and fur marketing services, and several secondary industries, most of them operating at a profit. An advanced hospitalization plan provided full hospital care for a token annual fee and an air ambulance service; a Farm Security Act prevented the loss of farms through foreclosures after crop failures; a Trade Union Act afforded organized labor more protection than in other provinces.

To meet the heavy costs of these programs, government spending was cut by closing the official residence of the lieutenant governor; substituting centralized purchasing for buying by individual government departments; and by voluntary reductions of salary on the part of Douglas and his Cabinet. New sources of income were realized through taxation of outgoing wealth (mainly payments to Eastern mortgagors), and extension of the sales tax.

However, Saskatchewan was not sharing fully in the postwar prosperity, industrial developers preferring locations free of state control. There were indications that the electorate opposed further prohibitions of private enterprise. Returned to power by a narrow margin in 1948, Douglas was quick to meet the challenge. Rural electrification was expanded to reduce costs of agricultural production; a program of dams and irrigation projects was launched to fight recurring droughts; farmers were relocated from submarginal to productive lands, and the abandoned lands turned into community pastures.

The government made clear that it now favored a mixed economy, with state control limited to certain fields, provincial economic development in the hands of cooperatives assisted by the Ministry of Cooperation and Cooperative Development (headed by Douglas from 1949 to 1955) and opportunity for free enterprise in such fields as oil, coal, timber and salt. An immediate result was an influx of oil-drilling companies and by the fall of 1949 almost all the available oil acreage in Saskatchewan was under permit or lease. Uranium prospecting and other private mining activities also were encouraged and tourism was promoted.

It was reported in 1952 that three government corporations failed completely and the total profits of other corporations in 1950-51 was $580,000 (*Collier's*, August 9, 1952). Private enterprise began to challenge the government in its own fields; an insurance company offered equal auto coverage at much lower rates than the government insurance office. Premier Douglas contended that government operations in the field made possible the lower rates offered by competitors, and also pointed out the enormous profits which were made at pre-1944 free enterprise rates. The increasing general prosperity in Saskatchewan and reduction of the provincial debt from $234 to $94 per capita resulted in the re-election of the Douglas government in 1952 with a larger majority.

Canadian Consulate General
THOMAS C. DOUGLAS

Massive wheat surpluses (agricultural production reached a peak in 1952) brought problems aggravated by disposal of surplus U.S. wheat to Canada's overseas customers. Crop failures in 1954 did little to alleviate the situation. Premier Douglas suggested that Canada, like the United States, accept foreign currencies for Canadian grain, but this amounted to loans of foodstuffs to foreign governments, repayable at an indefinite date, which the federal government could not accept.

However, agricultural problems had little effect on the economy of Saskatchewan as a whole; nonagricultural development had become a real force. Men and machines produced goods and services valued at $640,530,000 higher in 1954 than in 1945. The government corporations included twelve operations in timber, fur, fish, insurance, and printing in 1955-56. During 1955 multimillion dollar private enterprise developments came into being, a uranium mining and refining center, a cement plant, a potash industry, a steel-pipe factory, and a clay-pipe and tile factory. (In that year Douglas had assumed the Industrial Development Office portfolio.)

In preparation for the next election, the C.C.F. drafted a new "Declaration of Principles," calling for a mixed economy with equal opportunity for public enterprise and private investors. Douglas warned old-line socialists: "If

DOUGLAS, THOMAS C.—*Continued*

you attempt to go forward under the banner of complete state ownership, you will march alone" (*Time,* August 13, 1956). The declaration was adopted. When an election was called in 1956 Douglas received his fourth straight victory, although with a reduced majority.

In regard to international affairs Douglas has advocated that Canada and the British Commonwealth of Nations should try to maintain a neutral position between the U.S.S.R. and the United States. In April 1955 he urged the Western nations to export "social democracy" rather than "free enterprise" to the backward peoples of Asia. "It is idle of us to talk of democracy to those who want food and security" (New York *Times,* April 24, 1955).

Thomas C. Douglas and Irma May Dempsey were married on September 3, 1930 and have two daughters Shirley Jean (Mrs. Timothy Emil Sick) and Joan Dianne. The Premier is called Tommy in Saskatchewan and is a gifted public orator, formidable campaigner, and is famous for his fund of funny stories. He is a slight man with blond hair and blue eyes, and smiles easily. Douglas is a Mason and a Son of Scotland. In his youth he excelled in boxing and wrestling and won the bantamweight championship of Manitoba. He now enjoys dancing, swimming, shooting, tennis and painting. In 1938 he was a visiting lecturer at the University of Chicago on economics and international affairs and at that time declined the offer of a permanent professorship to remain in politics. He received the annual award of the League for Industrial Democracy of the United States in 1953. Douglas is still a guest preacher on occasion.

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DREYFUS, CAMILLE (EDOUARD) Nov. 11, 1879-Sept. 27, 1956 Business executive; chemist; founder and chairman of the board of the Celanese Corporation of America; with his brother Henry he perfected in their Swiss laboratory cellulose acetate fiber and developed it in the United States in 1918; president (1925-1945) of Celanese, which expanded production to include plastics and commercial chemicals. See *Current Biography* (May) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 S 28 '56

DUBILIER, WILLIAM (dū'bĭl-yẽr) July 25, 1888- Electronics engineer; inventor

Address: b. 10 E. 40th St., New York 16; h. Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Recognized as the inventor of the modern power condenser, William Dubilier founded an industry which now employs approximately 100,000 people. One of the early pioneers of radio, he has to his credit more than fifty-five international patents and more than 300 U.S. patents. He invented several systems of wireless telegraphy and telephony, medical apparatus, nylon window screens, numerous electrical devices and a method of cold welding for nonferrous metals. The following companies license and manufacture his patents and inventions: Westinghouse Electric Corporation; Western Electric Company, Inc.; American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd.; General Electric Company, Ltd., (England); German (Hydra) General Electric (Berlin); Siemens and Halske, A. G. (Berlin); and Radio Corporation of America. Although he considers himself as semi-retired, his latest patent was issued in December 1956. It is for an electronic flash tube, successor to the flash bulb, which can be used 10,000 or 15,000 times. He is the technical director and founder of the Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation.

William Dubilier was born in New York City on July 25, 1888, the son of Abe and Anna Dubilier. He attended New York public schools, De Witt Clinton High School and the Technical Institute in New York. Young Dubilier first became interested in wireless while attending a demonstration by Guglielmo Marconi and shortly afterward he became Marconi's assistant. As a boy he worked for the New York *World* and also for the Western Electric Company, Inc. After working for the latter firm for only three weeks, his intelligent suggestions brought him immediate advancement. After three months, he was at liberty to shift to any department for as long as he wanted.

During 1905 and 1906 Dubilier studied at the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York City and worked nights for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He finished classes at 3 P.M. and started work at 4 P.M., working eight-hour shifts. He applied for his first U.S. patent at the age of eighteen and was employed as chief electrician for the Continental Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company in 1908.

When Dubilier was twenty-one in 1909, an oil company requested him to go to Seattle, Washington to build a company radio broadcasting station to be used for transmission to Alaska. He built a large radio telephone station and made his first radio using Dubilier condensers. His "dabbling" with phonograph records, jokes and other forms of entertainment on this station in Seattle was called broadcasting. Dubilier became president and technical director of the Commercial Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company in Seattle in 1910.

Leaving Seattle in 1910, Dubilier was invited to construct a broadcasting station for the Russian government in the czar's palace in St. Petersburg, Russia. The engineering contract was for $1,000,000. However, the Russian government refused to pay the money. When he was threatened with exile in Siberia, Dubilier fled the country, leaving his baggage behind and went to England. He visited the

U.S.S.R. in 1935 at the invitation of the Soviet government, but when he heard a Russian scientist introduced as the inventor of his condenser he made a hasty departure (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* February 11, 1955).

In about the year 1910 Dubilier began his experimentation with mica condensers. He wanted to improve the Leyden jar condensers which were the only known condenser apparatus then available. His final design was a small mica condenser, cheaply made, called the Micadon. Fortunately for the Allies during World War I, Dubilier was able to manufacture these mica condensers, thus providing a source of greater dependability in radio communications. They replaced the fragile Leyden jars made of imported German glass which had been a very unreliable circuit element because they usually broke every time a gun was fired.

While in England during 1910 he consulted with business executives and the British government and contracted to make the Dubilier condenser. Dubilier formed the Dubilier Electric Syndicate, London (1911), the Dubilier Condenser Company, Ltd., in London (1918) and in 1913 the American firm Dubilier Electric Company, New York. The Dubilier Condenser Corporation, Inc., New York was formed in 1916. It expanded in 1933 to the present Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation of which William Dubilier is now the company's technical director.

He developed the first airplane wireless communication for the British Government (1912) and the U.S. Government (1915). His mica condenser made radio in airplanes, trains and boats practical because large batteries were no longer necessary. It is now used on all broadcasting station equipment. Other business organizations which Dubilier organized were the Radio Patents Corporation, New York (1917) and Deutsche Dubilier Kondensator Gesellschaft, Berlin (1922).

At the request of the faculty of dentistry of Columbia University, Dubilier developed the first inexpensive X-ray equipment for dentists which he patented in 1910. Consolidated Edison Company of N.Y., Inc., asked him to develop the first portable electric heater which could be used in the ordinary electrical outlets of any room without special wiring. Dubilier's telephone and telegraph apparatus is used by the United States, English, French and Russian governments. His system for detecting and obtaining speed and direction of submarines is used by France and England (adopted by both governments in 1916).

In 1949 Dubilier developed a process of cold welding without heat, chemicals or electricity. The method involves special pressure tools and makes possible the welding of nonferrous metals. Demonstrating the technique, Dubilier scraped two strips of aluminum and held them together with pliers and said "There, that's welded." He decided to license the process at low rates. "We want to help the little fellow. Even the man who wants to use it in his basement workshop will be able to get a license" (*Times,* November 7, 1949). Dubilier was named president of the Koldweld Corporation, New York City in 1949. The welding technique was developed in the laboratories of England's General Electric Company, Ltd.

WILLIAM DUBILIER

Dubilier is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers, London Society of Arts, World's Society of Arts, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is a member of the Franklin Institute of Technology (Philadelphia,) and the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences.

France made him an honorary member of the Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale, and awarded him the gold Palmes Academiques (1949) and the Grand Medal of the Association des Ingenieurs-Docteurs de France (1949). He is a chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur (1950). The Cooper Union Alumni Association awarded the first Gano Dunn Medal for outstanding professional achievement to Dubilier in 1955.

William Dubilier is the co-author of a book, *Wireless Telegraphy Equipment* (1909). He has been described as stockily built with dark eyebrows and gray hair. In 1923 he married Florence Don; they have two sons.

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DUBINSKY, DAVID (dōō-bĭn′skĭ) Feb. 22, 1892- Labor union official

Address: b. International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 1710 Broadway, New York 19; h. 201 W. 16th St., New York 11

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

Characterized in the New York *Times* on December 1, 1955 as "the most imaginative and creative labor leader in America," David Dubinsky has been president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for the past twenty-five years. Having succeeded Benjamin Schlesinger in 1932, Dubinsky heads an organization numbering some 445,000 members and noted for its sound financing, cooperation with employers in the promotion of efficiency, extensive aid to labor and charitable causes here and abroad, and educational, health and recreational facilities for its workers. The union has contributed $23,179,386 to labor and philanthropic causes in all parts of the world since 1940.

Dubinsky is a member of the executive council and executive committee of the merged American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He is also on the AFL-CIO ethical practices committee and has waged a seventeen-year fight against racketeering in unions. Since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution in Russia he has been a foe of Communism.

David Dobnievski, who was later to simplify his surname to Dubinsky, was born on February 22, 1892 in Brest Litovsk in Russian Poland, the youngest of the children of Zallel and Shaine (Wishingrad) Dobnievski. As a child he was taken to Lódź in Russian Poland, where his father opened a bakery. David attended the local Zionist and Konshtat schools and learned to read and write in Polish, Russian, and Yiddish.

Wide World

DAVID DUBINSKY

Apprenticed in his eleventh year to his father, he qualified as a master baker at fifteen. He joined the local bakers' union, became secretary, and led and won a strike against his father's bakery. The next year he organized another strike and was arrested as a labor agitator. He was exiled to Chelyabinsk, Siberia, but escaped and lived under an assumed name until given amnesty in 1910. In the following year he immigrated to the United States.

For a few months he worked in New York as a dishwasher and as a "kneepants" operator in a garment shop. Before the year 1911 was over, however, he had learned the cloak-cutting craft and had been accepted into Local Ten of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (established in 1900). At that time the garment industry was still characterized by sweatshop conditions. For five years he took little interest in union affairs, devoting much of his time to the Socialist party. In 1911 he became a U.S. citizen.

A cloakmaker's strike in 1916 brought him finally into organizational work, and two years later (1918) he was elected to the executive board of Local Ten. (In the meantime he had hailed the entrance of the United States into World War I, had sold Liberty Bonds, and had taken his first formal stand against Communism by denouncing the Bolshevik overthrow of the Aleksandr Kerenski government in Russia.) Dubinsky was elected vice-chairman of Local Ten in 1919 and chairman in 1920, and in the following year became general manager and secretary-treasurer of the local. He was elected vice-president and a member of the executive board of I.L.G.W.U. in 1922.

Largely because of what Samuel Lubell has called "Dubinsky's monopolistic rule," the Communists were never able extensively to infiltrate Local Ten, and when in 1926 they "controlled enough of the New York locals to plunge the industry into a disastrous twenty-eight weeks' strike," the cutters' local "emerged . . . as the strongest unit" in the I.L.G.W.U. (*Saturday Evening Post,* November 19, 1949). Local Ten also came out the only solvent unit in the union, which as a whole was left $2,000,000 in debt. Thus, because of his known financial acumen and leadership ability, Dubinsky was elected secretary-treasurer of the I.L.G.W.U. in 1929 and assumed the duties of acting president when Benjamin Schlesinger became ill. During the next three years the union's debt was reduced by $1,000,000, even though the membership was less than 40,000 in an industry then employing 300,000 workers.

Dubinsky, who had been elected president of the I.L.G.W.U. in 1932, took advantage of Section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, which made collective bargaining mandatory. A succession of organizational strikes in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere brought 160,000 new members into the I.L.G.W.U. in six months, and by the time the N.I.R.A. had been voided by the U.S. Supreme

Court in 1935 the union had 200,000 members and assets of $850,000, of which well over half was in cash.

Believing that mass production industry could not be effectively organized on the AFL's traditional craft-union lines, Dubinsky (then a vice-president of the AFL) joined with John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America and others to form the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1935. When in the following year the executive council of the AFL voted to suspend the CIO unions, Dubinsky resigned from the council. In the autumn of 1937, however, he opposed the establishment of the CIO on a permanent independent basis (it became the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1938), and for a year and a half the I.L.G.W.U. was unaffiliated with either the AFL or the CIO.

The I.L.G.W.U. reaffiliated with the AFL in 1940, after making the conditions that the executive council be forbidden to suspend or expel unions and that "racketeering" in the craft unions be stopped. The first of these demands was met only with modification, and the "racketeering" issue was ignored. It was not until 1945 that Dubinsky returned to his position as a vice-president and member of the executive council of the AFL.

Prior to his resignation from the AFL executive council Dubinsky had served (1935) as its representative to the International Labor Office at Geneva, and had been a member (1936) of the conference on workers' education called by the International Federation of Trade Unions in London. He left the Socialist party in 1928 and formed with Sidney Hillman and others the American Labor party in 1936, and in that year he was a Democratic A.L.P. member of the electoral college. He "never was fooled by the nature of the Soviet dictatorship" (Samuel Lubell) and in 1943 staged a mass meeting which denounced the execution of the Polish-Jewish Socialist leaders Ehrlich and Alter.

In the following year, when the American Labor party fell under Communist influence, he resigned to organize with Adolf A. Berle, Jr., and others the Liberal party of the state of New York, of which he became the vice-chairman. He ardently supported New Deal measures. During the World War II years Dubinsky served on various Governmental and quasi-Governmental boards. In 1946 he became AFL consultant to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. In March 1947 he helped to found Americans for Democratic Action, of which he is a board member. He opposed passage of the Taft-Hartley Act and has consistently worked for its repeal, while admitting "the need for correcting abuses which developed under the old Wagner Act" (Lubell). He is "opposed to injunctions, but . . . favors mandatory cooling-off periods and fact-finding boards."

A member of the AFL's free trade union committee set up in 1945, Dubinsky played a major role in organizing the new International Federation of Democratic Trade Unions formed to counteract the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. In this period he was an advocate of the Marshall Plan. Within four years after World War II, the I.L.G.W.U. had "spent about $3,000,000 abroad," the greater part of this amount going in cash and relief to Israel and Italy. In the latter country Dubinsky helped lay the basis for Catholic and Socialist unions joining in one federation. In September 1948 he was decorated by the Italian government "for contribution . . . given to the work of reconstruction in Italy." The I.L.G.W.U. also built "an orphanage in China" and a "trade school in France" and "gave $250,000 to the United Jewish Appeal" (*Time,* August 29, 1949). In 1956 it made a gift to a Puerto Rican garment local of a healthmobile, a health center on wheels.

Completion of Dubinsky's first sixteen years as I.L.G.W.U. president was celebrated in 1949; in those as well as in subsequent years he was not challenged for re-election at any of the triennial ballotings. At that time the union's 400,000 members averaged $70 in earnings on a thirty-five to thirty-seven hour week and were enjoying employer-paid fringe benefits. *Time* (August 29, 1949) noted that the union "had won the most complete welfare program in the United States." Since 1941 the union and the industry had jointly operated both the New York Dress Institute and an "engineering department" to help companies run their businesses more efficiently; grievances were settled by an impartial chairman; and there had been no major strikes in fifteen years.

By 1949 the I.L.G.W.U. was maintaining its own health centers in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities; was operating its own radio stations; and had established extensive recreational facilities for its members, including 850 acres at Unity House, a summer camp in the Pocono Mountains in Pennsylvania. "Its educational department," stated *Time* (August 29, 1949), "is the nation's best, and the union offers scholarships to Harvard University and the University of Wisconsin. The union also built the huge Hillman housing project in New York, where apartments are co-operatively owned by the residents.

Following the merging of the AFL and CIO in December 1955, David Dubinsky was named to its ethical practices committee. In May 1956, at the I.L.G.W.U. triennial convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, he was elected to his ninth consecutive term as president (he is also secretary-treasurer). At that time the membership of the international was reported as 445,000, while the combined treasuries of the locals and joint boards were disclosed as holding $33,777,361. Dubinsky predicted at this convention that the united labor movement would raise a maximum of $3,000,000 for the support of Democratic Presidential and Congressional candidates in the 1956 campaign, and stated that his own union had a $288,621 "war chest . . . ready for use." (He refused, however, to indorse any particular candidate, though as vice-president of the liberal party of New York he was later to call on Governor W. Averell Harriman to withdraw from the Presidential race in favor of Adlai E. Stevenson).

(Continued next page)

DUBINSKY, DAVID—*Continued*

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO endorsed in May 1953 a call by Dubinsky "for the elimination of labor leaders with business ties in the industries in which they represent workers." In May 1956 Dubinsky also accepted the treasurership of an AFL-CIO drive for "union funds to fight anti-Negro discrimination and other violations of civil rights." What A. H. Raskin has described as Dubinsky's "seventeen-year search for a foolproof formula to oust racketeers from union leadership" culminated in the anti-racket codes adopted by the AFL-CIO early in 1957, "and its call for the ouster of union officials who invoke the Fifth Amendment" in Government investigations involving corruption (New York *Times,* February 4, 1957).

In April 1957 Dubinsky took measures to end "the corrupting influences of employer gifts" to some I.L.G.W.U. officials. He said that any staff member coming to him in a ten-day period of grace and "acknowledging in all confidence that he had been a victim of so-called employer generosity" would have an opportunity to clear himself. Those who do not reveal themselves will face "the severest punitive measures" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 6, 1957).

On August 11, 1957 Dubinsky filed an affidavit with the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field in which he denied "that I.L.G.W.U. was ever represented by racketeer Johnny Dio (John Dioguardi)" (New York *Times,* August 12, 1957).

David Dubinsky and the former Emma Goldberg have been married since 1915; they have one daughter, Jeannette (Mrs. Shelley Appleton) and one granddaughter. Dubinsky has brown eyes and gray hair worn in a crew cut, stands at five feet five inches, and weighs about 165 pounds. For outdoor recreation he enjoys bicycling; for indoors, gin rummy. Bard College conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on Dubinsky in 1951.

"In no other industry was labor treated so barbarously as in the garment trades towards the end of the nineteenth century," wrote Charles A. Madison (in his book *American Labor Leaders*), "yet in no other industry have the workers achieved so undisputed a position of dominance."

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DUFEK, GEORGE J(OHN) Feb. 10, 1903-

U.S. Navy officer

Address: h. 1506 44th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

When he led a party of seven flown to the South Pole by a Navy transport plane on October 31, 1956, Rear Admiral George J. Dufek became the first American actually to set foot on the terrain of the South Pole and the first individual of any nationality to be landed at the pole from the air. This flight was made preparatory to the establishment at the pole of a weather station as part of the program of Operation Deepfreeze, commanded by Admiral Richard E. Byrd (see *C.B.*, May 1956) and undertaken in connection with the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. Dufek, then a captain, was named to command the expedition's logistic and operational task force in March 1955, shortly before his scheduled retirement after thirty years of active service, and was the subject of a special act of Congress passed to authorize his promotion to rear admiral and to enable him to retain this command. After Admiral Byrd died on March 11, 1957, Dufek was appointed to succeed him as supervisor of U.S. programs in the South Polar Regions.

A native of Rockford, Illinois, George John Dufek was born on February 10, 1903 to Frank and Mary (Barth) Dufek. He was graduated in 1921 from Rockford High School, where he had been a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Dufek was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland in 1921. He was graduated and received his ensign's commission in 1925.

Ensign Dufek served aboard the battleship USS *Maryland* for two years and then was assigned to the submarine USS *Canopus* as assistant navigator and assistant communications officer. After a year on the *Canopus* he was offered an opportunity to serve in submarines. On duty in the USS *S-39* he became one of the few officers earning submarine qualification without attending a submarine school.

At the end of four years of submarine service, Dufek entered flight training school at the U.S. Navy air station in Pensacola, Florida in 1932. He was designated a naval aviator in April 1933 and graduated two months later. He served as a junior navigator with the USS *Concord* until 1936, when he was transferred to the battle cruiser USS *Saratoga*, which became the Navy's first aircraft carrier. He served as navigator of Scouting Squadron 3 aboard the *Saratoga* in 1938 and as executive officer of the squadron aboard the USS *Lexington* until September 1939.

Dufek had attained the rank of lieutenant in the spring of 1939 when the Navy Department called for volunteers for Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's third expedition to Antarctica. He requested this duty and in September was ordered to report as navigator of the USS *Bear* (the flagship of the Antarctic Development Project). The expedition accomplished aerial surveys of five mountain ranges, five islands and a peninsula of major importance. In recognition of many hours of exploratory flying over the South Polar continent Dufek was later decorated with the Antarctic Expedition Medal.

On duty at Jacksonville, Florida in 1940, Lieutenant Dufek assisted in the building and development of a new naval air station and later commanded a flight training squadron. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor he immediately requested overseas duty and in April, 1942 was assigned to London, England, as special U.S. Naval observer for aviation.

Seven months later he participated in the invasion of North Africa and served as senior naval aviator in the Oran and Mers-el-Kebir areas of Algeria. Joining the staff of Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt at Algiers, he assisted in the preparation of plans for the invasion of Sicily and Salerno, Italy. He was promoted to the rank of captain and subsequently was assigned to command headquarters at Naples, Italy to work on plans for the invasion of southern France. In September 1944 he assumed command of the USS *Bogue,* which sank the final German submarine lost in World War II.

After the fighting in Europe had ceased, Dufek was transferred to duty in Japan. He served as commanding officer of a naval air base at Ominato and an air transport service terminal near Tokyo. For five months beginning in January 1946 he worked with the Navy Regulations Board in Washington, D.C. He was then assigned as chief staff officer to Captain Richard H. Cruzen and sent to the Arctic with a U.S. Navy-Coast Guard task force organized to establish weather bases in the northern Polar Regions.

While in the Arctic, Captain Dufek was directed to assist in the planning of Operation Highjump, a Naval expedition to Antarctica under the command of Admiral Byrd. He assumed command of the eastern group of Task Force 68, which set sail in November 1946 with its mission to develop the unknown coast line between Little America and the Palmer Peninsula.

The Naval officer personally made the first flight over the Thurston Peninsula, and later rescued six of the nine participants in a disastrous second flight over the same area. "Captain Dufek's rescue of the six survivors is in many ways unequalled in all the history of polar rescues," wrote Admiral Byrd in commendation.

Shortly after his return to Washington, D.C. in June 1947 Dufek enrolled at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. A year later he was designated commander of Task Force 80, sent to supply existing weather stations and to establish new ones near the North Pole. During this expedition important documents left by Commander Robert E. Peary in 1905 were recovered from a cairn on Ellesmere Island.

From September 1949 through 1950 Captain Dufek worked in Washington with the logistics planning section of the joint staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In January 1951 he was placed in command of the USS *Antietam.* This ship, carrying Air Group Fifteen, established a new safety record for aircraft carrier operations during its participation in the Korean conflict. Between June 1952 and August 1954 Captain Dufek held commands in the fourteenth Naval district, on Kwajalein Island in the Pacific and at the Whidbey Island Naval air station in Oak Harbor, Washington.

U. S. Navy

REAR ADM. GEORGE J. DUFEK

"I'm an operations man. You might say I push ships and planes around, but I am not an explorer," Dufek has said of his role in connection with the Navy's Operation Deepfreeze, in preparation for which he spent seven months in Washington beginning August 1954, as head of a special antarctic planning group. The undertaking was organized in conjunction with the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58, which is "a cooperative world-wide effort" by forty-six nations including the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. "to make simultaneously records of phenomena" such as weather, cosmic rays and geomagnetism, seismology and glaciology.

Task Force 43, of which Dufek was put in command in March 1955, was charged with conducting operations and providing logistic support for the scientific body of the expedition. The task force, staffed by eighty-one officers and 1,013 enlisted men and consisting of three icebreakers, three cargo ships, a fuel ship and two small tankers, left U.S. ports at various times between September 4 and October 30 1955, together with a cold-weather air squadron and a construction unit of 300 Seabees. In early 1956 the group established bases on Ross Island and in Little America, 400 miles to the east.

By March 30 the "seagoing support phase" of the operation had ended, with the sailing of the last ship for a home port, some 170 Americans being left behind to hold the two bases through the antarctic winter. Arriving home on April 17 Admiral Dufek reported that scientists had already made "important studies in geomagnet-

DUFEK, GEORGE J.—*Continued*

ism and cosmic ray patterns" which with subsequent findings would be "worth a billion dollars" to our rocket program. By October Dufek was back in Antarctica to supervise the next phase of Deepfreeze, an aerial landing at the South Pole preparatory to the establishment there of a weather station.

At 8:34 P.M. local time on October 31, 1956 a Navy R4D transport plane, the *Que Será Será*, landed Admiral Dufek and a party of six at the pole. Flights over the pole had previously been made by Admiral Byrd and others; but these seven were the first Americans ever actually to set foot at the pole and to plant the American flag. This was also the first landing at the pole to be made by an airplane.

Among the numerous decorations he holds are the Legion of Merit with two Gold Stars, World War II Victory Medal, Korean Service Medal, Croix de Guerre and the Korean Presidential Citation. He is a member of the Legion of Honor with the rank of chevalier. In August 1957 he received the Distinguished Service Medal.

George John Dufek and the former Mrs. Muriel Bones, nee Thomson, were married in 1927 and have four children, Mary Allen, Barbara Bones Phillips, George Cruzen and David Frank. Admiral Dufek believes in delegating responsibility and knows how to relax (New York *Times*, November 2, 1956). Thus when, in February 1956, seven airmen were missing in the Antarctic and the search party had been organized, he "began reading one mystery novel after another until they were found." *Time* (December 31, 1956) calls him "a salty, brisk, blue-water sailor."

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DURHAM, CARL (THOMAS) (dûr'ăm) Aug. 28, 1892- U.S. Representative from North Carolina

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. Lee House, Washington 5, D.C.; Chapel Hill, N.C.

In the early years of the atomic era, many important problems of nuclear energy and military defense involving the United States were the concern of Congressman Carl Durham, a former pharmacist, who since 1939 has been the U.S. Representative from the Sixth District of North Carolina. A Democrat, he is the third ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee and the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in the Eighty-fifth Congress, which opened in January 1957.

While on this committee, he was credited with helping to keep the United States lead in nuclear armaments, with exerting a strong influence in helping President Truman decide to develop the hydrogen bomb, and with planning important defense measures to keep the United States free from atomic attack. As the new chairman, succeeding Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, Durham is working on both the problems of utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes and for military defense.

One of the eight children of Claude Peter and Delia Anne (Lloyd) Durham, Carl Thomas Durham was born on August 28, 1892, on a farm near White Cross, in North Carolina's Orange county. In his boyhood he helped with farm chores. He attended White Cross High School and Manndale Academy in Saxapahaw, North Carolina, and worked in a drugstore to pay his way through the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. He majored in chemistry, played football and baseball, and belonged to Kappa Psi fraternity.

In 1918 he went in the U.S. Navy as a pharmacist's mate, and upon his discharge returned to a career in a drugstore in Chapel Hill. Interested in politics, he handled a few campaigns at a regional level and served in a succession of local offices such as the school board, town council, and county commissioner. On November 8, 1938 he was elected to the Seventy-sixth Congress from the Sixth North Carolina district and has been re-elected for nine succeeding terms.

Durham came to national attention in 1944 when he headed a House Military Affairs subcommittee which charged that a booklet entitled *The Races of Mankind* by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish contained "subtly presented Communist propaganda." The booklet was subsequently withdrawn from use in an Army orientation course, but the subcommittee's report drew considerable criticism from the press.

Through his measures for military and civil defense Representative Durham gained stature in Congress. In 1949 he proposed a bill, unanimously approved by the House, authorizing $161,000,000 for a radar network around the United States and Canada. "This seems to give more protection for less money than anything else I have seen," he stated (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 13, 1949). Later in that year he held hearings on a bill to commit the nation to a five-year program costing $300,000,000 to build wind tunnels and a vast new air-engineering center for the development of supersonic aircraft.

In attacking problems of civil defense Durham stated in a report to the House in 1950: "While it might be possible to evacuate thousands of people, it would be clearly impossible to evacuate the factories where they earn their living. If the plants stay, the people must also stay [and they] . . . must be ready to fight back through a sound civil defense program" (New York *Times*, December 21, 1950).

At that time, in December 1950, the House passed by a vote of 247 to 1 a bill introduced by Durham to put civil defense under the direction of an administrator, named by and responsible only to the President. The Senate passed a similar measure and, thus, the present Federal Civil Defense Administration became an independent agency. In March 1957, Durham presented a bill which would declare civil defense a joint responsibility of the Federal, state and city governments. He opposed a bill submitted by Chet Holifield, Democrat of California, which would establish a civil defense department with a leader of Cabinet status. The National Association of State Civil Defense Directors has endorsed both measures.

When the nation became alarmed by the increased incidence of narcotic addiction, Durham used his knowledge of pharmacy in 1951, when he was co-author of a bill which amended the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938, and made it a Federal violation to refill a dangerous drug without specific authorization from the prescribing physician.

It was his work on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to which Durham devoted most of his attention. One of the original members of the committee when it was created in 1946, Durham became concerned with the atomic weapons programs of other countries. In an address in May 1950, he said that although America was trying to expand peacetime uses of nuclear materials, the demand of national security forced concentration of efforts largely on atomic weapons. The United States and the U.S.S.R. have embarked on an atomic armaments race, he stated. "Inaction by the United States, no matter how tempting or how understandable, may ultimately mean the suicide of our civilization" (New York *Times,* May 5, 1950).

He sponsored a House resolution in 1951 calling for a six-fold expansion program which would "make the production of atom bombs cheaper than the cost of a single tank." It proposed increasing the atomic budget from $1 billion to $6 billion a year, which would ultimately save from $30 billion to $40 billion annually. Representative Durham also urged wider use of thorium, a substance which the United States has in abundant reserves, in case of an all-out atomic program (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 19, 1951).

When reports on the first Soviet A-bomb tests were verified, Durham urged the Government to proceed with work on the hydrogen bomb. After it was exploded on Eniwetok atoll in November 1952, he was optimistic about the U.S. lead in the development of this weapon (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* November 17, 1952). In 1954 he argued in the House for a "crash program" to speed the development of an "intercontinental nuclear-powered bomber and nuclear rockets."

In the summer of 1955 Durham went to Geneva, Switzerland as a delegate to the U.N. International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Later that year, Congress accepted Durham's amendment to the 1955 appropriations bill which added $25,000,000 to the Atomic Energy Commission's construction funds to support peacetime reactor research.

In the Eighty-fourth Congress Durham served as vice-chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and in the following Congress succeeded Senator Anderson to a two-year term as the committee's head. The new chairman stated in 1957 that Congress should vote to share nonmilitary atomic materials and "know-how" with a global organization including some Communist countries. Peacetime cooperation between atomic scientists on both sides of the Iron Curtain offers the best hope for ultimate agreement never to launch the nightmare of H-bomb war (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* January 14, 1957). (On July 29, 1957 the United States ratified the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency Charter, and the agency came into existence at that time.)

CARL DURHAM

While debate has increased on the question of private versus Government development of atomic power for peacetime industrial uses, Durham has favored the Government. On July 24, 1956 Durham told his fellow Representatives: "Today we face the problems of a competitive world in the development of atomic power purposes. Only one prototype demonstration reactor is scheduled for completion in this country between 1957 and 1960. In England and in Soviet Russia a great number will be in operation by this date." He made the point that only the Government could put this program through with the necessary speed. "This does not mean that the Government will be in the power business," he said. "It is purely an experimental and demonstration program" (*Congressional Digest,* January 1957). When the bill for the civilian atomic power acceleration program came to a vote in July 1956, Durham was recorded against it.

The Congressman in February 1957 threw the switch that put into operation the new Atomic Energy Commission's experimental boiling-water reactor at the Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago. It was the first of five such Government experimental stations which are to be installed. After Durham had severely criticized in March 1957 an Air Force project which is working on an atomic-powered plane, the Air Force announced in April that the project would be reorganized to provide more centralized authority, thus speeding up operations.

In roll calls during his tenure in Congress, Durham has shown strong support for aid to

DURHAM, CARL—*Continued*

U.S. allies. He has registered "yeas" for the $3.7 billion British loan (July 1946), the Marshall Plan extension (April 1949), the Korea-Formosa economic aid bill (February 1950) and the $3.6 billion foreign aid appropriation (July 1956). He has opposed bills to limit foreign relief to $200 million (May 1947), to cut European arms aid by 50 per cent (August 1949) and to cut economic aid for Europe by $615 billion (May 1952). In January 1957 he voted for the Eisenhower program for military and economic assistance in the Middle East. On military bills Durham voted to extend the draft (April 1946), for the draft extension—universal military training bill (April 1951) and for the military reserve bill (July 1955). He opposed draft exemption for teen-agers (May 1946).

On farm legislation, Durham voted for the $2 billion farm price support bill (June 1950) and the bill to keep 90 per cent farm price supports (June 1952). He voted against flexible price supports (July 1954), the Administration's compromise agricultural bill (April 1956) and a bill creating a corn-price stabilization program (March 1957).

Representative Durham has often voted against expenditures for nonmilitary domestic projects. He voted in favor of cutting reclamation funds by $10,000,000 (May 1951) and slashing the Tennessee Valley Authority's appropriation by $14,000,000 (March 1952). He opposed continuance of the public housing program and on increasing funds for public power in April 1953. Durham opposed the St. Lawrence Seaway bill in May 1954 and the Eisenhower highway program in July 1955, although he voted for the highway-construction program in April 1956. On taxes, Durham was against the Republican tax-reduction bill in February 1948. He voted for raising the tax exemption by $100 in March 1954.

In regard to other domestic legislation, Durham voted "nay" on the bill to admit 217,000 refugees from Communist countries (July 1953). He registered a "yea" on the rent control extension bill (May 1947) and the bill to make Communist party membership a crime (August 1954). Durham was against the two-term limitation for the President (February 1947) and statehood for Alaska (March 1953), and opposed a bill providing means of further securing civil rights (July 1956). He voted for the atomic energy bill of 1954, which defined the methods of cooperation between the Government and private industry.

In the Eighty-fourth Congress, Durham's record of support for President Eisenhower's program has been about 40 per cent on domestic issues, 67 per cent on foreign issues. In March 1956 he signed a manifesto denouncing the U.S. Supreme Court's public school desegregation decision.

Carl Durham married Margaret Joe Whitsett on December 31, 1919. Five children were born to them. They are Mrs. Gregg Murray, Mrs. William Sessler, Carl T. Durham Jr., Mrs. Joe Wall, and Miss Anne Durham. Mrs. Durham died in January 1953. The Congressman is six feet one inch tall, weighs 180 pounds, and has gray eyes and gray hair. He enjoys collecting pipes, paintings, and antique furniture. While he is at his big, brick house in Chapel Hill he participates in outdoor sports such as golf, wild turkey, quail and raccoon hunting. He is a Baptist, and a Mason and American Legionnaire.

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EBAN, ABBA (SOLOMON) (ē-bān) Feb. 2, 1915- Israeli Representative to the United Nations; Ambassador to the United States

Address: b. Israeli Mission to the United Nations, 11 E. 70th St., New York 21; Embassy of Israel, 1621 22d St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. 1630 Juniper St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1948 under the name Eban, Aubrey S(olomon).

Throughout the prolonged and complex series of crises that has harassed the Middle East since the birth of Israel as an independent republic in 1948, no representative to the United Nations has pleaded more eloquently for the rights of his government than Israel's Abba Eban. It is said that even his Arab opponents respect the debating skill of the multilingual diplomat, who at thirty-three argued his young country's cause in the Israeli-Arab war before the world organization and who, as a U.N. veteran at forty-one, sought to justify Israel's military occupation of Egypt's Sinai Peninsula in 1956 as "the inherent right of self-defense."

Eban, who has been Israel's Ambassador to the United States since 1950, took part in negotiations with U.N. and U.S. officials that led to the recall of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory in March 1957. In an address before the council of organizations of the United Jewish Appeal in New York in March 1957, Ambassador Eban said, "The things we seek are simple. We want to live in peace, without sudden death facing us across a hostile frontier. We seek, equally with other nations, to sail the international seas in peace and want to have our ports free from blockade. These are our basic, fundamental rights" (New York *Times*, March 4, 1957).

Abba Solomon Eban is a native of South Africa, born in Cape Town on February 2, 1915 to Abraham Meir and Alida (Sachs) Solomon. His father, a businessman who had fled in the late nineteenth century from persecution of Jews in Russian-held Lithuania, died when Abba was very young. His mother took Abba and her other three children to London, England, where she became a secretary in the office of the

Zionist organization. From childhood Abba was interested in the cause of establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Several years after moving to England, Mrs. Solomon married Dr. Isaac Eban, a London physician specializing in radiology. The boy, who was then using *Aubrey,* the nearest English equivalent of *Abba,* as his first name, added his stepfather's surname. He was known as Aubrey S. Eban until after Israel became an independent state, when he followed the custom of Israeli citizens in returning to the Hebrew form of his given name.

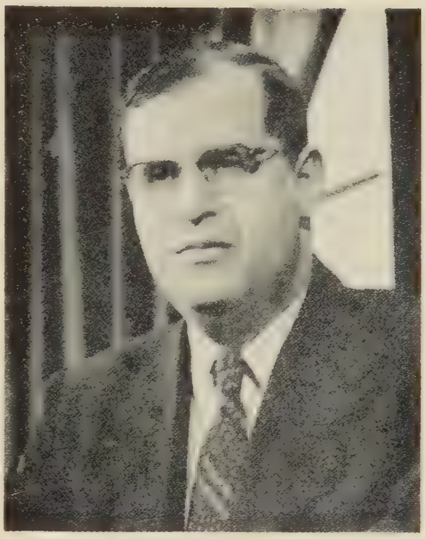
At St. Olav's School and at home for the most part, young Aubrey spoke English, but he conversed in Hebrew with his scholarly maternal grandfather. He was therefore bilingual when he went to Queens College, Cambridge for his university training and decided to specialize in Middle Eastern languages and literatures. While studying under scholarships at Cambridge he served as president of the Zionist Youth Movement, belonged to the League of Nations Union and to the Union (a debating society), and played tennis. He received the M.A. degree in 1938 with triple first honors in his major subjects.

Offered an appointment at Cambridge after his graduation, Eban became a lecturer at Pembroke College in Arabic, Persian, and Hebrew literatures and at the same time conducted his own graduate research in these fields. Besides writing articles on Middle Eastern culture he translated in 1939 an early work on Zionism, *Auto-Emancipation* by Leo Pinsker.

Briefly during 1939 Eban served at the request of Chaim Weizmann, then Zionist leader in England, as a liaison agent with the British government in an attempt to organize a brigade of Jewish volunteers from many countries to fight in World War II. Eban enlisted in the British Army in late 1939 and in the course of the war rose in rank from private to major. His first assignment was as military censor in Cairo for Hebrew and Arabic material. He later was made a liaison officer between Allied headquarters in Cairo and the Jewish population in Palestine.

Toward the close of the war Eban, who since 1940 had decided that he would make Jerusalem his home, became chief instructor of the Middle East Center of Arabic Studies in Jerusalem, believing that he could contribute to "building a bridge between Jews and Arabs." He left this position in 1946 to join the Jewish Agency for Palestine as a member of the political department, specializing in the study of Arab-Jewish problems. He thus worked with that organization in negotiating for an independent Jewish state with Great Britain, which had been administering Palestine under a League of Nations mandate since 1923.

With the intensification of Arab-Jewish hostility following the increase of Jewish immigration into Palestine at the end of the war, Great Britain referred the Middle East problem to the United Nations in February 1947. Eban was assigned in 1947 as liaison officer to the U.N. special commission on Palestine and subsequently had a leading part in presenting the Jewish case before the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council. On November 29, 1947 the U.N. voted to put Jerusalem under an international trusteeship and to partition the rest of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states.


Wide world

ABBA EBAN

Eban was named in 1948 as Representative at the U.N. of the provisional government of Israel, which had been set up after David Ben-Gurion (see *C.B.,* January 1957) announced the establishment of the new nation of Israel on May 14, 1948. "In this capacity," noted the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (March 2, 1957), "he worked long and hard for Israel's election to the U.N.—which came on May 11, 1949." Eban was then appointed to head his country's delegation to the U.N., with the rank of minister.

The young republic of Israel had meanwhile sustained a war with its neighboring Arab states and had in February 1949 concluded an armistice agreement with Egypt (no peace treaty was signed). During the ensuing uneasy truce Egypt denied passage to Israeli ships through the Suez Canal and blockaded Israeli ports. In border incidents provoked by both sides, Israel's troops clashed with those of Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Egypt—nations with which Israel remained technically at war.

On September 5, 1950 Abba Eban added the duties of Israeli Ambassador to the United States to those of permanent Representative to the U.N. In an article about Eban entitled "That Witty Young Man from Israel" (*Sat-*

urday Evening Post, October 20, 1951) Henry F. and Katharine Pringle wrote that the Ambassador had a third "basic assignment" since he "must maintain contacts with Jewish [groups] in the United States. This . . . activity has trebled in importance, now that Israel [in 1951] is trying to float a $500,000,000 bond issue in this country."

Egypt's purchase of about $80,000,000 worth of military equipment from Communist Czechoslovakia in the fall of 1955 increased the tension in the Middle East. To offset what Israel considered a threat to its security, Eban appealed to the United States for the sale of some $50,000,000 worth of armaments to his country. The United States, however, while taking the Israeli request under consideration, made clear its objection to entering into an "arms race" in the Middle East.

Another crisis was precipitated in July 1956 when Egypt announced its nationalization of the Suez Canal. On the following October 29 Israeli troops, under the command of Major General Moshe Dayan (see *C.B.,* March 1957), entered the Sinai Peninsula to "eliminate" Egyptian bases for commando raids on Israel, and within six days the entire peninsula was captured. Eban defended his country's action in a speech before the first emergency special session on the Palestine question of the U.N. General Assembly on November 1. "Israel's defense force took security measures in the Sinai Peninsula," he said, "in the exercise of Israel's inherent right of self-defense" (*Vital Speeches,* November 15, 1956).

By this time Anglo-French forces had also moved into Egypt, to occupy the Suez Canal Zone in the emergency. Later in November Israel, France, and Britain complied with the U.N. cease fire order, and in December Britain and France withdrew their troops from Egypt. Israel, however, refused to evacuate the Gulf of Aqaba area and the Gaza Strip until it received guarantees of Israeli shipping through the gulf and removal of conditions that had made possible Egyptian raids from Gaza bases.

During the ensuing months, when the situation had become deadlocked, Eban worked unceasingly to keep open negotiations between Israel and the United Nations and the United States (both of which insisted upon Israel's immediate, unconditional withdrawal from Egypt) and to stave off threatened U.N. economic and military sanctions against his country. He conferred frequently with U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, at times making two round trips in a single day between New York and Washington, D.C. During a brief return to Israel in February, while the U.N. postponed consideration of a sanctions resolution, he consulted hurriedly with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

According to James Reston of the New York *Times* (March 1, 1957), the immediate crisis (recall of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula) was resolved primarily by the collaboration of Eban and Dulles and was based in part upon assurances that the U.S. Government would do what it could to have the U.N. Emergency Force replace the Israeli Army in the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba area. On March 1, 1957 Israeli Foreign Minister Mrs. Golda Meir told the U.N. General Assembly that Israel planned a "full and prompt withdrawal" from Egyptian territory. Within a few days the withdrawal, under orders of Ben-Gurion, had been completed.

The misgivings that many observers felt in regard to immediate Arab-Israeli peace were expressed by Hanson W. Baldwin (New York *Times,* March 5, 1957) in his observation that the Israeli withdrawal decision "removes a symptom but not a cause" of trouble in the Middle East.

Eban, who is the author of a number of articles on international problems, made an English translation of Taufīk al-Hakīm's *Maze of Justice* in 1947. He is known to millions of Americans through his frequent appearances on televised discussion programs. A persuasive debater, he can argue his case in any of six languages: English, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, French, or German. "The Ambassador has always been a political rather than a religious Zionist," the Pringles noted in their *Saturday Evening Post* article. "His attitude toward the Jewish faith is one of reverence, but not of orthodox observance." In 1957 Horizon Press published Eban's *Voice of Israel.*

In the course of World War II duty in the Middle East, Abba Eban met Suzan Ambache, then a student at American University in Cairo, whom he married on March 18, 1945. They have a son, Eli, age seven, and a daughter Gila, age two. The tall, brown-haired, brown-eyed Ambassador is said to have a "sweet tooth" and, as he is quoted in the *Saturday Evening Post,* he regards recreation as "a meal at which I do not have to explain something [to] some one and at which I do not have to make a speech."

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EDGE, WALTER E(VANS) Nov. 20, 1873-Oct. 29, 1956 Former Governor of New Jersey; acquired interests in publishing, banking and other lines of business early in career; active in the Republican party for more than fifty years; Governor of New Jersey (1917-19 and 1944-47); U.S. Senator (1919-29); U.S. Ambassador to France (1929-33). See *Current Biography* (June) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p37 O 30 '56

EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D(AVID) (ī'sĕn-hou'ẽr) Oct. 14, 1890- President of the United States

Address: b. and h. The White House, Washington, D.C.; h. Gettysburg, Pa.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1948.

By his record vote in both the 1952 and 1956 Presidential elections, Dwight D. Eisenhower proved himself to be one of the most popular and influential statesmen in American history. Succeeding President Harry S. Truman in January 1953 after victory over his Democratic opponent, Adlai E. Stevenson, he headed the first Republican Administration in Washington in twenty years. His program of "modern Republicanism," favoring international cooperation and domestic social reform, may be said to have been launched when, as a recently retired General of the U.S. Army with some thirty-five years of military service, Eisenhower defeated the "Old Guard" section of his party, led by Senator Robert A. Taft, at the Republican National Convention of 1952.

Eisenhower, who was inaugurated for a second term on January 20 and 21, 1957, had been regarded as a potential Presidential candidate ever since the surrender of Germany in 1945, when he emerged as his country's foremost war hero, to many historians the most important military figure of World War II, the victorious outcome of which had depended in large part upon his decisions as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Before entering the White House, however, he was to demonstrate his usefulness in civilian life as president of Columbia University (1948-52) and his dedication to the principle of U.S. participation in the free world's resistance to aggressive Communism as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers Europe (December 1950-February 1951), concerned with integration of defense forces of NATO. He resigned from the U.S. Army in July 1952.

Dwight David Eisenhower was born in Denison, Texas on October 14, 1890, the third of seven sons of David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth (Stover) Eisenhower. His four living brothers are Arthur B., a banker; Edgar N., a lawyer; Earl D., an engineer; and Milton S., a college president, now head of Johns Hopkins University.

Dwight's forebears were German-born farmers of Pennsylvania whose descendants resettled in the Middle West. Hans Nicholas Eisenhauer (as the name was then spelled—it meant "hewer of iron") had moved to America in 1741. The Eisenhowers were members of the River Brethren Protestant sect.

The family moved to Abilene, Kansas when Dwight was a year or two years old, and for a while his father worked in the local creamery before becoming an engineer at the United Company's gas plant. While attending Abilene High School and for a period after graduation in 1909, Dwight was also employed by the creamery. His favorite boyhood sports were baseball and football, and one summer he played outfielder on a semiprofessional team. His nickname from childhood has been "Ike."

Wide World

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Entering the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York in June 1911, he was graduated in the top third of his class in 1915. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry, he then reported for duty to the 19th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. During the next few years he was moved quickly from one Army post to another. In 1918 he commanded the training of some 6000 men at Camp Colt, Pennsylvania in the use of a new weapon, the tank, for service overseas in World War I. Eisenhower later commanded Tank Corps troops at various camps before being sent as executive officer to Camp Gaillard in the Panama Canal Zone, where he served from 1922 to 1924.

The following year he entered the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he was graduated first in a class of 275 students in June 1926. He also took courses in Washington, D.C. at the Army War College, graduating in June 1928, and at the Army Industrial College. Meanwhile, he served in Washington and in Europe as a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission (1927-29) and in Washington as assistant executive in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War (1929-33). The latter post brought him under direct command of General Douglas MacArthur, who, before going to the Philippine Islands in 1935 as head of the American Military Mission, was Army Chief of Staff. Eisenhower accompanied the general to the Philippines and served there until 1939.

About two years after his return to the United States, Eisenhower was made chief of staff for the Third Army, one of the "combatants" in the Army maneuvers held in Louisiana in the fall of 1941. His skill as a tactician in these maneuvers came to the attention of General George C. Marshall, then Army Chief of Staff. At this time Eisenhower had the rank of brigadier general (temporary), having received his first star in September 1941. The following February, soon after the United States had entered World War II, he was given an important position on the War Department General Staff.

In June 1942 he was appointed Commanding General of the European Theater of Operations and left Washington for London to begin discussions on military problems. Then as Commander in Chief of Allied Forces, North Africa, he organized and led the North African invasion, launched in November 1942. Subsequently he commanded the invasion of Sicily, which began in May 1943, and the invasion of Italy. In December 1943, before the conclusion of the Italian campaign, he was transferred to the command of Overlord (code name for the trans-English Channel invasion of the Continent) and given the title of Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Operation Overlord was launched on June 6, 1944 (D-Day), and a supplementary invasion of the Continent, from southern France, was undertaken in August. Germany, overrun by U.S., Canadian, British, and French forces from the west and by Soviet troops from the east, surrendered in May 1945. Eisenhower's detailed personal account of the war is given in his *Crusade in Europe*, (Doubleday, 1948), which became a best seller and a Book-of-the-Month Club selection.

Eisenhower's promotion to the rank of permanent General of the Army came in April 1946, but was made retroactive to December 1944, the date of his temporary promotion. After the defeat of Germany he was widely acclaimed. Among the many honors conferred on him were the British Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath, the Soviet Union's Order of Suvorov, and many high U.S. military decorations. He also has awards from civilian organizations and numerous honorary degrees.

Called home from his post as Commander of the U.S. occupation forces in Europe, Eisenhower was named by President Truman to succeed Marshall as Army Chief of Staff in November 1945. While in this office he advocated universal military training and unification of the armed forces of land, sea, and air. He was also concerned with problems of demobilization and of development of the atom bomb.

He resigned as Chief of Staff in February 1948, and retired from active duty in the Army, to accept an appointment as president of Columbia University. At his inauguration in October 1948 he said that in turning from a military to a civilian occupation he was not changing his "fundamental life purpose—the protection and perpetuation of basic human freedom." He took a leave of absence from Columbia from December 1950 to February 1951 when President Truman made him Commander of Allied Powers in Europe, with the task of organizing the armed forces of NATO.

Since the end of the war Eisenhower had frequently been urged to run for the office of President of the United States and it had been indicated that he would have support for either the Republican or Democratic nomination. Although many political leaders visited him at SHAPE, his headquarters in Paris, he refused to become involved in politics so long as he remained in uniform. Resigning from the Army early in the summer of 1952, he returned home to campaign for the Republican nomination against Senator Taft, and at the convention in July he was nominated on the first ballot.

In the ensuing campaign against Stevenson, Eisenhower stressed "the mess in Washington" after twenty years of Democratic rule, and supported U.S. participation in the U.N. and NATO and continued aid to foreign countries. He also promised if elected to go to Korea to study problems involved in bringing that conflict to an end. The November election gave him a total of 33,927,549 votes to 27,311,316 for Stevenson, or 442 electoral votes to 89 for Stevenson.

Eisenhower was inaugurated on January 20, 1953. In general his Administration, with a Cabinet composed primarily of prominent businessmen, followed a middle-of-the-road policy which differed both from traditional Republicanism and from the Democratic New Deal and Fair Deal. The President has favored nonpartisanship in the judiciary branch of the Government and for the most part respects the right of Congress to oppose Executive proposals.

The President's concern for peace was especially evident in his preinauguration trip to Korea (an armistice in that war was reached in July 1953) and in his atoms-for-peace plan, which he presented before the U.N. General Assembly on December 8, 1953. He suggested that the plan be carried out by a U.N.-supervised agency.

Generally in the field of foreign affairs Eisenhower has pursued a policy of military and economic assistance to prevent further Communist expansion. A notable example is the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine, which was approved by Congress in early 1957 and which authorizes the President to use armed forces against Communist aggression in the Middle East, should the attacked nation request aid. Following the revolt by Hungarian masses against the Communists, Eisenhower on November 8, 1956 directed the admission to the United States of Hungarian refugees; eventually over 32,000 were resettled in this country.

The domestic program of Eisenhower's Administration has aimed to free business of some bureaucratic controls, to withdraw from subsidization of farm surplus, and to offer Federal aid in certain areas of social welfare such as education and Social Security. One major controversy of his Administration centered about private-versus-public power and involved his reference to the Tennessee Valley Authority as an example of "creeping Socialism." Another controversy arose from differences between the President and Senator Joseph

R. McCarthy; a highlight of this conflict was Eisenhower's "book-burning" speech at Dartmouth College on June 14, 1953.

Again, during the 1956 campaign Eisenhower's opponent was Stevenson. One of the foremost issues concerned testing of hydrogen bombs. In reply to Stevenson's proposal that the United States take the lead in banning such tests, the President insisted that his country could not "even dare accept anything less than sound safeguards and controls for disarmament arrangements" (New York *Times,* October 24, 1956). Eisenhower's health became another campaign issue. He had suffered a heart attack in September 1955 and during the following June he had undergone an operation for ileitis. Some Democratic leaders were critical of a "part-time President"; other observers pointed out that because of Eisenhower's genius for organization and delegating responsibility, "the Government continued to function without a hitch" during his illness (Merlo J. Pusey, *Eisenhower the President,* 1956).

The landslide majority vote which Eisenhower won in the 1956 election against Stevenson (35,582,236 to 26,028,887) was regarded by him as a mandate for his program of "modern Republicanism." The fact that the Democrats retained their majority in Congress he believed resulted from lack of conviction on the part of the voters that the Republican party was really committed to the new program.

When asked by reporters whether he should not therefore take a firmer stand against the Old Guard element of the Republican party, Eisenhower replied, "I am not one of the desk pounding type that likes to stick out his jaw and look like he is bossing the show. . . . I would rather try to persuade a man to go along, because once I have persuaded him he will stick" (New York *Times,* November 15, 1956).

Defending his proposed record peacetime budget of $71,800,000,000, Eisenhower warned repeatedly in early 1957 that substantial cuts by Congress could "be accomplished only at the expense of the national safety and interest" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 20, 1957).

On June 5, 1957 Eisenhower "opened the door wide" to the possible resumption of trade with Communist China. "In the long run," the President said, "trade cannot be stopped. You are going to have either authorized trade or clandestine trade" (New York *Times,* June 5, 1957). He indicated that there was no present intention to soften the U.S. policy of political nonrecognition of the Peiping government.

On July 1, 1916 First Lieutenant Eisenhower married Mamie Geneva Doud (see *C.B.,* May 1953). Their first child, Dwight Doud, died in 1921. John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower, their second son, was born on August 3, 1922; he is a major in the Army. Eisenhower's grandchildren are Dwight David 2d, Barbara Anne, Susan Elaine, and Mary Jean.

The President has a ruddy complexion and blue eyes, is five feet ten inches tall and weighs about 175 pounds. Pusey has described him as a man "utterly devoid of arrogance" whose "emotions are close to the surface, and his irritations are registered on his face almost as readily as his general good humor." His engaging, easy smile is familiar to almost all Americans.

While golf is the President's chief diversion, he also enjoys swimming, fishing, painting, playing bridge, watching Western films, reading Civil War literature, and relaxing at his farm near Gettysburg. He joined the National Presbyterian Church in Washington soon after his first inauguration. His concept of his chief purpose as President was expressed in his speech at the Big Four Summit Conference at Geneva in July 1955 when he said: "The quest for peace is the statesman's most exacting duty."

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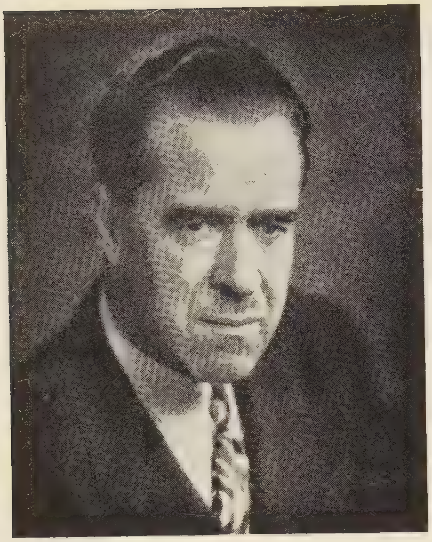
ELLINGSON, MARK June 5, 1904- Educator

Address: b. c/o Rochester Institute of Technology, 65 Plymouth Ave. S., Rochester 8, N.Y.; h. 2200 East Ave., Rochester 10, N.Y.

In October 1957 Dr. Mark Ellingson, president of the Rochester Institute of Technology, observes his twenty-first anniversary as head of one of the nation's leading institutions for technological and vocational education. An outgrowth of the Rochester Athenaeum, founded in 1829, the institute, located in Rochester, New York, takes pride in having pioneered in such fields as mechanical drawing, home economics, photography, printing, publishing and crafts. It rendered notable service during World War II by training personnel for defense jobs. Its current enrollment in day and evening classes is over 6900. Dr. Ellingson is noted for developing an "anecdotal behavior" method of reporting and analysis of students' progress.

Canadian by birth but a U.S. citizen through American parentage, Mark Ellingson was born on June 5, 1904 at Magrath in the province of Alberta, Canada one of the nine children of Ole and Katherine (Friel) Ellingson. Most of his boyhood was spent in Idaho, where his father established himself as a rancher, farmer and probate judge. Mark was a participant in debating, yearbook and dramatic activities at the St. Anthony (Idaho) High School. After graduation in 1922 he enrolled in the southern branch of the University of Idaho in Moscow, where he became an associate in education in 1924. He received the B.A. degree from Gooding College, Idaho in 1926, having majored



MARK ELLINGSON

in economics. As an undergraduate he worked at part-time jobs, yet found time for debating, glee club and dramatic activities.

In 1926 Ellingson came to the Rochester (New York) Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, now the Rochester Institute of Technology, as an instructor in economics. (The Athenaeum, developed from a literary club, was established in 1829 by "civic leaders who saw the need for an educational and cultural institution" in what was then a mere frontier village in upstate New York. The Mechanics Institute, founded in 1885 through the vision of a German immigrant, Captain Henry Lomb, was dedicated to the training of technicians and supervisors for Rochester's growing industries, such as the Eastman Kodak Company. The two institutes were merged in 1891.)

As a young instructor Ellingson was early influenced in the direction of educational leadership by Calvin C. Thomason, who had assumed charge of the institute's liberal courses in 1924; and when in 1928 the streamlining of the curriculum began, Ellingson was named secretary of the revision program. After the new department of photography was established in 1930, Ellingson became supervisor of photographic technology, a position he occupied for the next six years.

In addition, he was appointed in 1931 to the chairmanship of the curriculum revision program and to supervise "experimentation in the development of techniques for recording the personal characteristics of students" which had been started in the previous year. He inaugurated the weekly record of teachers' and counselors' observations of individual students for which the name "Anecdotal Behavior Journal" was chosen. (In 1934 emphasis was "shifted . . . from trait records to behavior reporting.") Ellingson received his M.A. degree from the University of Rochester in 1930 and his Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University in Columbus in 1936. "Determining the Professional Courses in a Technical Institute's Curricula" was the title of his doctoral dissertation.

Installed as president of the institute in October 1936 (succeeding Colonel John A. Randall), Ellingson experimented with the issuing of "credentials listing students' special achievements and qualifications" instead of degrees, and substituting a spring convocation for the traditional June commencement exercises. During the summer of 1937 the former Empire State School of Printing was transferred to the institute and courses in printing and publicity were offered. A three-year grant by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1938 facilitated the carrying on of the "Anecdotal Behavior Journal" as a "quantitative and qualitative record for continuous use in counseling students" and led to the collaboration by Lawrence Lee Jarvie (chairman of the institute's educational research committee) and Dr. Ellingson on *A Handbook on the Anecdotal Behavior Journal* (University of Chicago, 1940).

In July 1942, under the Federal Emergency Training Program, the institute "took leadership in defense training in Rochester" and "for sixteen months ran its defense program six days a week for twenty-four hours a day" (*School and Society,* February 7, 1942).

Renamed the Rochester Institute of Technology in 1944, the former Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute embarked on a $2,220,000 expansion program including the immediate construction of a $700,000 building for its photographic technology, mechanical, and publishing and printing departments. A ten-year $30,000,000 building and development program for R.I.T., begun in 1951, includes a gymnasium and ice rink, completed in 1955; a $3,000,000 building and endowment program for the School for American Craftsmen (which joined the institute in 1950); and a $12,000,000 graphic arts center, designed to be the foremost research center for the printing and publishing industries in the United States. "The aims of the graphic arts research program," Dr. Ellingson declared, as reported in the New York *Times* (November 23, 1951), "are to cut the costs of reproduction, improve the quality and speed up the process. If, through our program we can foster newspapers and other printed matter in the backward areas of the world we will be making an invaluable contribution to the great cause of world peace." Support of the R.I.T. fund is being sought from individuals and industry, rather than asking for state or Federal Government aid, Dr. Ellingson said.

Currently, the facilities of the institute and its eight major buildings are valued at $6,500,000 while the endowment fund is in excess of $8,000,000. Enrollment in the day session was last reported at about 1900, while about 5000 additional students enrolled in the evening classes. The faculty numbers about 147 and there are various departments of specialized instruction, including art and design, commerce, food administration, retailing, chemistry, photography, printing, and general education.

Students engage extensively in realistic project assignments and, in six of the institute's departments, in cooperative work experience. The institute awards the Associate in Applied Science degree to its students and those who wish to receive the baccalaureate must complete additional studies at the institute.

Dr. Ellingson, who received an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Rochester in 1951, is a member of numerous educational, scientific, and civic organizations including the American Educational Research Association, National Society for the Study of Education, Newcomen Society and the American Ordnance Association. He is chairman of the board of the Community Savings Bank of Rochester, and was president of the Rochester Rotary Club in 1940 and of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in 1946. Gardening, tennis and reading are his favorite hobbies. On July 12, 1934 he married Marcia Cooke Randall; they have four children, Laura Kathryn, Louise Alice, Karen Marie and Jon Eric. Dr. Ellingson stands at five feet ten inches and weighs about 170 pounds. He has blue eyes and brown hair.

"As many educational institutions turn to Government support," Ellingson declared, [Rochester] "institute officials are more firmly convinced [than ever] that higher education must remain free and independent and must not become enmeshed with Government support and the controls which accompany it" (New York *Times*, November 23, 1951).

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ELLIOTT, BOB Mar. 26, 1923- Comedian
Address: b. c/o John H. Moses, 730 5th Ave., New York 19

GOULDING, RAY Mar. 20, 1922- Comedian
Address: b. c/o John H. Moses, 730 5th Ave., New York 19

"Masters of satire and deflaters of pomposity," Bob Elliott and Ray Goulding have been the recipients of Peabody Awards, America's highest honors for achievement in radio and television, in 1952 and 1957. More commonly known as "Bob and Ray," the partners have acquired an enthusiastic following in six years as among radio and TV's wittiest performers. Many of their presentations are unrehearsed and much of the dialogue is ad-libbed.

At a time when the popularity of radio had declined because of competition from the TV industry, Bob and Ray appeared on the scene and made listeners notice once again the "wireless without a screen." After being tried out on nearly every "time slot" on the NBC, ABC, and Mutual Broadcasting System radio and television networks for the past six years, Bob and Ray are now firmly established as spot comedians on NBC's week-end radio program *Monitor*. They also have their own firm for making commercials for radio and television.

RAY GOULDING AND BOB ELLIOTT

Robert B. Elliott was born in Boston, Massachusetts on March 26, 1923. An only child, he grew up in the nearby suburb of Winchester. At Winchester High School, Bob put on "radio" shows over the school's public-address system. He acted all the parts in his original interpretations of Sherlock Holmes, Samuel Johnson and others.

Following his graduating from high school in 1940, Bob enrolled in the Feagin School of Drama and Radio in New York City. He earned his tuition by working as an usher at Radio City Music Hall and as a page at NBC. His first professional radio assignment came in 1941 when he presented a weekly show billed as "a page boy's impressions of radio" over WINS. This was followed by a job on station WHDH in Boston later that year.

There, he was an announcer for a women's program presided over by Jane Underwood, who later became his wife. In 1943 Bob joined the U.S. Army. He served in Europe with the 26th Infantry Division, participating in the Battle of the Bulge. In 1946 he was discharged from the Army and returned to his job in Boston.

Raymond W. Goulding is the oldest of the Bob and Ray team by almost exactly one year. He was born on March 20, 1922 in Lowell, Massachusetts, one of the four children of Mary Ann (Philbin) and Thomas M. Goulding. Graduated from high school in 1939 Ray went to work as a radio announcer in Lowell, at a

ELLIOTT, BOB—*Continued*

salary of $15 a week. His older brother, Phil, also a radio announcer, coached Ray on the techniques of the business. After a little more than a year in Lowell, Ray auditioned for two leading stations in Boston. Both offered him a position, and he chose station WEEI.

After the entrance of the United States in World War II, he joined the U.S. Army in November 1942. He was stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he was as an instructor in the officers' candidate school until his discharge with the rank of captain in April 1946. It was at Fort Knox that Ray met Mary Elizabeth Leader, a dietitian for the Army with the rank of lieutenant, who later was to become his wife. Returning to Boston, Ray joined station WHDH. He was assigned to read the newscasts on Bob Elliott's morning disc jockey show.

"The team of Bob and Ray," said *Radio-TV Mirror* (November 1951), "was formed by accident and the grace of favorable audience reaction." While Bob was putting on his disc jockey show and Ray was delivering the newscasts, Ray began to stay at the station after the news delivery to exchange "on-the-air" pleasantries and gags with Bob between records. They proved to be a natural team.

Boston radio listeners demanded that Bob and Ray be given more time and latitude for their talent. In May 1946 WHDH gave them a daily half-hour show of their own called *Matinee with Bob and Ray*. This was not enough for the fans, and the team was also given a morning hour, *Break Fast with Bob and Ray*. It was in Boston that they learned to handle long assignments and perfected their comedy routines.

With five and a half years' experience in Boston, Bob and Ray went to New York in 1951 for an audition. Charles C. Barry, who was vice-president in charge of NBC radio programs, immediately offered them a thirteen-week contract. They resigned their jobs and moved to New York for a one-hour show each Saturday night on NBC's national network, and were soon given three other programs. They also found themselves fitting their comedy routines to television.

From their national radio debut, Bob and Ray were hailed as "the freshest thing in radio." Harriet Van Horne of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (August 1, 1952) called them a "team of wonderfully irreverent observers of this madding crowd." She also wrote: "Their satire is superior because it's disciplined. The joke rarely gets out of hand. When Bob and Ray throw a dart, it's straight and lethal. I'm especially fond of their mock commercials" (October 21, 1951).

Their performances were called "shrewd and accurate satire" by Edmund Leamy (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* August 9, 1951) and John Crosby said: "They've a very adult, unusual and Charles Adams-like style about them" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 7, 1951). Gordon Allison (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 6, 1952) wrote of their humor: "It is a mixture of satire, nonsense and whimsey. It sometimes has a waspish sting, raising uncomfortable welts on various cows sacred to the broadcasting and advertising industries."

The pair's jibes at giveaway shows were endless. They offered "at laughably low prices . . . sweaters in two styles: turtle or V-neck. State what kind of neck you have." Another offer was a ten-day course on "how to become a ninety-seven-pound weakling." Not all of their jokes were taken lightly. When they announced that anybody could get a "home-dismantling kit" by writing to the Smithsonian Institution, or a copy of their script by writing to the Library of Congress, the Government agencies received hundreds of letters and network officials had to implore the pair to be more careful.

In their skits, Bob and Ray supply the voices for a motley cast of characters; Ray portrays the women. Among them are Mary McGoon; Arthur Sturdley and his no-talent scouts; Steve Bosco, sports reporter; Hartford Harry, "a private eye"; Helen Harkness, sob sister; and Mr. Trace, keener than most persons. Once, in a parody of soap opera, "The Life and Loves of Linda Lovely," they killed off all the characters in one episode and replaced it with "Mary Backstayge; Noble Wife."

While most comedians are given a weekly half-hour or hour show on the air, Bob and Ray were given a Herculean schedule of programs. The New York *Times* (August 12, 1951) commented on their long working hours by saying: "No comedian was ever born who could be funny that much of the time." Between 1952 and 1956 Bob and Ray switched from program to program, from network to network. While their type of humor worked well on radio, it was more difficult to adapt it to television. Their radio impersonations had to give way to new and more elaborate camera routines, often not as successful. For TV Audrey Meadows took the role of the program's women.

"The spoofers have about the same general appeal that might be accorded a Bach fugue or a T. S. Eliot couplet," *TV Guide* (September 25, 1953) reported in lamenting the team's modest TV rating. The pair also encountered their share of trouble from sponsors who disliked jokes about their products. They were forced to change advertisers almost as frequently as they changed time schedules.

Finally, Bob and Ray settled on a radio program wih a schedule and format that seemed to best fit their type of humor. On June 12, 1956 they started their routines as "critics-at-large" when NBC inaugurated *Monitor*. As spot comedians on the show, they now make about fifteen appearances at various times on Saturdays and Sundays. "For many listeners," Melvin Maddocks wrote, "*Monitor's* most valuable feature is Bob and Ray. Radio had no funnier, and no more effective lampooners of serial dramas, inept or pretentious announcers and audience participation programs" (*Christian Science Monitor,* July 30, 1957).

Bob and Ray were given a George Foster Peabody Award in 1952 as the "foremost satirists in radio" for 1951. In April 1957 they were honored with their second Peabody Award, receiving the "radio entertainment" citation for their work in 1956. However, some stations have dropped Bob and Ray's program in favor of those with greater general appeal and higher listener ratings. When a San Francisco station, KFRC, announced that Bob and Ray were no longer to be broadcast, a group of Stanford University students picketed the station. In 1956 Bob and Ray organized their own company to produce commercials for radio and TV advertisers. They began as the voices of Harry and Bert Piel in a series of spoofing film commercials for Piel Brothers' beer, with animations by U P A Pictures, Inc. The commercials met with acclaim from the sponsor, audience and the critics. "They have awakened sponsors to the value of the satirical approach in television advertising," remarked *Cue* (July 21, 1956). The comedians contributed with other artists in 1956 to make two albums for Coral Records, *Fun Time* and *Laugh of the Party*.

In private life, Bob and Ray pursue their own interests. Bob's hobby is painting in water colors and oils, with seascapes as a specialty. Ray is a Boston Red Sox fan and enjoys photography, hunting and reading. With his brother Phil, he owns a one-kilowatt radio station in Lowell, Massachusetts. Bob and Ray both do a lot of traveling with their families, now that they have a more flexible schedule. Both like to ski and ice skate, and both enjoy golf.

Bob Elliott married the former Jane Underwood, of Boston, in September 1943. They have four children: three girls, Colony, Shannon and Amy, and one boy, Robert Jr. The Elliott family lives in Greenwich Village in New York City. Ray Goulding is married to the former Mary Elizabeth Leader, of Springfield, Ohio. They have three children: Raymond Jr., Thomas, and Barbara, and they make their home near Port Washington, Long Island.

Bob and Ray are not only good comedy team opposites; they are also physical opposites. George Gent once described them (New York *Times*, November 11, 1951): "Bob is a boyish-looking, thoughtful young man with light brown hair and a slight figure. He is deliberate in his speech, and appears to weigh every word. Ray is heavy-set, with dark hair and a brushy moustache that adds years to his countenance. He has a jovial appearance and speaks in a booming baritone and has a hearty chuckle."

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ELLISTON, HERBERT (BERRIDGE) Nov. 15, 1895-Jan. 22, 1957 Editor; journalist; reporter for several newspapers in his native England before moving to the United States in 1922; worked for the New York *Sun*, New York *Herald*, Council on Foreign Relations, and *Christian Science Monitor;* associate editor and later editor of the Washington *Post* (1940-53); used editorial page to urge U.S. to play enlightened role in world affairs; author *Finland Fights;* in 1949 won Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing. See *Current Biography* (June) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ja 23 '57

ENGLE, CLAIR (ĭng'l) Sept. 21, 1911- U.S. Representative from California; lawyer
Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 1010 Jackson St., Red Bluff, Calif.; 3840 Lorcom Lane, Arlington 7, Va.

Clair Engle, Representative of the Second District of California, is chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in the Eighty-fifth Congress, as he was during the Eighty-fourth. This committee has been described as "just about the most productive committee in Congress." It originated more than one out of every five of the 781 bills enacted in the Eighty-third Congress.

Engle, a Democrat, was first seated in the House late in 1943 and since 1946 has been continuously the successful candidate of both the Republican and Democratic parties in his district. He is an outstanding authority on water and electric power, and the author of important legislation for the development of the Sacramento River valley.

Of German, English, and Irish ancestry, Clair Engle was born at Bakersfield, California on September 21, 1911 to Fred J. and Carita (Keeran) Engle. When he was a child the family moved to Red Bluff, in the northern part of the state, and Clair was educated in the public schools of that upper Sacramento

Wide World

CLAIR ENGLE

ENGLE, CLAIR—*Continued*

valley town. On graduation at the age of sixteen from the Red Bluff High School, where he was prominent in basketball and boxing, he applied for admission to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. By the time the appointment came through, Clair had changed his mind about his career and enrolled at the Chico (California) State College. In 1930 he went on to the University of California's Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco. He received the LL.B. degree in 1933.

Admitted to the California bar in the same year, the young attorney established a practice at Corning, California. Later in 1933 he became assistant district attorney for Tehama county, of which Red Bluff is the administrative seat. In 1934 Engle was himself elected district attorney, becoming at the age of twenty-three the youngest district attorney in the history of the state. He was re-elected in 1938. Earl Warren, then California attorney general (now U.S. Chief Justice), is reported to have said of Engle: "He convicts the guilty and makes it tough on the innocent" (*Saturday Evening Post,* March 12, 1955). Warren asked Engle to prosecute a homicide case in an adjoining county which was unusually difficult. Engle secured a conviction and was awarded $2000 by the state legislature for his extracurricular work.

The Tehama district attorney used this sum in 1942 to finance a successful campaign for state senator from the eighth district. Engle served through one session only. In the summer of 1943 he became a candidate to fill out in the U.S. House of Representatives the unexpired term of the recently deceased Harry L. Englebright for the Second California District. This district, said to be the third largest in area in the nation, covers nineteen counties and up to this time had never been represented by a Democrat. Two Republicans, the late Congressman's widow and state senator Jesse Mayo, ran against Engle, a Democrat. At the special election on August 31, 1943 Engle won by a plurality, but not a majority.

Seated in the Seventy-eighth Congress, the newcomer was assigned to the House Mines and Mining, Public Lands, Roads, War Claims, and World War Veterans' Legislation committees. As early as November 1943 he attracted considerable attention by demanding that the Dies Committee investigate conditions at the Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal Japanese and Japanese-Americans, where the War Relocation Authority had called in the U.S. Army to keep order. Engle, in whose district the camp was located, accused the W.R.A. of "a policy of appeasement and coddling towards the Japanese" (New York *Times*, November 16, 1943).

When seeking re-election in 1944, Engle entered both the Republican and Democratic primaries, as permitted by California law. He lost a close contest with state senator Mayo in the Republican primary but carried the election in November. ("No one has come close to beating Engle in either primary since then," P. Healy wrote in *Saturday Evening Post.*) He added membership in the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee to his assignments in the Seventy-ninth Congress and was made chairman of the War Claims Committee. In key votes during that Congress he favored a curb on the President's treaty-making power (May 1945), the Government reorganization bill (October 1945), and voted against the Case strike control bill (February 1946).

Engle's only assignment during the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress was to the Public Lands Committee. His voting record during that Congress includes "yeas" for limiting the presidency to two terms (February 1947), for Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947) and for the rent control extension bill (March 1948). He opposed the Republican tax reduction bill (February 1948) and the Wolcott housing bill (June 1948).

During the Democratic-controlled Eighty-first Congress the Californian continued on the Public Lands Committee. In 1949 and 1950 he pushed through the House the $300,000,000 American River development bill authorizing the Folsom Dam and another $100,000,000 measure for the construction of canals to water 200,000 acres in the Sacramento River valley. (Both bills became law.) Through 1949 and 1950 Engle fought what he called the "fantastic $734,000,000 central Arizona irrigation project" as inimical to southern California (New York *Times,* November 28, 1949). In the latter year he was identified with the promotion of a $350,000,000 metal mine aid bill. "Our domestic mining industry has gone out of business," he asserted. "Our stockpile is unable to sustain any kind of war effort."

With the convening of the Eighty-second Congress, Engle left the Public Lands Committee to become the second Democrat in rank on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and to serve on a select committee investigating education for World War II veterans. He was chairman in 1952 of an Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee studying a proposal for a giant Federal dam at Hell's Canyon; his "questioning of . . . witnesses about water rights" was, in the opinion of certain fellow members, the major factor in the committee's unanimous vote against the project (*Saturday Evening Post*). In the same year (1952) Engle carried to enactment authorization for a $2,000-000 program for research into means of converting sea water into fresh water. Declining a suggestion that he run against Republican William F. Knowland for the Senate in the 1952 election, Engle instead returned to the Eighty-third Congress to become the ranking Democrat on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

An advocate of statehood for Hawaii since 1947, Representative Engle cast his "yea" for statehood in the House in March 1953 and was later a witness at hearings by the Senate. He voted for the offshore oil bill (April 1953), retention of a nonpartisan tariff commission (June), and raising the public debt limit to $290 billion (July).

Taking over the chairmanship of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in the Eighty-fourth Congress, Engle served also on the Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration and as the assistant Democratic whip. Measures which he favored in 1955 include raising the pay of Congressmen to $25,000 (February), increased pay for postal workers (April), and a minimum wage of $1 an hour (July). He voted against restoration of rigid farm price props (May). In the 1956 session the Californian voted for passage of the $760,000,000 upper Colorado River reclamation and power project bill (March), and later was a conferee with the Senate in ironing out differences in the House and Senate versions. He supported the Eisenhower highway construction bill (April). A bill authorizing a Federal dam at Hell's Canyon was approved by Engle's committee on June 26, 1956 by a narrow margin. On November 20, after election returns had made it certain that the Democrats would organize the Eighty-fifth Congress, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee chairman announced that he would introduce separate bills to grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii, explaining that "each has a better chance if considered separately" (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 21, 1956).

Representative Engle travels on a self-piloted plane for political "fence mending" in his 53,400-square mile district and campaigns largely on local issues. He is assiduous and effective in promoting Federal legislation beneficial to his area and has helped steer thirty-nine of his own public bills through the House in four Congresses.

Engle has been married twice, first to the former Hazel Burney on January 12, 1933, and has one daughter, Yvonne Lorraine, by this marriage. On December 4, 1948 he married the former Mrs. Lucretia Caldwell Hibner. Engle is five feet seven and one half inches in height and about 160 pounds in weight, and "has an outdoorman's complexion, dartingly alert blue eyes and slightly curly brown hair." He is "almost continually in motion" (*Saturday Evening Post*).

The Congressman is said to be a "lifetime believer in self-improvement." He is a fast and "voracious" reader and a devotee of Shakespeare.

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EYRE, MRS. DEAN ATHERTON *See* Eyre, Katherine Wigmore

EYRE, KATHERINE WIGMORE Sept. 23, 1901- Author

Address: h. 3930 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Apr. 1957.

Katherine Wigmore Eyre was born in Los Angeles on September 23, 1901, and has continued to live in California, now making her home in San Francisco. The daughter of George Herbert and Martha (Heinsch) Wigmore, she is of English ancestry and grew up in an intellectual atmosphere. She was educated at the Marlborough School for girls, in Los Angeles, from which she was graduated in 1919. "I had a very happy, comfortable, uneventful childhood," she says, modestly. "There was an emphasis on good reading at home and any creative urge I had to express myself in one medium or another was always encouraged."

Her first story, a true one, was published in the *Junior League Magazine*. In 1941 the first of her eight books for children was published, *Lottie's Valentine*. It is the story of a friendless waif in a New Orleans convent who befriends a wounded carrier pigeon in the courtyard. When she sets it free, with her valentine tied to it, things begin to happen. May Lamberton Becker, then reviewing for New York *Herald Tribune Books*, found it not only "lovable but lasting," while the New York *Times Book Review* said, "its wistfulness and bravery go straight to the heart."

In rapid succession came *Susan's Safe Harbor* (1942) and *Spurs for Antonia* (1943), perhaps her best-known book. The first has a locale that Mrs. Eyre knows well, San Francisco. Anne Eaton, in the New York *Times Book Review*, found it "a warm-hearted, unforced story," adding that the author wrote "with ease and grace." *Spurs for Antonia*, which won a California Commonwealth Club award for the best juvenile by a California writer, is about a motherless ten-year-old who goes to live on her father's ranch after the great-aunt, who has reared her, dies.

Three years elapsed before Mrs. Eyre's fourth book, *Star in the Willows* (1946), appeared. Again the scene was a ranch, with a story of friendship between the young daughter of the owner and a small Mexican girl who helps save the ranch. Virginia Kirkus hailed it as an "endearing family story, good values and good story pace," and had a good word for the author's "quiet understanding of children." In 1948 *Rosa and Randy* was published, in which children patch up a family feud on a California ranch. Miss Kirkus found "the values sound if

Charme Studio

KATHERINE WIGMORE EYRE

rather obvious," while Anne Izard, in the *Library Journal,* felt "the quality of writing is below that of *Star in the Willows,* with an unnecessary amount of slang."

The following year marked a radical departure in Mrs. Eyre's work. Turning from present-day children and California, she wrote the tale of Lady Jane Grey in *Another Spring.* The story takes the ill-starred girl from her marriage to Lord Guildford Dudley to her death, after nine days of being a queen. Alice Jordan in the *Horn Book* said it was "moving . . . told with sensitivity and perception that will endear it to many girls." Virginia Kirkus wrote that it was "a romantic, absorbing biography," while the *Library Journal* said, "the writing is fine and young readers will find it absorbing." The New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* called it "a successful novel for the teen-agers."

It was inevitable that *The Song of a Thrush* (1952) should follow Mrs. Eyre's new interest. This is the story of Margaret and Edward Plantagenet, who became outcasts when their uncle, Richard III, ascended the throne, and of their cousins, the little princes in the Tower. William Caxton, the printer, plays a part in helping the brother and sister. The Chicago *Sunday Tribune* commended the book, while the *Horn Book* said it was "written with perception and charm as well as from sound research." The *Library Journal* called the style "delightful," while the New York *Times Book Review* said, "the splendor and intrigue of palace life are beautifully drawn," and that the characters are "real human beings."

It was equally inevitable that Mrs. Eyre's first adult novel would draw on this new vein of research. "I first thought of the plot of *The Lute and the Glove,*" she says, "on a visit to England. Old houses and the lives of their occupants fascinate me, and in several houses in particular I found it easy to 'feel' the past as a thing still existent. The manor house of my story is the result."

Published by Appleton-Century-Crofts in 1955, *The Lute and the Glove* promptly made the national best-seller list. It is a marvelous spook story, wherein the heroine, a present-day lass from San Francisco, goes to England to visit the Tudor manor house of her ancestors and uncovers the secret of the Octagon Room. Unlike the hero of *Berkeley Square,* Mrs. Eyre's heroine does not participate in the past but is a witness to a passionate love affair of sixteenth-century England. Francis Ludlow recognized the appeal of the book in the *Retail Bookseller,* calling it "an irresistible combination of romance and terror." The San Francisco *Chronicle* felt that the "book will have a permanent place on the bone-deep, chiller shelf," while the New York *Times Book Review* said that the author had effectively combined "an atmosphere of clear reason with the fantastic world of ghosts and spirits."

All of Mrs. Eyre's juvenile books have been published by Oxford University Press. In March 1957 J. B. Lippincott published *Children of Light,* still another background and country. In this story a twelve-year-old Arab boy makes a discovery—the Dead Sea scroll—in a cave near Qumran in the Holy Land.

In 1927 Katherine Wigmore married Dean Atherton Eyre. They have a son, Dean Atherton, Jr., and a daughter, Martha. Mrs. Eyre is five feet five inches tall, weighs 125 pounds, and has brown eyes and brown hair. She divides her time between her husband's cattle ranch, a hundred miles from San Francisco, and their home. She loves English novels, travel, and gardening. She has a new juvenile in progress, as well as another novel.

FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT Aug. 18, 1880-Oct. 2, 1956 Sociologist; economist; lecturer; professor emeritus of sociology at New York University, where he taught from 1919 until his retirement in 1945; specialist on questions of immigration and population; author of *Economics for the Millions* (1940) in which he favored socialism; *The Melting-Pot Mistake, Race and Nationality as Factors in American Life, Profits or Prosperity* and other books; secretary of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; president of the Town Hall Club, New York (1934-40); secretary of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 O 3 '56

FAIRCLOUGH, MRS. (DAVID HENRY) GORDON *See* Fairclough, Ellen

FAIRCLOUGH, ELLEN (LOUKS COOK) (fâr'clō) Jan. 28, 1905- Canadian Secretary of State; accountant

Address: b. House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; h. 25 Stanley Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

The first woman Cabinet minister in Canadian history, the Honorable Ellen Fairclough was sworn in as Secretary of State on June 21, 1957, in the new government of Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, whose Progressive Conservative party had been out of power for twenty-two years.

First elected to the federal House of Commons in 1950 by the Hamilton West riding of Ontario, Mrs. Fairclough has been the official "voice" of the Opposition on labor matters since 1951. In her Cabinet post she succeeded Roch Pinard. She has headed her own public accountancy and income tax service since 1935 and was an alderman, controller and deputy mayor of the city of Hamilton prior to her election to Parliament.

Born in Hamilton, Ontario on January 28, 1905, Ellen Louks Cook is one of the daughters of Norman Ellsworth Cook and Nellie Bell (Louks) Cook, both native Canadians. She is descended from eighteenth-century Loyalist patriots. Educated in the Hamilton public school system, she left high school at sixteen, following the failure of her father's farm, and sought a business job after taking courses in commercial science for one year. She worked in a factory, then a bank, and finally for a stockbrokerage firm, where she manifested a talent for accountancy. Miss Cook remained with the latter until her marriage on her twenty-sixth birthday to Gordon Fairclough.

After several years she returned to the business world. When her employer went out of business in 1935 she decided to set up her own practice as a certified public accountant and auditor. "In the years to follow," reported the New York *Times* (June 22, 1957), "she became an income tax expert, and this field represents a major part of her business today." Her firm is now known as the Hamilton Office Service, Ltd.

Inspired by her husband's interest in politics, Mrs. Fairclough joined him as a member of the Young Conservative Association in Ontario. "It was an excellent training ground," she has said. "My husband wouldn't take office, but he saw to it that I did" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* June 22, 1957). She became vice-president of the association and was elected to the Hamilton city council as an alderman in 1946.

In the general election of June 27, 1949 Mrs. Fairclough ran on the Progressive Conservative ticket for the federal Parliament in the Hamilton West riding. Although defeated, she was only three votes short of unseating the incumbent Liberal Member, Colin Gibson, a Cabinet member. Elected controller for the city of Hamilton for the year 1950, Mrs. Fairclough received more votes than any other candidate in the municipal polling and automatically became deputy mayor.

Capital Press, Ottawa
ELLEN FAIRCLOUGH

Canada has had country-wide woman suffrage since 1918, but for thirty-one years only five women had become Members of Parliament, and there was none in the House of Commons elected in 1949. When the Honorable Colin Gibson resigned his seat to accept appointment to the Appellate Division, Supreme Court of Ontario, a by-election in Hamilton West was called for May 15, 1950. Mrs. Fairclough, again chosen as the Progressive Conservative candidate, campaigned with the slogan, "Canada needs a woman's voice." She won handily ("People were with me," she has stated. "Even with the Liberal papers the worst thing they found to say of me was, 'The city of Hamilton needs you. Do not take a federal seat' ").

At the opening of the 1951 session of Parliament she was appointed chairman of the labor committee of the official Opposition caucus. The Liberal government's Ministers of Labor and of National Health and Welfare, Milton F. Gregg and Paul Martin, "knew that a hard fast ball was coming their way" when Mrs. Fairclough "rose at question time," and it was "largely as a result of her eloquent pleading and persistent needling of the Liberal government—that much of the recent legislation benefiting women in industry and in the civil service was adopted" (New York *Times,* June 22, 1957). Returned to the House of Commons at the general election of August 10, 1953, Mrs. Fairclough then became the Opposition's "voice" on post office, as well as labor affairs.

With the resignation of George A. Drew as head of the Progressive Conservative party in September 1956 because of ill health, John G. Diefenbaker (see *C.B.,* May 1957), the Member of Parliament for the Prince Albert district

FAIRCLOUGH, ELLEN—*Continued*

of Saskatchewan, became leader of the Opposition. Although the Parliament elected in 1953 had a legal life expectancy of five years, Prime Minister Louis S. St. Laurent's Liberal administration decided on an earlier bid for retention of power, and a general election was called for June 10, 1957. At this election, in which Mrs. Fairclough was again returned for Hamilton West, the Progressive Conservatives won 111 seats in Commons to 105 for the Liberals. St. Laurent resigned, and Diefenbaker was sworn in as Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs on June 21, 1957.

Ellen Fairclough was named Secretary of State and nominal custodian of the Great Seal, thus becoming the first woman Cabinet minister and Privy Councilor in the history of Canada. The Department of the Secretary of State bears no resemblance to the State Department at Washington. It "handles a great many things that do not fit into other departmental activities, such as administering various business laws, issuing letters patent, translating documents, arranging hospitality for official visitors." The department's "most important function is to serve as the official channel of communications between the federal government and the British Crown, and between Ottawa and the provincial governments." It requires "an able administrator at its head" and is "a perfect springboard to bigger Cabinet positions" (New York *Times,* June 22, 1957).

On January 28, 1931 Ellen Cook married David Henry Gordon Fairclough, the owner of a printing business. The couple has a son, Howard Gordon, who is studying to be a pianist. Mrs. Fairclough is five feet five inches, weighs about 122 pounds, has "sparkling" brown eyes, "wavy" white hair, and "a bubbling sense of fun." She likes pretty clothes and enjoys dancing, playing the piano and organ, directing church choirs, reading, gardening and cooking.

In 1952 she was a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations in the role of adviser. Mrs. Fairclough is a member of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, International Advisory Board of the Boston Conference on Distribution, a life member of the General Accountants Association of Canada, and has served as secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Wholesale Grocers Association. She is a past national officer of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, a past secretary of the United Empire Loyalist Association and a past president and district governor of the Zonta Club of Hamilton. Her faith is the Anglican.

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FAIRLESS, BENJAMIN F(RANKLIN)

May 3, 1890- Steel corporation executive; consultant to the U.S. Government

Address: b. c/o American Iron & Steel Institute, 150 E. 42d St., New York 17; h. Laurel Ridge, near Ligonier, Pa.

> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in June 1942.

For many years as an executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation, Benjamin F. Fairless was regarded as the leader and spokesman of American steelmakers. He became officially the industry's chief representative in May 1955 when elected president of the American Iron & Steel Institute. Earlier in that month, on his sixty-fifth birthday, he had retired from his $259,200-a-year position as chairman of U.S. Steel, to which he had been elected in 1952.

While serving as head of the steel industry's trade association (a full-time, unsalaried post), Fairless has given much of his attention to the work of such organizations as the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and of Government advisory groups. President Eisenhower appointed him in September 1956 as chairman of the citizens committee on foreign assistance programs, charged with making a nonpolitical survey and reappraisal of the mutual security project on which the Government has spent more than $50 billion during the past eight years. In March 1957 the committee submitted a report on its five-month study which was expected to have considerable effect on U.S. policy.

"I began life in the most modest of circumstances," Benjamin Franklin Fairless wrote in an autobiographical article for *Life* (October 15, 1956). He was one of four children of David Dean Williams, a coal miner of Welsh origin, and Ruth (Woolley) Williams, and was born in the small mining town of Pigeon Run, Ohio on May 3, 1890. In his early boyhood his mother became ill and he was sent to nearby Justus to live with his aunt and uncle, Sarah and Jacob Fairless, who later adopted the child and changed his surname to Fairless.

As a schoolboy in Justus, Benjamin Fairless sold newspapers, worked on a farm, and did janitor's chores in the schoolhouse. In his spare time he played baseball, which continued for many years to be his favorite active sport. He was influenced by a young schoolteacher, Blaine McClintock, to seek a college education, but since the local high school had only a three-year course, he had to attend classes during summer terms at the University of Wooster (now College of Wooster) in Ohio to make up the fourth year.

Meanwhile, in order to earn money for college tuition, Fairless taught in Ohio country schools—at Riverdale in 1907, at Rockville in 1908, and at Navarre in 1909. He then entered Ohio Northern University in Ada and received a degree in civil engineering in 1913. Immediately after graduation he took a job with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, supervising the work of a construction gang.

About a year later (mid-1914) Fairless was hired as a civil engineer on the construction of a steel plant in Massillon, Ohio for the Central Steel Corporation. When the building was completed, he accepted an offer to remain with the steel company, and after holding the positions of mill superintendent and general superintendent, he was appointed vice-president in 1921. With the merger of Central Steel and United Alloy Steel Corporation in 1926, Fairless became vice-president and general manager of United Alloy Steel, and in 1928 he became president and general manager.

In April 1930, when Fairless' company joined several others to form the Republic Steel Corporation, Fairless was made executive vice-president of the new organization. During the next five years he built up an outstanding record as a sales and operations executive, although the country was passing through a severe economic depression.

He left Republic Steel in 1935 to become president of the newly formed Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Two years later, in October, he was elected to succeed William A. Irvin as president of United States Steel Corporation. Later in 1937, following a change in corporate structure, he became president and chairman of the executive committee of United States Steel Corporation of Delaware. From 1938 to 1952 he was president and chief administrative officer of United States Steel. He assumed the chairmanship in 1952 and continued in that office until his retirement in May 1955 when he was succeeded by Roger M. Blough. Fairless remains with U.S. Steel as chairman of the executive advisory committee; he is also a director of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company and of the Mellon National Bank and Trust Company.

During World War II, in June 1942, Fairless was appointed a member of the advisory staff of the chief of ordnance, U.S. War Department. He also served as a member of the iron and steel advisory committee of the War Production Board.

Fairless figured as a negotiator in several important labor-management disputes after joining United States Steel. In 1941 he lost to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, on the issue of the closed shop for workers in steel company mines. The closed shop was also an issue in a 1952 strike which ended when Fairless reached a compromise with Philip Murray, president of the CIO and of the United Steelworkers of America. Previously he had opposed Murray in a wage-increase dispute (1946) and in a disagreement over whether workers should contribute to their welfare and pension funds (1949).

In keeping with his policy of expansion for United States Steel, Fairless decided in 1945 to finance the exploration of iron ore deposits in Venezuela. This venture resulted in a huge mining operation at Cerro Bolívar which produces nearly eight million tons of ore a year. The ore is made into steel at the 4,000-acre Fairless Works in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, on which construction was begun in 1951 and which has a producing capacity of 1,800,000 tons a years. At the time of Fairless' retirement as chairman and chief executive officer of U.S. Steel, *Life* (May 16, 1955) pointed out that "his company's production, a third of the country's output, was greater than the entire production of steel in the U.S.S.R."

Wide World

BENJAMIN F. FAIRLESS

The nation's total steel-making capacity increased to 133,459,150 tons in 1956, according to a report prepared by the American Iron & Steel Institute in December 1956. Fairless, who in May 1955 had become president of the institute (a trade association for the steel industry), explained that this figure represented 40 per cent of the world's output.

On September 5, 1956 President Eisenhower named Fairless as chairman of a citizens committee to study the U.S. Government's foreign aid programs. The seven-member committee includes John L. Lewis; Whitelaw Reid, chairman of the board of the New York Herald Tribune, Inc.; and General Walter Bedell Smith, former Under Secretary of State. As reported in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (September 6, 1956), Clarence B. Randall, special consultant on foreign economic policy and chairman of Inland Steel Company, commented that Fairless was well suited for the assignment because "he's absolutely cold to this subject" and "would bring a completely open mind to the job."

The committee's purpose was "to review the United States programs and to recommend as to future Government policy in regard to military, economic, technical and other programs in the light of the foreign policy and national interest of the United States" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* September 6, 1956). (Both the Senate and the House of Representatives are also making studies of

FAIRLESS, BENJAMIN F.—*Continued*

foreign aid.) In late December 1956 the committee began a fifty-two-day tour of eighteen nations.

The report of the committee, made public on March 5, 1957, stated that "the best security for Americans is collective security and that the best hope for diminishing the burden is economic development." In view of the continuing Soviet goal of aggression, the advisers emphasized, "the United States must resolve to stay the course, and must abandon the false hope that collective security costs are temporary." The report made a number of recommendations for improving foreign aid and urged the encouragement of trade and investment of private American capital abroad (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 6, 1957).

Through an earlier appointment by Eisenhower, Fairless is a member of an eight-man group to "check" on the Central Intelligence Agency. He also serves on a steel task force working on the Administration's studies on disarmament. Fairless is quoted in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (September 6, 1956) as saying in 1953—after the Republicans had come to power—that "for the first time in twenty years the Washington trend toward socialism has been reversed."

The National Conference of Christians and Jews named Fairless as Protestant national cochairman in July 1955. The previous April the conference presented him with its gold brotherhood award "for distinguished service in the field of human relations." He is a trustee of Carnegie Institute, Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, National Safety Council, Ohio Northern University and College of Wooster.

Other organizations with which he is affiliated include the Academy of Political Science, Council on Foreign Relations, Newcomen Society, and Pan-American Society. Among his numerous honorary degrees are those from the University of Pittsburgh, Stevens Institute of Technology, and the University of Southern California. His clubs include the Duquesne, Fox Chapel, and Oakmont in Pittsburgh and the Bankers, Cloud, Links, and Twenty-nine in New York City. He is an Episcopalian.

Fairless' first wife, Jane Blanche (Trubey) Fairless, whom he had married in 1912, died in 1942. They had a son, Blaine. On October 14, 1944, he married Hazel (Hatfield) Sproul. Fairless was described in the New York *Times* (September 6, 1956) as "a stocky, ruddy-faced man with hair that is still reddish-brown." He is also said to have "the knack of getting on well with practically everybody." He likes golf, and he owns an interest in the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team. He has had two boats named after him, as well as a steel plant and a residential community.

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National Cyclopædia of American Biography current vol G (1946)

Who's Who in America, 1956-57

World Biography (1954)

FEININGER, ANDREAS (BERNHARD LYONEL) (fī'nĭng-ẽr) Dec. 27, 1906- Photographer; author

Address: b. c/o Time, Inc., 9 Rockefeller Plz. New York 20; h. 365 W. 20th St., New York 11

Noted for his big poetic photographs of cities, which have appeared in books, magazines and exhibitions, Andreas Feininger has been a persistent experimenter in photographic techniques. He has made available the results of his researches in articles in national and foreign magazines and in several textbooks. Since 1943 he has been a staff photographer for *Life* magazine.

Andreas Bernhard Lyonel Feininger was born on December 27, 1906 in Paris, France, eldest son of the American modernist painter Lyonel Feininger (see *C.B.,* July 1955; obituary March 1956) and Julie (Lilienfeld) Feininger. His paternal grandparents were musicians. Andreas' brother Lux is a painter of ships and locomotives and a teacher at Harvard University. His other brother, Laurence, is a priest and musicologist.

After attending the Gymnasium in Weimar, Germany until he was sixteen, Andreas was apprenticed in cabinetmaking at the Bauhaus school of architecture in Weimar, founded by Walter Gropius. Graduated as a journeyman in 1925, Andreas began to study architecture, first at the Staatliche Bauschule Weimar and then at the Anhaltische Bauschule zu Zerbst, graduating *summa cum laude* in 1928. For many years he was interested in photography and used his camera to record cities and building that interested him as an architect.

His first job was with the architectural firm of Kurt Elster in Dessau, Germany, and then for two months he was a photographer for the Moritzburg Museum in Halle, Germany, making reproductions of paintings and other works of art. During the winter of 1930-31 he was an architect with the Karstadt Department Store in Hamburg, and then toured Germany and France until 1932, photographing subjects of architectural interest. In 1932 he attended lectures in photography at the Bauhaus, relocated in Dessau.

When the Hitler regime began to close jobs to foreigners (Andreas Feininger is an American citizen because his father was born in the United States), he moved to France. For seven months Feininger worked for the architect Le Corbusier.

Unable to obtain a renewal on his work permit from the French government during the depression, Feininger left for Sweden in 1933. There, he attempted to exploit his original ideas for prefabricated houses, but to no avail. He then devoted himself completely to photography and within a year established his own firm, his customers being most of the well-known Swedish architects, and his photographs widely published in Swedish architectural magazines, especially the *Byggmästaren.*

Beginning in 1934, he wrote several textbooks on photography in German, including *Menschen vor der Kamera* (1934), *Selbst Ent-*

wickeln und Kopieren (1935), *Vergrössern leicht gemacht* (1936), and *Fotographische Gestaltung* (1937), all published by Heering-Verlag, Harzburg. He also supplied illustrations for a history of the culture of Sweden, *Forna Dagars Sverige* (Bonniers, 1941), and composed a picture book entitled *Stockholm* (Bonniers, 1936).

Although he did not speak English, he moved with his family to New York City in December 1939 because of the war. The same year his textbook, *New Paths in Photography,* was published in English (American Photographic Publishing, 1939). As a free-lance photographer for the Black Star Photo Agency in New York during 1940, he came to the attention of Wilson Hicks, then associate editor of *Life* magazine. His pictures began to appear regularly in *Life* and in 1943 Feininger became a staff photographer for the magazine.

Feininger also made excursions into new forms of photography, approaching his subjects as an artist, sometimes adapting methods generally considered bad technique to produce startling artistic effects. His close-ups of ordinary objects such as an ear of corn (*Life,* April 14, 1941) showed that "the world is full of things that the eye doesn't see: the camera sees more and oftentimes better" (*Popular Photography,* November 1949). Shadowgrams, made not with a camera but by use of sensitized paper and objects such as a leaf or a feather, produced strange patterns which could serve commercially as textile designs. By deliberate development errors, he produced photographs of buildings in striking bas-relief, and figures etched luminously in bright high lights and deep black shadows (*Life,* October 5, 1942).

Night photography caught his interest, and he photographed New York City in various ways, through ordinary window screens to make lights fuzzy bright spots surrounded by radiance (*Life,* January 3, 1944). He matched the poetry of Stephen Vincent Benét's verses with American scenes in a portfolio of color photographs (*Life,* January 31, 1944).

His articles on photography have appeared in *U.S. Camera* Magazine, *Modern Photography,* and *Popular Photography.* In 1949 he wrote the monthly "Feininger's Workshop" for *Popular Photography,* giving illustrated tips on his techniques. His textbooks include *Feininger On Photography* (Ziff-Davis, 1949), "a distillation of his fifteen-odd years as one of the best photographers alive, the most complete one-volume work of its kind" (*Life,* November 14, 1949). He wrote a sequel to it in *Advanced Photography, Methods and Conclusions* (Prentice-Hall, 1952).

The first in his trilogy on the potentialities of the photographic medium was *Successful Photography* (Prentice-Hall, 1954), "a well-planned and compact presentation of what it takes to master the essentials of photographic techniques. Literally a self-help course in the medium" (New York *Times,* January 24, 1954).

ANDREAS FEININGER

In the second volume, *Successful Color Photography* (Prentice-Hall, 1954), he discusses the nature and techniques of color photography in well-planned steps, so that "each is a complete treatise." In the last of the trilogy, *The Creative Photographer* (Prentice-Hall, 1955), Feininger wrote "a summing up in carefully organized sequence that makes for comfortable, inspirational, and frequently informative reading" (New York *Times,* December 4, 1955).

The photographer has collected some of his finest work in picture books. These include *New York* (Ziff-Davis, 1945) and *The Face of New York* (Crown, 1954), in which he compared his photographs, as well as others, with drawings and old prints from the Museum of the City of New York. (Fifty of the photographs from the book were exhibited at the museum.) In *Changing America* (Crown, 1955) Feininger "shows what America must have been like before the advent of man . . . and how man has changed and is changing the face of America."

The Anatomy of Nature (Crown) appeared in 1956 and contains photographs detailing the structure and function of objects in nature, some of which were exhibited at the American Museum of Natural History early in 1957. These nature photographs are "among the top achievements in their field, as informative records and examples of rare technical excellence" (New York *Times,* January 20, 1957.)

Andreas Feininger was married to Gertrud Wysse in Stockholm, Sweden on August 30, 1933. Their son, Thomas, is interested in astronomy. Feininger is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 154 pounds, has black hair and gray eyes, and is soft-spoken and somewhat shy. He wears dark-rimmed glasses, and usually will be found smoking a pipe. His hobbies are fishing, reading and long automobile tours. He has no

FEININGER, ANDREAS—*Continued*

political or church affiliations. Feininger is a charter member of the American Society of Magazine Photographers and has lectured before the Pictorial Photographers of America.

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FELIX, ROBERT H(ANNA) May 29, 1904- U.S. Government official; psychiatrist

Address: b. National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Md.; h. 9641 E. Bexhill Dr., Kensington, Md.

A mental health specialist who "would feel as much at home at a business convention as at the meetings of the august American Psychiatric Association," Dr. Robert H. Felix has been director of the National Institute of Mental Health since its establishment in April 1949. Operating on an annual budget of $35,000,000 and employing a staff of 370 workers, the National Institute of Mental Health, which is the psychiatric research development center of the nation, is one of the units comprising the National Institutes of Health maintained in Bethesda, Maryland by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Felix has been associated with the Public Health Service since the start of his psychiatric career in 1933, specializing in drug and alcohol addiction and mental hygiene. He has been an avid crusader for a modern mental health program in the United States, decrying the insufficient funds spent for research into the etiology of the psychoses and the new chemotherapeutic methods of treating mental disorders. He has also worked to create a more realistic national attitude toward mental disease. Dr. Felix emphasized that "it is increasingly recognized that there are wide gradations of mental health and illness and that it is little more likely that any of us will go through life without some mental or emotional disturbance than that we will be spared from suffering some physical illness" (New York *Times*, July 4, 1951).

National Inst. of Mental Health

DR. ROBERT H. FELIX

Robert Hanna Felix was born in Downs, Kansas on May 29, 1904, the son of Dr. Tasso Oliver and Neva Lee (Trusdle) Felix. He was educated in the local public schools and the University of Colorado, where he received the A.B. degree in 1926 and the M.D. degree from its School of Medicine four years later. Dr. Felix then interned for a year at the Colorado General Hospital and in 1931 he was awarded a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship for a residence in psychiatry at the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital.

Upon the completion of this psychiatric training in 1933, Felix was commissioned as an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Public Health Service. He was assigned to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri and two years later was named clinical director of the institution. In 1937 he was appointed chief of psychiatric services at the Public Health Service Hospital (the Federal narcotics addiction center) in Lexington, Kentucky; the following year Felix became its clinical director and in 1939 served as the executive officer.

The recipient of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Felix took a leave of absence in 1941 to do postgraduate work at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland. After he received the Master of Public Health degree in 1942, he was appointed psychiatrist at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut. The next year Felix was promoted to senior medical officer at the academy.

From July to November 1944 the psychiatrist served as assistant chief of the hospital division of the Bureau of Medical Services in Washington, D.C., and in the latter month he was named chief of the mental hygiene division of the U.S. Public Health Service. In this position he was instrumental in obtaining the passage of the National Mental Health Act, which he termed "the most significant forward step ever taken in the field of public mental health." Passed by Congress in July 1946 and administered by Dr. Felix's mental hygiene section, the act provided for the training of more doctors and allied professional workers in psychiatry, assistance to medical schools, sponsorship of research projects into the causes, prevention and treatment of mental disorders, and assistance to the states in the development of their mental health programs. Dr. Felix stated that one of the goals of the program is to have one out-patient mental hygiene clinic for each 100,000 of the population. By January 1948 he was able to report that forty-two states and territories had submitted plans for the expansion of their mental health facilities. (Each dollar of Federal money must be matched by fifty cents of state funds.)

Superstition and the social stigma attached to mental illness have been "a great deterrent to treatment in the early stages of the disease," according to Dr. Felix. Yet treatment must be immediate in order to be beneficial, for "during the first year the patient has a fifty-fifty chance. After two years the chances are sixteen to one against his getting out alive, and after five years, the odds are ninety-nine to one against him" (New York *Times*, May 10, 1955). Despite the warning of these statistics, millions of Americans have resisted using the mental health agencies which have been established. "One of the stiffest battles the Public Health Service and the states will have to fight," in Felix's opinion, "will be to persuade the U.S. citizen to bring his mental and emotional problems to a psychiatrist, just as he takes his broken limbs to a general practitioner" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, April 7, 1948).

The act also provided for the establishment of the National Institute of Mental Health, which was formally opened in April 1949, with Dr. Felix as its director. Albert Deutsch of the New York *Post* (April 28, 1949) wrote that the institute "as a central psychiatric research and training center will spearhead nation-wide efforts toward the prevention and control of mental illness."

Dr. Felix has provided statistics showing that more than one half of the hospital beds in the United States are occupied by mental patients, that for every hospitalized person there is one outsider who needs similar treatment, and that approximately 9,000,000 Americans suffer from some form of mental illness severe enough to necessitate medical attention. The cost of mental illness to the Federal and state governments has exceeded a billion dollars a year, yet the amount spent for research has been less than one percent of this sum.

Because research activities have been allowed to lag, "we are lacking the basic equipment to deal with the mental illnesses," Dr. Felix told an audience at the University of Colorado in November 1955. Some attempts have been made to correct this neglect in the field of mental research. The Mental Health Study Act was passed by Congress in 1955 (see Mike Gorman, *C.B.*, October 1956). The Ford Foundation allocated $15,000,000 to expand studies on mental health problems in May 1955 and President Eisenhower's message to Congress in January 1956 recommended a fund of $21,749,000 to be earmarked for research on mental illness. According to a report by the National Mental Health Committee, the year 1956 showed the first nation-wide decrease in the number of mental hospital patients. The decline was in part attributed to intensive therapy and increased yearly appropriations by state legislatures.

Appearing before a Senate subcommittee in April 1956, Felix reported on brainwashing experiments conducted at the institute. When a human mind is deprived of all external physical stimuli it will lose its ability to function, according to the doctor, and the patient will become "completely disoriented and disorganized." At this point, selected information presented to the patient will be "incorporated" by him, becoming "like actual logical thinking because this is the only feed-in he gets." The psychiatrist emphasized that everyone is susceptible to these brainwashing techniques no matter what his background or indoctrination (New York *Times*, April 15, 1956). He also told Senators of a "new type of electric stimulation wave form" that presents hopeful possibilities in the treatment and cure of mental disorders.

Besides contributing to medical and psychiatric journals, Dr. Felix has served as a member of the editoral boards of *The Psychiatric Bulletin* and the *Quarterly Journal of Studies of Alcohol.* His article "How to Live With Job Pressure" appeared in the September 1956 issue of *Nation's Business.* The psychiatrist is a frequent lecturer on problems of community health work, drug addiction, and alcoholism.

Since 1947 Dr. Felix has lectured on mental hygiene at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and has been a professor of clinical psychiatry at the Georgetown University Medical School, Washington, D.C. He was a delegate to the International Congress on Mental Health in 1948 and chairman of the U.S. delegation to that congress in 1951. He was named a member of the World Health Organization (expert advisory panel on mental health) in 1952.

He was appointed a diplomate in psychiatry of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology in 1946 and certified as a mental hospital administrator by the American Psychiatric Association in 1954. Dr. Felix is a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, American College of Physicians, and the American Public Health Association. He is a member of the National Association for Mental Health, American Psychological Association, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, American Medical Association, and the Southern Psychiatric Association (president, 1946-47). Honorary Sc.D. degrees were bestowed on him in 1953 by the University of Colorado and Boston University.

Robert H. Felix was married to Esther R. Wagner on June 18, 1933. They have one daughter, Mary Katherine. The psychiatrist has been described as "a friendly, hustling, eminently practical man who believes passionately in the product—mental health—that he is selling" (*Nation's Business*, September 1956). He enjoys raising dahlias, puttering in his woodworking shop and playing golf. He is usher, Sunday school teacher and vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church in Bethesda. He is a 32d degree Mason and Shriner and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also belongs to Delta Sigma Phi and Phi Chi fraternities and to the Cosmos Club (Washington).

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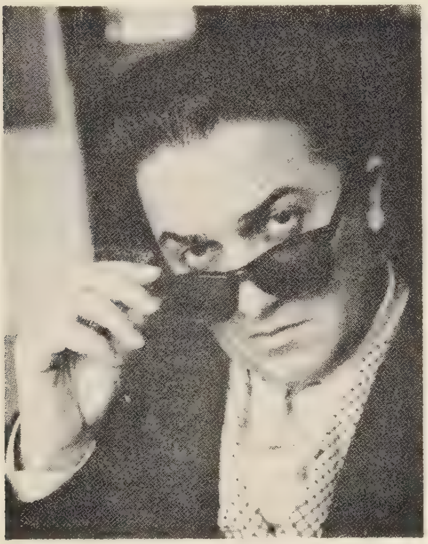
FELLINI, FEDERICO Jan. 20, 1920- Motion picture director; writer

Address: b. c/o Cinecitta, Rome, Italy; h. Via Archimede 141 A, Rome, Italy

The new "princely" name in films is Federico Fellini, writer-director of *La Strada,* which in March 1957 won the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "Oscar" award for the best foreign motion picture. Associated in the immediate postwar years with Italian directors Roberto Rossellini and Alberto Lattuada, Fellini has lately won recognition in Europe, and now in the United States, as "a creatively important writer-director" (*Hudson Review,* Fall 1956). *Lo Sceicco Bianco* (The White Sheik) was his first independent directorial achievement, in 1952. This was followed by *I Vitelloni* in 1953, *La Strada,* which won the Grand Prize at the Venice International Film Festival in 1954, and *Il Bidone* (The Swindler) in 1955.


Franco Pinna

FEDERICO FELLINI

He wrote the screen plays for director Rossellini's *Open City* (1946), *Paisan* (1948) and the Italian portion (*The Miracle*) of *Ways of Love* (1950), which received the New York Film Critics awards for the best foreign films in those years, as did *La Strada* in 1956. "Fellini is an Italian film director with a poet's view of life," observed William K. Zinsser (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 17, 1956). "He uses film not so much to tell a story as to create a series of moods."

Federico Fellini was born on January 20, 1920 in the town of Rimini, Italy, on the Adriatic, where his father, Urbano Fellini, was a businessman. His mother was the former Ida Barbiani. He has one brother, Riccardo, who acted in *I Vitelloni,* and one sister, Maddalena. Federico, who admits that he still likes "to take walks and wander about," always chose the longest route to school at Rimini. When he was twelve he left home and joined a circus; his distraught parents notified the police and the boy was brought back to Rimini. He was graduated in 1935 from the local high school, and at seventeen, headed for Florence. For a brief time he studied at Bologna and at the University of Rome, majoring in jurisprudence, but he left to work for a Florentine magazine editor as proof boy and caricaturist.

On his nineteenth birthday Fellini left for Rome and worked as a restaurant caricaturist, sketching patrons (including many G.I.'s) while they dined. He also submitted cartoons and humorous sketches to *Marc'Aurelio,* a well-known weekly magazine. The publisher offered Fellini a job and he became story editor for a short time. But the work proved too sedentary for him and soon after he joined a traveling revue. He next tried writing radio scripts and began to attract attention with a sort of Italian soap opera serial about the adventures of an Italian Blondie and Dagwood couple called Cico and Pallina. Fellini decided to portray Cico himself. While seeking an actress to play Pallina, he came across a picture of an attractive actress in a magazine. Her name was Giulietta Masina. He offered her the part and was agreeably surprised when she accepted. That was in August 1943. In October they were married.

Having sold a comedy to Aldo Fabrizi called *Avanti C'E Posto* (There are Seats Up Front) for movie production, dealing with the trials of a conductor on a crowded bus in Rome, Fellini decided that he liked moving pictures and began to concentrate on writing for them. He wrote *Campo dei Fiori* (The Flower Field), in which Anna Magnani appeared; *Luci Della Varieta* (Vaudeville Lights); *Senza Pieta* (Without Pity) and, with Rossellini, *Europa '51;* the latter three won the Nastro d'Argento (Silver Ribbon), the Italian equivalent of the American "Oscar."

One of the most powerful postwar Italian films was *Open City,* with story by Sergio Amidei, scenario and dialogue by Amidei and Fellini, and directed by Rossellini. It won the New York Film Critics Award in 1946 and many other awards. The picture was filmed with stolen Nazi cameras and was described by *Cue* (March 2, 1946) as a stirring, deeply moving anti-Fascist tale of heroism and sacrifice . . . made with all the stark reality and utter honesty of the finest of wartime newsreels."

Fellini was one of the screen-writing team for *Paisan,* directed by Rossellini, which opened in New York on March 29, 1948. It was voted the best picture of the year in the annual poll of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures and also won the best foreign picture award of the New York Film Critics Circle. The picture, which depicts six dramatic incidents during the Allied war campaign in Italy, also won the Grand Prix at the World Film Festival in 1947. Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 30) described the picture as "a brilliant and harrowing semi-documentary."

The film *Senza Pieta* (Without Pity) directed by Alberto Lattuada in 1947 was shown in New York with English sub-titles beginning on March 15, 1950. Fellini wrote the scenario, with Tullio Pinelli, which was regarded by the New York *Herald Tribune* critic as "a rambling and disjointed account of the tragic efforts of a homeless girl and an American Negro soldier to find some sort of pattern for existence in postwar Italy."

One of the most controversial films with which Fellini has been associated was *The Miracle,* part of a trilogy entitled *Ways of Love,* which was released in New York at the Paris Theatre on December 12, 1950. The other two films were *A Day in the Country,* based on the story by Guy de Maupassant and directed by Jean Renoir, and *Jofroi,* based on the story by Jean Giono and directed by Marcel Pagnol. Fellini acted the role of The Stranger in *The Miracle,* opposite Anna Magnani. He wrote the scenario and Roberto Rossellini directed the picture. It was described by Bosley Crowther as "a violent story of an idiot woman who, in a transport of religious emotion . . . [imagines] that she has conceived immaculately and thus, cast out by her cruel neighbors, she suffers her time in solitude and bears her child in an empty church." The film was banned on February 15, 1951 by the State Board of Regents in Albany on the ground that it was "sacrilegious." The ban was reversed on May 26, 1952 by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Il Bidone, which was released in 1955, was not favorably received in Venice, but was termed a "masterpiece" by several French critics when shown in Paris. For English-speaking audiences the film was retitled *The Swindler* and was "the victim of voice dubbing." The film starred Broderick Crawford, Richard Basehart, Franco Febrizi and Guilietta Masina. Fellini wrote the screen play, which tells the story of three small time swindlers and some of their exploits in fleecing gullible Romans. "The film is full of symbolisms and contains some powerful moments," noted *Variety*'s Rome correspondent (October 18, 1955).

For *The White Sheik,* which opened in New York City on April 25, 1956, Fellini wrote and directed the screen play. It concerns a newly married couple in Rome on their honeymoon. The bride is an ardent admirer of the star of a comic serial called "The White Sheik." "It is no laugh riot," noted William K. Zinsser (New York Herald Tribune, April 26, 1956), "but it is gently amusing . . . the actors play it as a tongue-in-cheek farce. It has the antic quality of an old silent movie—the gestures are slightly exaggerated, the situation slightly unreal." On the other hand, Vernon Young in the *Hudson Review* (Fall 1956) described *The White Sheik as* "basically terrifying, in more than its social ridicule. . . . Only the Italians . . . can produce comedy so piercing as to complicate our laughter with anxiety." In the opinion of Alton Cook (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 26), "Fellini seems to have a gift for small atmospheric details deftly slipping in small comic sidelights. It is a style vaguely reminiscent of the late Ernest Lubitsch —though still unpolished."

It took Fellini three years to find a producer for *La Strada.* In his article "The Prizewinner Nobody Wanted" (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 15, 1956), Fellini commented: "Oh, the producers liked it all right. But too often they said, 'It is too beautiful . . . too difficult a tale to put on the screen . . . poetic' . . . they suggested that I should put it together into 'a beautiful book.' " He eventually persuaded Dino De Laurentiis and Carlo Ponti to produce *La Strada.* Trans-Lux acquired the picture for U.S. distribution for $65,000 with an English voice track dubbed in. Fellini also completed *Nights of Caberia* for De Laurentiis, starring Giulietta Masina.

"When *La Strada* finally appeared in New York in July 1956," wrote Harvey Swados in *Yale French Studies* (1956), "several unexplained years after its European debut, it was received with respectful attention generally. . . . *La Strada* deals emotionally with . . . the individual crushed by poverty and loneliness."

La Strada (variously translated as The Road or The Street) starred Giulietta Masina as Gelsomina, "The Clown," and Anthony Quinn as Zampano, "The Brute," and featured Richard Basehart as "The Fool." The picture "belongs with much of the pure literary art of our time," noted Vernon Young in *Hudson Review* (Fall 1956). "Like any deeply felt and realized symbol, it is at once nuclear and radiating; within its deceptively simple span, an eternal pattern and a prophecy are established. . . . Zampano (the brutish strongman) is *here,* at the center of a debased culture once again: a spiritually abandoned savage who, trudging in a circle, makes a show of breaking voluntarily assumed chains—his destiny to burrow at last in shifting sand with the tide coming in and the sky bereft of illusion, having rejected the Clown and destroyed the Fool in himself."

Philip T. Hartung in *Commonweal* (August 3, 1956) paid tribute to Fellini's "original direction" and "lyrical style." Using "extraordinarily poetic cinema but always clinging to realism, he mixes fun and sadness, gaiety and sorrow, beauty and bestiality. . . . If ever a film was overflowing with love for man, be he saint or sinner, it is *La Strada.* Cast, music, photography are in line with Fellini's magnificent conception of the road of life down which, no matter how fast one runs, one cannot escape the Hound of Heaven."

La Strada won an "Oscar" for the producers De Laurentiis and Ponti, and Fellini won the Screen Directors Guild award for 1956, for the best direction of a foreign picture.

On October 23, 1956 Fellini's film *I Vitelloni* (The Big Calves) opened in New York. The critics generally praised it as an interesting exploration into the problem of "lazy, parasitic sons (overgrown calves) of middle-class families who shun work." Fellini "strengthens his hold on the shrine reserved for genius," noted Alton Cook, (New York *World-Tele-*

FELLINI, FEDERICO—*Continued*

gram and Sun, October 24, 1956). Joe Pihodna in the New York *Herald Tribune* called the escapades of the swaggering young men "repetitious" but gave Fellini credit for an artistically photographed ironic comedy with appropriate tragic overtones of a social problem.

On October 30, 1943 Fellini married Giulietta Masina, noted Italian actress and pantomimist whose art has been compared with that of Charlie Chaplin, Jean-Louis Barrault, Marcelle Marceau and Harry Langdon. Fellini is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 176 pounds. He has dark brown eyes and black hair. His church affiliation is Roman Catholic. His hobby is "dining with friends. There isn't a greater pastime in the world."

Robert E. Hawkins, in the New York *Times* (November 25, 1956), wrote: "On his sets, Fellini has the respect of the man who has come up through the ranks. A perfectionist, he often runs up a fair number of 'takes.' . . . To the neo-realist film he has brought a distinct new poetical note, his particular, bitter-sweet kind."

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FELTON, RALPH A(LMON) July 26, 1882- Educator; sociologist; author

Address: b. c/o Agricultural Missions, Inc., 156 5th Ave., New York 10; h. 39 Woodcliff Dr., Madison, N.J.

The rural church, in both the United States and other parts of the world, owes much of its development during the past forty years to the research and teaching of Dr. Ralph A. Felton. As professor of rural sociology at Cornell University and later at Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, New Jersey, where he headed the rural church department from 1930 to 1952, Felton trained thousands of specialists in the role of the church in the community life of agricultural areas. He is the author of about thirty-five books and booklets on the rural church. One of the more recent, *Hope Rises From the Land* (1955), which tells what the church is doing to improve the life of farming people in underdeveloped countries, is related to Felton's present position as field program analyst for Agricultural Missions, New York.

The son of a Midwest farmer, Ralph Almon Felton was born to Marshall and Isabelle (Nichols) Felton in Arkansas City, Kansas on July 26, 1882. He grew up with two brothers and three sisters in rural Oklahoma, attended Ponca City High School, and delivered newspapers in his free time. At Southwestern College in Winfield, Kansas he majored in English, took prizes in public speaking, and was a member of the football and track teams. He was graduated with the B.A. degree in 1905.

According to Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, when Felton moved to the eastern part of the country to continue his education, he remained determined "to put into rural communities some of the advantages that he had lacked in his youth" (*Drew Gateway,* summer 1952). An influence on one aspect of his career, that of teaching, was his experience for three years, beginning in 1907, as an instructor at American University in Beirut, Lebanon. Felton took graduate courses at Union Theological Seminary in New York, Columbia University (M.A. degree in sociology), University of Pennsylvania, and Drew Theological Seminary (Ph.D. degree).

While Felton was studying at Columbia, his interest in the church as a force for bettering life in rural communities, came to the attention of Warren H. Wilson, superintendent of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Country Life. Under Wilson's direction Felton began the work of tabulating and summarizing surveys on the rural church, a subject about which little was then known. He also at first-hand conducted a large number of scientific surveys of church and country life and collaborated with Wilson in establishing the first rural "demonstration parish," in east Texas.

Joining the Oklahoma Conference of the Methodist Church in 1919, Felton took charge of a new program of setting up summer school courses for rural pastors. During the first summer, largely under Felton's guidance, several summer schools were started, the first at Drew. Richardson has estimated that during the years from 1919 to 1923 more than 4,000 rural pastors attended summer courses at colleges which had rural church departments.

In 1923 Cornell University appointed Felton to direct the extension program in rural sociology of its College of Agriculture, and for the next seven years, until 1930, he taught at Cornell as professor of rural social organization. He left that post to become professor of rural sociology at Drew Theological Seminary, where for twenty-two years he headed the rural church department. During that period, as Felton found in a survey made shortly before his retirement from Drew in 1952, the number of rural church departments in American colleges and seminaries, grew from three to seventy-two, more than twenty of which are under the direction of teachers who received graduate training at Drew.

Felton's teaching principles were: "Never do for a student what he can do for himself, and similarly, never think for a student what he ought to think for himself." He did not lecture routinely to his classes, but "at the beginning of a course he would place abundant resources of knowledge before the student.... He would then guide the student in getting for himself the information he should derive from the course" (Richardson in *Drew Gateway*).

On a leave of absence from Drew, Dr. Felton spent two years (1936-38) in China as visiting professor at Nanking Theological Seminary, giving part of his time to the Christian Council of Japan and to the Union Theological Seminary in Seoul, Korea. His work in setting up rural church departments in these countries is described in his book *The Rural Church in the Far East* (Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, 1938) and in publications printed in

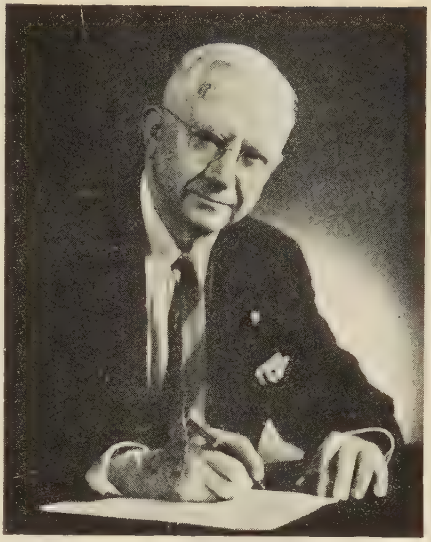
Japanese, Chinese, and Korean. A few years later he served as an exchange professor at Union Theological Seminary in Mexico City and subsequently went also to Cuba and the Near East to teach rural church work.

One important aspect of Felton's contribution to the rural church in the United States concerns the training of Negro pastors, especially for the agricultural South. He took a substantial part in an extensive program, begun in 1945, first by training Negro students at Drew and then by helping them organize training courses in other schools and directing field work and demonstration projects. Within less than a decade some 9,000 Negro pastors had benefited by the training program. Two of Felton's books relating to this work are *These My Brethren: A Study of 570 Negro Churches and 1542 Negro Homes in the Rural South* (1950) and *Go Down Moses: A Study of Successful Negro Pastors* (1951), both publications of Drew's rural church department. He also wrote an article, "Untrained Negro Clergy," *Christian Century,* February 2, 1955.

Some of Felton's many books and booklets on the American rural church deal with practical concerns of the pastor—his home, his salary, and his farm. Others discuss various aspects of community life—such as *A Hundred Games for Rural Communities* (1947) and *New Gospel of the Soil* (1951), which tells how rural churches have aided in soil conservation and other farming projects. Among his numerous magazine articles was a series in 1954 and 1955 for *Country Gentleman* and *Better Farming* on Christian teachings in farm areas.

Upon his retirement from Drew in 1952, Dr. Felton became field analyst for Agricultural Missions in New York, an organization which cooperates with some fifty mission boards and agencies operating in underdeveloped countries throughout the world. In *Hope Rises From the Land* (Friendship Press, 1955) Felton writes of the achievements of agriculturally trained missionaries of many denominations in bringing Christianity closer to the farm and home life of people in Latin America, Africa, the Near East, and the Far East. Much of the work of missions, carried out through the village church, is related to agricultural projects of government and private agencies. In his introduction to Felton's book Alexander Nunn, executive editor of *Progressive Farmer,* observed, "Dr. Felton has written so vividly and so simply and so close to the people.... He has offered us no mere antidote for communism. Rather, he has told us of a 'contagious religion,' that touches the whole of life, a positive, living Christianity. . . ."

Ralph A. Felton and Blanche Shimer were married on August 19, 1914; their children are Mary (Mrs. Judah Drob), Ralph, Jr., Robert, and Margaret (Mrs. James Pyke). The gray-haired, gray-eyed teacher is five feet six inches tall and weighs 165 pounds. Fishing and golf are his recreations. He calls himself an independent in regard to political preference, and his church affiliation is the Methodist. In a ceremony at Cornell University in 1952 Felton was awarded the Oberlin Fellowship Pin "for distinguished service to the rural church."



RALPH A. FELTON

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FERGUSON, MALCOLM P(HILIP)

June 20, 1896- Corporation executive

Address: b. Bendix Aviation Corp., Fisher Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.; h. 31050 Stafford Dr., Birmingham, Mich.

The career of Malcolm P. Ferguson, president of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, parallels the growth of the automotive and aircraft production industry. In 1946 he succeeded Ernest R. Breech as head of this corporation, which in 1956 employed nearly 50,000 people in twenty-five major divisions and declared net sales of $581,000,000. Ferguson, an engineer, who has spent most of his business life with Bendix, has served as vice-president of the corporation (1941-46) and general manager of the Bendix products division (1938-41).

The corporation, founded by inventor Vincent Bendix in 1929, produces parts and accessories for aircraft and automobiles and is engaged in the U.S. Government's guided missile program. Other products manufactured by Bendix include radar equipment, weather instruments, atomic reactors, electronic tubes and television sets and a miscellany of "highly specialized electronic controls."

Malcolm Philip Ferguson was born on June 20, 1896 in Elmira Heights, New York to John C. and Ina (Fisher) Ferguson. During vacations from Syracuse University in Syracuse, New York, Malcolm worked for the Eclipse Machine Company at Elmira. He

MALCOLM P. FERGUSON

prevailed upon his father, the president of the company, "to branch out of coaster brakes into auto parts with one of the first starter-drives used on a Ford" (*Business Week*, March 10, 1951). The starter drive was invented by Vincent Bendix in 1913.

Young Ferguson took the M.E. degree with honors at Syracuse in 1918. Commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve, he saw about one year of World War I service at the Navy's Steam Engineering School at Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey, and then at sea with Atlantic convoys.

Rejoining the Eclipse Company in 1919 as a field service engineer, Ferguson promoted Eclipse bicycle products and visited automotive manufacturers for the purpose of adjusting the Bendix starter-drive (then in mass production in Elmira) to their varied requirements. The starter-drive "made millions" for Bendix, who acquired the American rights to French patents for four-wheel brakes. In 1929 the Bendix Brake Company was merged with Eclipse Machine, Scintilla Magneto, and others in a "loose-and opportunistic-federation" (*Fortune*, June 1956), named the Bendix Aviation Corporation. At the time only 10 per cent of the new company's business had any connection with aircraft.

Partly because the Bendix starter-drive had contributed essentially to its own electric starter (*Fortune*), General Motors purchased 25 per cent of the stock of the new Bendix Aviation Corporation for $15,000,000, and was to remain its largest single stockholder until final disposition of its holdings in 1948. Meanwhile (1924) the Bendix products division had been established at South Bend, Indiana, for manufacturing four-wheel brakes, and had subsequently added the Stromberg automobile carburetor to its manufacturing line.

Other enterprises acquired by Bendix Aviation include Pioneer Instrument (aircraft instrumentation), and Friez Instrument (for weather), Hydraulic Brakes, and the Jaeger Watch. (An interest in the original patents on automatic washing machines was bought by Vincent Bendix in 1935, but the Bendix corporation did not exploit them. It sold the interest in 1940 with the Bendix name.)

By 1936, the year in which Ferguson was advanced to assistant general manager of the Elmira subsidiary, Bendix Aviation had increased its annual gross to $29,000,000. In 1937, however, the "recession" drove the corporation to the brink of insolvency. "Bendix," *Fortune* stated, "was losing money at the rate of $250,000 a month" when General Motors placed its household appliance chief, Ernest R. Breech (see *C.B.*, September 1955), on the Bendix board to study the situation. Breech found that "most of the loss" was being incurred at the South Bend plant, and recommended that Ferguson be placed in charge.

Appointed general manager of Bendix products division in June 1938, Ferguson (states a company release) "fostered . . . intensive research and development of fuel metering systems for aircraft." Under his guidance the Bendix-Stromberg injection carburetor became a reality. The new carburetor was used on "90 per cent of American and Allied aircraft in World War II." Important aircraft brake, wheel and landing gear strut combinations were also perfected at South Bend.

Ferguson was elected a vice-president of Bendix Aviation in 1941 and was named "group executive" of Bendix in the following year, at which time Ernest Breech succeeded Vincent Bendix as president. (Bendix died three years later.) For the rest of the war, Ferguson was "in charge of seven Bendix automotive and aircraft equipment plants, including three emergency plants in the Midwest." In addition, he "supervised the setting up of a nation-wide network of subcontractors and suppliers to feed high priority materials and parts to the Bendix assembly lines."

During World War II the Bendix Aviation Corporation underwent a thirty-fold expansion, reaching peak sales approximating $875,000,000 in 1944. At that time Ferguson was planning a reduced peacetime operation. By 1946 sales had decreased to $100,000,000. Thus, Bendix began to manufacture products for nonmilitary markets. A division for producing electronic tubes was founded and it now sells tubes to the General Electric Company, Radio Corporation of America, and Raytheon Manufacturing Company.

The Friez weather instrument division evolved a safety-device for parachuting. Work in the central research division (established at Detroit in 1941) and in the radio division at Towson, Maryland, led to the production of the Bendix television set. "In 1945," *Fortune* remarked, "when missile research and production were not looked upon too favorably . . . Bendix had a substantial role in the design of the Bumblebee. This later became the Talos missile . . . now in production at Bendix's Mishawaka, Indiana, plant."

With the resignation of Ernest Breech, who joined the Ford Motor Company, Malcolm P.

Ferguson was elected president of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, effective July 1, 1946. In an early decision under his management the projected manufacturing of personal aircraft was abandoned (the corporation "over the long pull should continue to grow as a partner to all plane manufacturers, rather than to become . . . a competitor," Ferguson affirmed), and concentration on supplying accessories and equipment was stressed, with the result that the percentage of this business increased. "Under the impact of the Korean war," states a company release, "Bendix sales in 1951 reached $340,000,000 a 50 per cent rise over the previous year. Two years later, in 1953, sales reached a peak of $638,000,000.

In 1955 a $10,000,000 engineering expansion program was undertaken, with emphasis placed upon electronic products, including guided missiles, industrial devices, and an improved mass spectrometer for the analysis of chemical vapors and gases. Another development has been the "cam machine," from which, it is predicted, "a whole series of diemakers for use in industry" may come (*Fortune*).

The company announced in 1956 that it had developed "a revolutionary gadget" called Lumicon, which "amplifies light up to 50,000 times" (*Forbes*, February 15, 1956). Bendix made public in September 1956 its plans for a new plant at Hyde Park, New York, for the manufacture of dosimeters, pocket-type gamma-radiation detectors. In the field of airborne weather radar the company's sales in 1956 increased over 100 per cent. The Navy placed a $27,000,000 order for Talos antiaircraft guided missiles with Bendix in early 1957.

In late 1956 Ferguson exchanged 230,000 Bendix shares for ownership of the Sheffield Company of Dayton, Ohio, a major manufacturer of precision gauging and measurement instruments and industrial inspection and quality control systems.

Finished products utilizing electronic circuits or controls constituted 40 per cent of the company's output in 1956. Net sales for the fiscal year ending in September 1956 were $581,418,734, or 2.5 per cent over the previous year's volume. "One of the most encouraging trends," Ferguson observed, "is the steady expansion of sales to the commercial aviation market" (New York *Times*, January 14, 1957).

Malcolm P. Ferguson was awarded an honorary D.Sc. degree by Syracuse University in 1955. He is a trustee of that university, a governor of the Aircraft Industries Association, a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. Ferguson's clubs are the Athletic and Economic in Detroit; his fraternities are Phi Kappa Psi and Tau Beta Pi. He is a Republican, a Presbyterian, and a Knight Templar. He married the former Vera Kilmer on November 17, 1923. The couple now reside in the Detroit suburban area, where the "mild-mannered, conservative" Ferguson plays occasional golf, and, "when he wants to forget Bendix . . . gardens" (*Fortune*).

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FIELD, MARSHALL, 3D Sept. 28, 1893-Nov. 8, 1956. Publisher; philanthropist; one of world's wealthiest men; grandson of founder of Marshall Field department store in Chicago; strong supporter of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt; founded the Chicago *Daily Sun* (1941) and merged it in 1947 with the Chicago *Daily Times*; established in 1940 the pro-labor, pro-New Deal New York daily newspaper *PM* (published until 1948); president of Child Welfare League and active in many social welfare and civic organizations; former president New York Philharmonic Symphony Society; principal owner of Simon & Schuster (publishing firm), Pocket Books, and Parade Publications. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 N 9 '56

FINNEY, GERTRUDE E(LVA BRIDGEMAN) May 13, 1892- Author

Address: h. 2946 Grandview Ave., Spokane 44, Wash.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Sept. 1957.

"Spokanite's Book Bought for England" headlined the Spokane (Washington) *Daily Chronicle*, February 7, 1956. It noted Hodder & Stoughton, London publishers, would print an edition of *The Plums Hang High*, Gertrude E. Finney's novel about an aristocratic English couple, Jethro and Hannah Maria Howard, who seek their fortune in post-Civil War America. The book, though based on fact, is to be regarded as fiction, since her proud English grandmother to her dying day at ninety-eight did not care to acknowledge the early hardships she and her husband had endured in this country.

The author was not always a Spokanite, with a fine house on a basalt cliff overlooking Grandview Avenue. Gertrude Elva Bridgeman was born in Morocco, Indiana on May 13, 1892, the daughter of George Elmer Bridgeman, a farmer of German descent, and Lillian Gay (Rolls) Bridgeman, both ardent church workers. In 1899 the family moved to Harrison, Idaho, where Gertrude graduated from high school in 1908. Bridgeman sold his hardware store and became a homesteader after drawing one of the (supposedly) lucky numbers in the opening of the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation. After a few months he died suddenly, leaving Mrs.

GERTRUDE E. FINNEY

Bridgeman and eighteen-year-old Gertrude with 160 acres of rocky, sparsely timbered land, including two acres of stumpy clearings and a good house. The two women moved back to town, Gertrude to work in a drygoods store.

She left the store to marry Dr. John Montfort Finney on March 25, 1913. A young physician, he had built a hospital in town, and Mrs. Bridgeman was made its manager. Three of the four Finney children were born in Harrison: John, Jr., now a Methodist minister; Joseph, a doctor practicing with his father; Ruth (Mrs. William Laughlin); and David, an auto-parts salesman. "All are married and have children," says Mrs. Finney. "Beside this, books are small."

A little later Dr. Finney started to practice medicine in Spokane. When the children were in school, he said to his wife one day, "Why don't you write? I'm sure you could." She began with nature stories published in the *Classmate*. A mining property in Montana near Elliston stirred her imagination, and Mrs. Finney set to work on *Sleeping Mines* (Longmans, 1951), a Junior Literary Guild selection. This story about Susan Claremore's search for her father's once-famous silver mine seemed to Louise S. Bechtel (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review*) "an unusual, credible and very exciting romance for girls over twelve," and the New York *Times* said it had "adventure, danger and love enough to satisfy the most thrill-hungry teen-ager."

Next came *Muskets Along the Chickahominy* (1953); its hero is a youth who returns to colonial Virginia as an indentured servant and is caught up in Bacon's Rebellion. E. B. Hungerford in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* wrote that "portions of the tale primarily from the author's invention are more enjoyable than the crowded and—for storytelling purposes—somewhat overdetailed account of the rebellion itself." The book was designed for the John C. Winston Company's "Land of the Free" series, with the title "The English in Virginia," but after a change of editors and of plans it became a novel for Longmans, Green & Company. Research for the book was done at the Spokane Public Library and through the interlibrary loan service of the Northwest Bibliographic Center of the University of Washington in Seattle. The University of Virginia in Charlottesville and the Richmond (Virginia) Public Library also helped.

"In no sense a chronicle masquerading as a novel, the book has a depth and dimension that is very much its own," wrote Andrea Parke in the New York *Times* of *The Plums Hang High* (1955). Richard Sullivan in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* praised its "filial devotion," with the reservation that "it lacks the vitality which words can sometimes give to people and their deeds, whether real or imagined." It was a selection of the Family Book Club.

In *Is This My Love* (1956), a Junior Literary Guild novel for girls, Beatrice Whitcliff comes to America from London as one of a group of maids who were to become brides of the Jamestown, Virginia settlers. Reviewers, naturally, were reminded of Mary Johnston's famous old best-seller, *To Have and to Hold*. Virginia Kirkus called it "a sympathetic and interesting handling of romance as it was centuries ago." Beatrice, as depicted by Lili Réthi in a jacket drawing, is not quite as Mrs. Finney imagined her, she confesses. To help her to visualize her characters, she cuts out illustrations from *Vogue, Mademoiselle,* and *Seventeen* and props them on her desk.

Gertrude E. Finney is five feet two inches tall, has brown eyes and brown hair. She is a Methodist and a Republican. The Finneys, who have a summer home on Spirit Lake, Idaho, have traveled in Canada, Mexico, and most of the United States. Elizabeth Goudge and Daphne du Maurier are Mrs. Finney's favorite authors, although she did not care for *The Scapegoat*. Civic and professional organizations take much of her time. She is a part-time instructor for the "Rehab" Writers' Class for the handicapped, on the board of Friends of the Library, president of the Spokane chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, member of the Women's Auxiliary to the Spokane County Medical Society, Spokane Penwomen, and the Eastern Washington State Historical Society, and was a speaker at the Pacific Northwest International Writers' Conference at Seattle in 1956.

FINNEY, MRS. JOHN MONTFORT *See* Finney, Gertrude E.

FORSSMANN, WERNER (THEODOR OTTO) (fôrs′män) Aug. 29, 1904- Physician

Address: Bad Kreuznach, West Germany

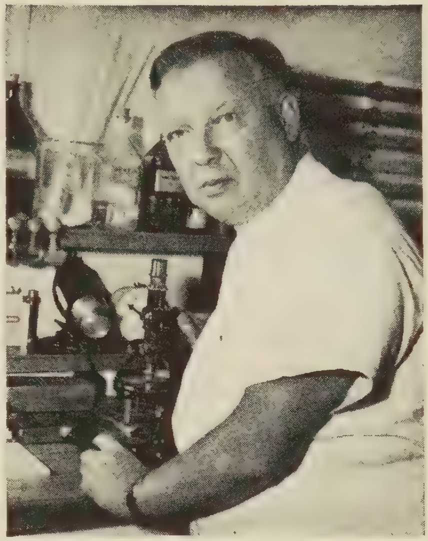
The technique of cardiac catheterization, first tried by Dr. Werner Forssmann of Germany in 1929 and perfected by Drs. André F. Cournand and Dickinson W. Richards of the United States and for which all three men shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology in 1956, was described by Nobel experts as an "indispensable one to obtain true and precise answers to what goes on inside the human heart and the circulatory system." It was an old idea, considered too dangerous to be of practical use, when Dr. Forssmann, then only twenty-five years old, undertook the bold experiment of pushing a catheter (a thin tube) from the crook of his arm into his heart and succeeded. The technique, as refined by his American colleagues over a period of twenty-five years of experimentation, is significant for both research and diagnostic purposes.

Discouraged by the scoffing reception which his technique received in Germany in 1929, Werner Forssmann turned to other work in surgery and urology. At present he is a general practitioner in the little city of Bad Kreuznach in West Germany. When told that he had been awarded the Nobel Prize, the German country doctor said: "I feel like a village pastor who is suddenly informed that he has been made a cardinal." He joined his colleagues in Stockholm, Sweden to receive the prize from King Gustaf VI on December 10, 1956.

Werner Theodor Otto Forssmann was born in Berlin, Germany on August 29, 1904, the son of Julius and Emmy (Hindenberg) Forssmann. His father, a barrister, entered the German Army during World War I as a captain and was killed in 1916 in Galicia. Young Werner attended the Evangelical Church in Germany and was confirmed on March 14, 1919 in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedächtniskirche in Berlin. He studied at the Askanischen Gymnasium and after his graduation he matriculated at the University of Berlin in October 1922 as a student in its medical faculty. He also worked part time in a Berlin bank during the worst part of the inflation in Germany. In 1925 he passed certain medical examinations, interned for two years in Berlin, and then passed the state examination in January 1928. He received the M.D. degree in 1929.

His thesis on the effects of liver feeding, entitled *Ueber die Wirkung der Leberfütterung auf das rote Blutbild und den Cholesterinspiegel im Serum des gesunden Menschen,* was published in Berlin in 1929 by Emil Ebering. In it he also presented, as required, a short autobiographical statement.

During the years 1929 to 1930 he was employed at the Eberswalde Surgical Clinic near Berlin. In 1929, after first working with corpses, he performed an experiment on himself in order to prove the worth of the theory: "that it would be possible to learn more about the inside of a diseased human heart by inserting a thin rubber tube (catheter) into it" (*Time,* October 29, 1956). He hoped to be able with this to determine the volume, rate of flow, pressure, and oxygen content of blood in the heart. Despite the lack of encouragement from his colleagues, he went ahead with his experiment.


Wide World
DR. WERNER FORSSMANN

"Secretly one night," according to *Time* (October 29, 1956), "Dr. Forssmann punctured a vein in his arm and persuaded a fellow resident to start working a tube into it. With little more than one foot inserted, the friend quit, protesting that it was too dangerous. A week later, with no helper other than a nurse holding a mirror so that he could watch the tube's progress on a fluoroscope, Forssmann tried again and got twenty-five and one half inches of tube through his elbow vein. With the tube in place, Dr. Forssmann climbed two flights of stairs to the X-ray room, and persuaded the radiologist to take a picture as photographic proof that its tip had entered the right side of his heart."

In a learned paper in 1929 he reported his technique and suggested that it would be valuable for studying the blood pressure inside the heart, and for injecting radiopaque substances to get X rays of the heart, including abnormalities. That was as far as he could go. His technique was ignored in Germany and even scoffed at by older doctors who considered it a "circus stunt." His studies led to nothing of immediate importance. According to the New York *Times* (October 21, 1956), "there were some scattered attempts to use Forssmann's technique, chiefly by Spanish and Portuguese research physiologists." Three years later in the United States two doctors doing research at Columbia University, André F. Cournand and Dickinson W. Richards, read of Forssmann's experiment and subsequently developed ways to use it both for research and diagnosis.

Meanwhile, Dr. Forssmann, "driven from research by the skepticism of his German colleagues," turned to other work. From 1931 to 1932 he worked with the famous German surgeon Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch at his clinic in Berlin. Later he became chief of the surgical department of the city hospital at Dresden-Friedrichstadt. During World War II he was captured by the Allies and in 1945 he was

FORSSMANN, WERNER—*Continued*

released from an American prisoner of war camp. He worked for a while as a lumberjack and since then has been a general practitioner (heart and pulmonary surgeon and urologist) in the small town of Bad Kreuznach in Rhine province. He has described his life as "the slave labor of a health insurance doctor" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 19, 1956).

In an interview after it had been announced that he would share the 1956 Nobel Prize with the American doctors Cournand and Richards, he said: "No one in West Germany has paid any attention to me. The Americans were the ones who recognized my work." Then he added that in 1929, when he made the first of nine dangerous experiments on his own heart, "the time was not yet ripe for this discovery." He stated that he felt no ill will toward those who denied recognition to his work over the years, but added, "It is a very satisfying feeling to know that my research was right" (New York *Times,* October 19, 1956).

After hearing of the Nobel award, Dr. Robert F. Loeb, executive officer of the Department of Medicine at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, stated: "The technique of cardiac catheterization of the heart was discovered by Forssmann in Germany in 1929 and was developed and extended greatly in its application in the laboratories of Professors Cournand and Richards. By means of this and other techniques, the knowledge of the behavior of the heart and circulation in health and disease has been extended immeasurably. As a result, for example, the accuracy of diagnosis has been greatly enhanced and it has made possible the selection of those patients with heart disease who may be expected to be improved by surgery of the heart."

The technique of cardiac catheterization, as developed in the United States, may be used in one of four ways: to inject "contrast" chemicals into the heart to visualize a defect on an X-ray screen; to measure in various parts of the heart and blood vessels; to find out how much blood an ailing heart can handle per minute: and to discover abnormal communications between the right and left side of the heart or between the pulmonary artery and the aorta. Thus the lives of numerous people have been saved through the knowledge gained from the technique first tried by Dr. Forssmann.

His articles on urological matters have appeared in the *Zeitschrift für Urologie,* published in Leipzig. In volume 279 in 1954 his article on the historical development and methodology of heart catheterization and its application, with special reference to lung diseases, appeared in German in *Langenbecks Archiv für Klinische Chirurgie* (combined with the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie*).

Werner Forssmann's wife, Elsbeth Forssmann, is also a doctor. They have six children. When asked how he would use his share of the $38,633 Nobel Prize, he said: "You can imagine that I can find a good use for it with six children." Then he laughed and said he would start smoking 12-cent instead of 9-cent cigars.

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N Y Herald Tribune p4 O 19 '56
Time 68:52 O 29 '56 por

FRANCK, JAMES (frängk) Aug. 26, 1882- Physicist; biochemist

Address: b. Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; h. Quadrangle Club, 1155 E. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.

Winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1925, German-born scientist Dr. James Franck has recently also been recognized as one of the leading theorists in the field of photosynthesis. He came to the United States in 1935 to teach at the Johns Hopkins University and later at the University of Chicago. During World War II he was one of the scientists engaged in work on the development of the atomic bomb.

In recognition of his work on photosynthesis, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded the Rumford Medal and Premium for 1955 to Dr. Franck. Now professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of Chicago, Professor Franck continues at the university his research on problems of photosynthesis and photochemistry which he began in 1938 under funds from the Samuel Fels Foundation.

James Franck was born on August 26, 1882 in Hamburg, Germany, the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Drucker) Franck. He attended the Wilhelm Gymnasium in Hamburg and then studied chemistry at the University of Heidelberg in 1901 and 1902. Subsequently he studied physics at the University of Berlin and received the Ph.D. degree in 1906.

He began his career as an assistant instructor in physics at Frankfurt am Main. After a short time he returned to Berlin to become assistant to Professor Rubens in the physics laboratory at the University of Berlin. He became a lecturer in physics in 1911. During World War I he served with the German Army and was decorated with the Iron Cross. From 1916 to 1918 Franck was an associate professor of physics and then became a member and departmental chief of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physical Chemistry in Berlin-Dahlem in 1918.

He left his position as member and departmental chief of the institute to take up residence at the University of Göttingen as professor of experimental physics and director of the physical institute in 1920. It was during his stay at the university that he was awarded the 1925 Nobel Prize in Physics

The award was made jointly to Dr. Franck and Dr. Gustav Hertz "for their discovery of the laws governing the impact between an electron and an atom." According to *Nobel Prize Winners in Physics, 1901-1950,* "the importance of the work of Dr. Franck and Dr. Hertz on electron impact lies in the experimental support it gave to Niels Bohr's theory of discrete energy states in the atom. It also provided as direct a method as could be desired for determining the value of Max Planck's quantum of action *h*."

His keen interest in light as an electromagnetic phenomenon led Franck in 1926 to the discovery of an optical method (examination of molecular spectra) for determining the dissociation temperature of chemical combinations, which heretofore had been known only by chemical measurements. The result again confirmed the basic assumptions of the modern theory of the atoms.

Dr. Franck continued at the University of Göttingen probing the depths of photochemistry, especially in regard to the metastable condition of atoms, i.e., conditions from which incited atoms cannot return to their initial condition in a normal way. These atoms would therefore possess a finite period of existence, a period which Franck measured.

Shortly after Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany in 1933, Dr. Franck resigned his professorship in protest against the Nazi racial laws. He was appointed guest professor at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark in 1934 and the next year moved to the United States. In 1935 he became professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, where he taught until accepting a professorship of physical chemistry at the University of Chicago in 1938. He was appointed Hitchcock Professor at the University of California in 1941. Franck retained his professorship at the University of Chicago until 1947 and then was appointed professor emeritus.

Dr. Franck was engaged in working on the atomic bomb experiments during World War II. According to the *Saturday Review* (August 4, 1956), "Franck became the initiator of a drive to warn the American leaders of the implications of the new weapon." The Franck report, submitted to the Secretary of War in June 1945, recommended that a demonstration of the bomb be given before representatives of all the nations. The scientists felt that this might effect renunciation of the bomb without actual use of it. The report also pointed out that a race for atomic armaments would ensue after the atomic bomb was dropped and that such a contest was a futile one. The findings of the report were dismissed. *Saturday Review* observed: "There is no doubt, however, that the Franck report's predictions of the military and political dangers of unleashing the atomic weapon were correct."

On a Columbia Broadcasting System program in December 1945, Dr. Franck spoke to the American public on a few decidedly constructive aspects of atomic energy. The era inaugurated is a new one for chemistry; important byproducts are obtained when uranium atoms are split: an enormously increased supply of radiation for the treatment of disease and a prolific source of radioactive isotopes for use both in medical therapy and in biochemical research.

Town Country

JAMES FRANCK

Explaining why so many atomic scientists were engaged in public speaking and lobbying, Dr. Franck said: "We are trying to teach the public that it is wishful thinking to suppose that adequate protection against atomic bombs will ever be found . . . we are fighting the danger of that false security which may lure mankind again into war" (New York *World-Telegram,* August 14, 1947).

After completing his assignment in atomic research, Dr. Franck resumed his study of photosynthesis. The process of photosynthesis is one in which green plants utilize the energy of sunlight to manufacture carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water. All animal and plant life ultimately depends on it for food and oxygen. The mechanism of the process is still imperfectly known.

The monograph board of the American Society of Plant Physiologists invited Dr. Franck to serve as its senior editor in 1949. Upon this occasion the board announced: "As plant physiologists we consider it one of the dividends of the recent troubled times that Dr. Franck should have been diverted into our field and have been able to apply his talents and energy to the problems of photosynthesis."

Dr. Franck accepted the position and was joint author of *Photosynthesis in Plants* (Iowa State College Press, 1949). His paper "The Relation of the Fluorescence of Chlorophyll to Photosynthesis," which was published in this book, gives evidence proving his theory that in green plants and in purple bacteria a rise in the fluorescence yield of the chloryphyll is always connected with limitation of the photosynthetic activity.

Among the books the scientist has written are *Neure Erfahrungen über Quantenhaften Energieaustausch bei Zusammenstössen von Atomen*

FRANCK, JAMES—*Continued*

und Molekülen (1923) and *Anregung von Quantensprüngen durch Stösse* (1926). He was a joint editor of *Struktur der Materie in Einzeldarstellungen.*

Dr. Franck is a member of numerous professional organizations, including the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, American Chemical Society, American Physical Society, American Botanical Society, Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and Phi Beta Kappa.

James Franck was married in 1907 to Ingrid Josephson. They had two children, Dagmar and Elizabeth. His wife died in 1942 and he married Hertha Sponer in 1946. Dr. Franck is of the Jewish faith. In an article in *Reviews of Modern Physics* (July 1952) Peter Pringsheim stated that Dr. Franck's predominant qualities are "his obsession with science" and his "kindness, generosity and lovability."

The old university town of Göttingen named Dr. Franck an honorary citizen on June 28, 1953. The honorary degree of Doctor of Science and Technology was conferred upon Dr. Franck and Dr. Albert Einstein by the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology in Israel on October 3, 1954.

Dr. Franck in describing the attributes of a true scientist has said: "A really great scientist must have the mind of a genius and a soul able and willing to sacrifice comfort and many amenities of life to the hard task of devoting his whole personality to the search for the truth. The ideal scientist must be driven by an unquenchable thirst for knowledge for the sake of knowledge. He must be patient, persistent, objective, courageous and he must be humble" (*Bulletin of Atomic Scientists,* June 1955).

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FRANK, JEROME N(EW) Sept. 10, 1889-Jan. 13, 1957 Judge; corporation lawyer; became member of the New Deal "brain trust" and served as counsel to several Government agencies during the 1930's; chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (1939-41); judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, embracing New York, Vermont, and Connecticut (since 1941); author of *Courts on Trial* (1949) and other books. See *Current Biography* (April) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ja 14 '57

FRANKFURTER, FELIX Nov. 15, 1882- Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

Address: b. Supreme Court of the United States, U.S. Supreme Court Bldg., 1 First St., Washington, D.C.; h. 3018 Dumbarton Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in June 1941.

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for almost two decades, Felix Frankfurter has shown a passionate devotion to democracy as an ideal and a way of life, a determination to solve societal problems within the framework of constitutional democracy, and a keen awareness of the responsibility devolving upon the Supreme Court in interpreting the Constitution.

Appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on January 5, 1939, Frankfurter brought to the judiciary his experiences as a professor at Harvard University Law School for twenty-five years, Presidential adviser, Government administrator, attorney, and scholar. He is an authority on the work of the Supreme Court from 1790 to the present and on administrative law, and he is the author of many books. In 1956 *Of Law and Men; Papers and Addresses of Felix Frankfurter, 1939-1956* (Harcourt, Brace), edited by Philip Elman, was published.

Felix Frankfurter was born in Vienna, Austria on November 15, 1882, one of the six children of Leopold and Emma (Winter) Frankfurter. He was descended from scholars and rabbis. At the age of twelve he was brought to the East Side of New York City, where his father established himself as a fur merchant and a benefactor of charitable causes.

Young Frankfurter attended the College of the City of New York, and was graduated with the B.A. degree in 1902, ranking third in his class. Continuing his education at Harvard University Law School, he was an editor of the *Harvard Law Review* and earned the LL.B. degree in 1906. Through a recommendation by a professor he was appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1906 by Henry L. Stimson. When Stimson went to Washington as Secretary of War in 1911, he designated Frankfurter as law officer of the department's bureau of insular affairs.

In 1914 Frankfurter left his career in Washington to return to Harvard as a law professor, later was named the first Byrne Professor of Administrative Law. For his efforts to raise the standards of the profession by training students to think in terms of social and economic conditions, Frankfurter soon won a national reputation. He also advised without a fee on many matters, including the Scopes trial of Dayton, Tennessee in 1925; the case of the silk strikers of Passaic, New Jersey in 1926; and the suppression of the *American Mercury* in Boston.

During his years at Harvard, Frankfurter, who, according to the late Judge Augustus

Hand, "possesses imagination and practicality to an unusual degree in appraising the value of various personalities," selected the law clerks for U.S. Supreme Court Justices Benjamin N. Cardozo, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis and Judges Augustus and Learned Hand for many years. He also recommended many law graduates for private firms all over the United States and for jobs in Washington during five Democratic and Republican administrations. His critics referred to the many New Deal administrators recommended by the professor as the army of "Happy Hot-dogs" (as reported by John Mason Brown in *Saturday Review*, November 6, 1954).

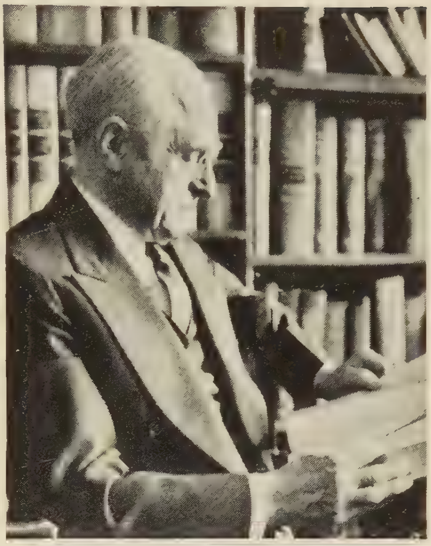
During World War I Frankfurter returned to Washington to become a special assistant to the Secretary of War in 1917. Later he was assistant to the Secretary of Labor. As secretary and counsel to the President's Mediation Commission, he was sent to San Francisco to inquire into the Tom Mooney case. In January 1918 Frankfurter's report, which criticized the trial of Mooney as a miscarriage of justice (Mooney had been convicted of responsibility for a bomb explosion that killed nine persons), was issued and endorsed by President Woodrow Wilson; this was twenty-one years before Mooney was freed.

In 1918 Frankfurter also served as chairman of the War Labor Policies Board and directed the re-employment of 4,000,000 men from nonessential work into defense industries. Another assignment for Wilson was to act as Presidential consultant at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. After the war Frankfurter returned to Harvard. In the 1920's he became one of the founders of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Speaking out in favor of Robert M. La Follette's bid for the Presidency in 1924 on an independent ticket, Frankfurter said: "I belong to the increasing body of Americans who cannot forget that political parties are instruments, because we are not tied to parties by bonds as obstinate and irrational as ties of church." He emphasized that "what matters in a statesman is his direction, his general emphasis and outlook." He supported Alfred E. Smith's Presidential candidacy on the Democratic ticket in 1928 and the Democratic standard-bearer, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in 1932.

Regarding the shortcomings of any legal system, Frankfurter has stated that "all systems of law, however wise, are administered through men, and therefore may occasionally disclose the frailties of men . . . the capacity to correct errors of inevitable frailty is the mark of a civilized legal mechanism" (*The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti*). He wrote this after the conviction of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, whose trial he called "one of the most glaring cases of a prejudiced trial in American history" (*Atlantic Monthly*, March 1927). Sacco and Vanzetti were executed in August 1927, after A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, Samuel W. Stratton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Judge Robert Grant reviewed the case and found the trial fair and both men guilty.

Under the Herbert Hoover Administration Frankfurter had his "closest connection" in helping to write Federal legislation in the form of the Norris-La Guardia Act. As a consultant to President Roosevelt, Frankfurter was instrumental in writing the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Public Utility Holding Company Act, and some railroad and labor legislation. He opposed the National Industrial Recovery Act because he favored breaking up the trusts and helping the average American by regulative and social laws. He also felt that the NRA would not withstand a Supreme Court test. (It was held to be unconstitutional in 1935.) He was an opponent of the court-packing bill.



Wide World

JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

Because he was "supremely happy" with his professorship at Harvard, Frankfurter declined an appointment made by Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts to the state's Supreme Judicial Court; the post of U.S. Solicitor General in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration; and also refused many lucrative jobs in private law practice.

On January 5, 1939 President Roosevelt nominated Frankfurter as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Benjamin N. Cardozo. He was unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate and took office on January 30. The first of his opinions in the field of civil liberties to be criticized was the one delivered for the Court in June 1940 in *Minersville* (Pennsylvania) *School District v. Gobitis*. In an 8 to 1 decision the Court held that a school board could deny free education to children of Jehovah's Witnesses who refuse to salute the American flag because of religious conviction. "To affirm that the freedom to follow conscience itself has no limits in the life of a society," wrote Frankfurter, "would deny that very plurality of principles which, as a matter of history, underlies protection of religious toleration." Within three years the Court altered its view and in *West Virginia State Board of*

FRANKFURTER, FELIX—*Continued*

Education v. Barnette (1943) held that a compulsory flag salute was unconstitutional. Frankfurter and two other Justices dissented.

In *Thornhill v. Alabama* (1940) and *Carlson v. California* (1940), Frankfurter joined in the opinion of the Court which ruled that laws prohibiting peaceful picketing violate freedom of speech and press. However, in writing the majority opinion in *Milk Wagon Drivers Union v. Meadowmoor Dairies* (1941), Frankfurter, speaking for the Court, upheld an Illinois court's right to enjoin acts of picketing in themselves peaceful when such picketing is enmeshed with contemporaneous violence. "It must never be forgotten," he wrote, "that the Bill of Rights was the child of the Enlightenment. Back of the guarantee of free speech lay faith in the power of an appeal to reason by all the peaceful means for gaining access to the mind." Hence, the use of force "was not meant to be sheltered by the Constitution."

In *American Federation of Labor v. American Sash and Door Company* (1949), he joined the Court in holding that the Wagner Law and the Taft-Hartley Act do not preclude states from regulating "closed shop" practices. A concurring opinion in that case revealed Frankfurter's views on the role of the court in a democracy.

"Even where the social undesirability of a law may be convincingly urged, invalidation of the law by a court debilitates popular democratic government . . . the judiciary is prone to misconceive the public good by confounding private notions with constitutional requirements and such misconceptions are not subject to legitimate displacement by the will of the people except at too slow a pace. . . ."

On May 26, 1952 the Supreme Court reversed a ban on the movie, *The Miracle*, imposed by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York on the ground that it was sacrilegious. Frankfurter joined in this decision but presented a separate opinion.

The Court ruled, and Frankfurter concurred, in a May 1955 decision that a judge who sat as a "one-man grand jury" might not punish for contempt persons refusing to answer questions relating to matters the "jury" was investigating and that such punishment is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment (New York *Times*, May 17, 1955). In another civil rights case Justice Frankfurter concurred in a decision of May 23, 1955 which set aside the contempt conviction of three witnesses charged with refusing at a U.S. House of Representatives inquiry to answer questions on alleged Communist affiliations. The three men had validly invoked the Constitutional guarantees against self incrimination.

Felix Frankfurter married Marion A. Denman, the daughter of a Congregational minister, on December 20, 1919. Mrs. Frankfurter was a newspaper reporter and co-editor with Gardner Jackson of *The Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti* (Viking Press, 1928). During World War II the Frankfurters took into their home three English refugee children. The Associate Justice is five feet five inches tall, has a cleft chin and "fine, bluish-gray eyes which are forever flashing and sparkling behind his pince-nez." He is a great walker. John Mason Brown has written that "Frankfurter's most endearing quality and worst vice is loyalty to his friends." He lives on a simple standard and has very little interest in money.

Justice Frankfurter has asserted that the task of leadership in our political institutions is to "adjust the conflicting interests of diverse groups in the community and to bend the hostility and suspicion and ignorance engendered by group interest to the reconciliation of a common interest and a common understanding."

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FRIENDLY, FRED W. Oct. 30, 1915-

Television producer; editor

Address: b. c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 4614 Fieldston Rd., Riverdale, New York 71

A pioneer in radio and television journalism, who uses sight and sound as his media instead of type and ink, Fred W. Friendly is co-producer and co-writer with Edward R. Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System's *See It Now*, a prize-winning television program. His interest in recording history-in-the-making began in 1938 when he conceived and produced a series "Footprints in the Sands of Time," on a Providence, Rhode Island radio station. After five wartime years in the U.S. Army chiefly as a reporter and interviewer, he joined with Murrow in 1948 to produce the first of the Columbia Records albums *I Can Hear It Now* (recordings of the voices of men who made history from 1932 to 1945) which has sold more than 500,000 copies.

The *See It Now* team has filmed interviews with leaders of many nations; it has considered such controversial topics as civil liberties, the Suez Canal crisis, book censorship, automation, and the relationship between smoking and cancer.

Fred W. Friendly is not officially associated with another Murrow program, the CBS-TV network show, *Person to Person* (John Aaron and Jesse Zousmer are co-producers with Murrow of this program).

Fred W. Friendly is the name now used by Fred Wachenheimer who was born on October 30, 1915 to Samuel Wachenheimer, a jewelry manufacturer in Providence, Rhode Island, and Therese (Friendly) Wachenheimer. Since his early childhood he expressed keen interest in both history and radio. He was graduated from Hope High School and Nichols Business College in Providence (where he edited the yearbook and took part in dramatic productions). In 1937 he became an announcer and newscaster for radio station WEAN in Providence. He originated a program of dramatized biographies of such men as Harvey Firestone, Thomas Alva Edison, and Guglielmo Marconi. In 1942 a recording company bought the series from Friendly and released them as *Footprints in the Sands of Time.*

According to Allene Talmey (*Vogue,* February 1, 1954), Friendly's "mild Providence personality underwent a curious forced growth" during World War II. "By the end of the war Master Sergeant Friendly, on the staff of the *CBI Roundup* (the Far East equivalent of the *Stars and Stripes*) was a fairly flamboyant, unorthodox character, called 'The Man,' had four battle stars, the Soldier's Medal, and the Legion of Merit. (A minute after the Merit award, he rightly was chewed out for not wearing the proper uniform.) As a correspondent, he went on two B-29 missions. . . . He rode the Stilwell Road with the first convoy, being injured so badly that he almost lost a hand. He flew night missions with the first P-61 Black Widows."

After the war he worked in radio and introduced his panel quiz show *Who Said That?* on the National Broadcasting Company network on July 4, 1948. Friendly and his wife, Dorothy, were editors and producers. Each week three prominent people were asked to identify quotations. In September 1949, "despite a select, avid following," the unsponsored show was suspended. John Crosby (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 24, 1949) had called the program "one of the happier of recent inspirations in radio." (A record album of these broadcasts has since proved popular.)

In 1948 Friendly approached Murrow with the idea of an album of recordings of the voices of recent history—those of Roosevelt, Churchill, Hitler, Stalin, MacArthur, Will Rogers, the Duke of Windsor, and others. Murrow liked the idea and sold it to Columbia Records, a subsidiary of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. *I Can Hear It Now* was, according to *Coronet* (December 1953), "the first nonmusical album to become a commercial success, and was followed by a companion volume. Combining their talents again, Friendly and Murrow produced the radio program *Hear It Now,* which won a Peabody citation in 1951.

The Murrow-Friendly team launched *See It Now* on television on November 18, 1951. One of its most widely praised programs was on Christmas 1952 when Murrow broadcast from Korea where a young Marine was trying to scrape a foxhole in the frozen ground. Other realistic telecasts were a visit to a West Virginia coal mine, a tour of Hollywood studios, a step-by-step account of a pint of blood from donor to Korean battlefield, a trip on the Orient Express. "The co-producers have devised a strikingly effective format for presenting the news and personalities in the news with humor, sometimes with indignation, always with careful thought," according to the committee which selected *See It Now* as one of the 1952 winners of the George Foster Peabody awards (the "Oscars" of the television industry).

FRED W. FRIENDLY

The *See It Now* program has five full-time camera crews, four in the United States, and one in Europe. Friendly keeps in daily contact with these crews by telephone and cable, maps out the shows with Murrow, and works with three cutters to trim the films down to the required length. "Ed couldn't tell you how much the show is going to cost for any given week," said Friendly. "Not knowing is in our favor" (*New Yorker,* December 26, 1953).

Some critics hailed Murrow's "report on Senator McCarthy" on March 6, 1954 using film clips, as "television's coming of age." Gilbert Seldes pointed out (*Saturday Review,* April 24, 1954) that the broadcast was "the product of some three years of handling film clips, an art in which Murrow and Fred Friendly have no peers."

See It Now "took up the cudgels" in behalf of an Air Force officer, Lieutenant Milo J. Radulovich, whose relatives were suspected of being Communists. The U.S. Secretary of the Air Force later decided the case in favor of Radulovich (*Look,* August 24, 1954). Another controversial program concerned book censorship (discussed in *Library Journal,* May 15, 1955).

Among other memorable *See It Now* moments for eye and ear, according to *Time* (September 30, 1957), were: a Buchenwald tattoo on the arm of an Israeli jet pilot; and a "rehabilitated" Mau Mau warrior singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

One of the biggest and most complex jobs undertaken by Murrow and Friendly was its *Report From Africa* in 1956. The co-producers spent "three hectic weeks weeding out 250,000 feet of film, discarding enough film to make fifty shows." The first section was "one of the year's superb documentaries, distinguished by stunning photography and an unblinking attention to the painfully intricate problems of one-fifth of the world's land surface—white vs. black, primitivism vs. education, nationalism vs. colonialism" (*Newsweek,* May 7, 1956).

FRIENDLY, FRED W.—*Continued*

"My relation to Ed Murrow," said Friendly, "is that of first sergeant. He's the company commander. Everything I edit I edit with Ed's eyes. I write with his fingers" (*Time*, September 30, 1957).

Friendly is "high-pressure, optimistic, enthusiastic, talkative, given to reasonably magnificent gestures" and relaxed (*Vogue*, February 1, 1954). When Murrow goes on the air, it is almost impossible to decide which man wrote what. But in the main, Friendly is an adjective man, Murrow a verb man. Both try to cut back "the blubber of radio and TV writing." "Got to be lean," said Friendly. Sometimes he telephones Murrow in the middle of the night, "selling an idea with boundless verve."

American history is Fred W. Friendly's hobby as well as his working tool, and his apartment overflows with books on U.S. statesmen and Government. This hobby is shared by his wife, Dorothy (Greene) Friendly, a former researcher on *Life* magazine, whom he married on June 24, 1947. They have two sons, David and Andrew, and one daughter, Lisa. Friendly enjoys a game of tennis. He is six feet two inches tall, weighs 202 pounds, and has blue eyes and black hair. He is a member of the Overseas Press Club.

See It Now won a Robert E. Sherwood television award of $20,000 from the Fund for the Republic for its program, "Clinton and the Law." Murrow and Friendly turned over $5,000 of the prize money to the Parent-Teachers Association in Clinton, Tennessee "to be used as they see fit."

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FUNK, CHARLES EARLE April 4, 1881-April 16, 1957 Lexicographer; editor in chief of the Funk & Wagnalls *Standard Dictionary* series from 1939 to 1947; joined the Funk publishing company in 1921 as an associate editor; edited the *New International Yearbook* in 1939; from 1931 to 1937 edited a weekly column, *The Lexicographer's Easy Chair*, in the *Literary Digest*; edited the *New College Standard Dictionary* (1947) in which he devised a new pronunciation system called Emphatype; author, *A Hog On Ice and Other Sayings* (1948); *Thereby Hangs A Tale* (1950); *Heavens To Betsy and Other Sayings* (1955) and other books.
See *Current Biography* (June) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 Ap 20 '57

GAPOSCHKIN, CECILIA PAYNE- *See* Payne-Gaposchkin, Cecilia

GARCIA, CARLOS P. Nov. 4, 1896- President of the Philippines
Address: Malacañang, Manila, Philippine Islands

The death of President Ramón Magsaysay in a plane crash on March 17, 1957 brought the leadership of the Philippine government to Carlos P. Garcia, who had been elected Vice-President in November 1953. Sworn into office on March 18, he became the fourth President since the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946. Garcia announced in March that he intends to seek the Nationalist party nomination for the Presidency in the election of November 1957.

While in the office of Vice-President, Garcia had also been Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and as such he had formulated with Magsaysay the Philippine's generally pro-United States and anti-Communist policies. Garcia, a lawyer by training, had earlier served as a member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, and as governor of the province of Bohol.

Carlos P. Garcia was born to Policronio and Ambrosia (Polistico) Garcia on November 4, 1896—about two years before the United States acquired the Philippine Islands from Spain. His birthplace was Talibon, in Bohol, a town of which his father served as mayor for four terms. Bohol is one of the thirteen provinces that make up the Visayan group. Carlos taught school for two and a half years (1914-17) before entering Silliman University in Negros Oriental for a year's study (1918-19). He later attended the Philippine Law School, from which he was graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1923; during that year he was also admitted to the bar.

For about the next ten years Garcia practiced law; he was at the same time very active in politics. From 1925 to 1931 (for three terms) he represented the Third District of Bohol in the Philippine House of Representatives, and from 1933 to 1941 (also for three terms) he was governor of Bohol. Beginning in 1941 he served thirteen years (again for three terms) in the Senate of the Philippine Congress.

The Japanese attack on the Philippines occurred in December 1941, shortly after Garcia's election to the Senate. During the occupation of the islands by Japan, Garcia was hunted by enemy soldiers because of his loyalty to the Allied cause and his refusal to surrender in May 1942. The puppet Philippine regime put a price on his head, and several times he narrowly escaped capture. In late 1943 he received a letter from Manuel Quezon, then in Washington, D.C., as President of the government in exile of the Philippine Islands, approving the civil government in Bohol of which Garcia was an adviser.

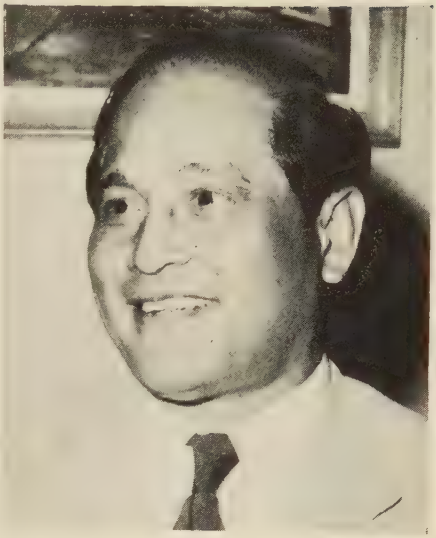
Becoming better known in international affairs at the end of the war, Garcia was a member of the Philippine delegation at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in May 1945. During the same year he went to Washington, D.C., as a member of the Philippine mission for rehabilitation and war damage claims. In 1950 he attended both the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Dublin, Ireland and the Southeast Asia Conference in the City of Baguio, the Philippine Islands.

Garcia's work in connection with these conferences was part of his duties as a member of the Senate in Manila, of which he was chairman of the Advisory Committee and the Committee on Government Reorganization. Other committees on which he served dealt with foreign affairs, finance, public works, army and navy, privileges and election, and justice. He was also a member of the Senate Electoral Tribunal. Prominent in the Nationalist party, he was minority floor leader of the Senate from 1946 to 1951. Newspaper reporters covering Congressional activities voted him one of the most outstanding Senators during the years from 1946 until his resignation from the Senate in 1953.

At the time of his nomination by the Nationalist party to be the running mate of Ramón Magsaysay in the 1953 Presidential election, Garcia was not nationally well known. During the campaign he remained somewhat in the background, and according to a reporter for the New York *Times* (November 12, 1953), he had "no political build-up, partly by personal inclination against self-ostentation and partly as a piece of campaign strategy. Nothing has been allowed to intrude on the great personal popularity of the Presidential candidate. . . . [Garcia] was generally credited with being content to 'ride on Magsaysay's shirt tail.' "

On November 10, 1953 Garcia defeated his Liberal opponent, José J. Yulo, for the Vice-Presidency, while Magsaysay won over President Elpidio Quirino. The victorious candidates had the support of 70 per cent of the votes cast. Following the Presidential inauguration on December 30, Garcia also became Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Magsaysay's Cabinet. One of the first undertakings of Garcia, who had been chairman of a Senate subcommittee on Japanese reparations, was to open formal reparation negotiations in an effort to end the nine-year technical state of war between Japan and the Philippines. The talks began in April 1954 and by October of that year he reached an agreement with the Japanese Foreign Minister on a $400,000,000 payment. Magsaysay, however, repudiated the settlement in the belief that Japan could pay more and appointed Felino Neri to handle further negotiations.

During the Geneva conference on Korean unification and other Asian problems, Garcia, who attended as chairman of his country's delegation, made a vigorous attack on Communist promises in Asia and defended U.S. policy in the Far East against Communist charges of imperialism. In his address on May 7, 1954, the day of the fall of Dienbienphu to the Communists in Indochina, Garcia said, "The Philippines is keenly aware of the perils of Communist aggression from without as well as of Communist subversion from within. Asian nationalism has nothing in common with Communism."


Wide World

CARLOS P. GARCIA

Foreign Secretary Garcia was elected chairman of the eight-nation Southeast Asian security conference held in Manila in September 1954, at which the pact was signed to set up the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. He regularly headed the Philippine delegation to SEATO conferences, and at the Bangkok (Thailand) meeting in February 1955, he stated, "The tremendous task to be accomplished is to win the faith and confidence of Asia's disinherited and underprivileged faster than the Communists can seduce them" (*Christian Science Monitor,* February 23, 1955).

In answer to charges made in the Philippine Congress against American policy in the islands, Garcia maintained in March 1956, "The complaint that the Philippines has been discriminated against in the distribution of U.S. aid won't stand up . . . when it takes into account war damage payments, rehabilitation funds, semi-official expenditures and loans granted to this country since the end of the war" (New York *Times,* March 30, 1956). Such aid totaled more than $2,000,000. One cause for Filipino-American friction was believed to be unsettled issues concerning U.S. military bases in the Philippines. In August 1956 Garcia presided at negotiations in Manila between the two countries to strengthen American bases and to eliminate problems relating to jurisdiction and working relationships in the operation of the bases.

When President Magsaysay was killed in an airplane accident on Cebu island, Garcia was attending a SEATO conference in Canberra, Australia. Returning home immediately, he took his oath of office as President on March 18, 1957. He also retained the Foreign Affairs portfolio, while appointing an acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs. At that time and in sub-

GARCIA, CARLOS P.—*Continued*

sequent public statements, he promised to carry on the program of the Magsaysay Administration.

In foreign affairs that program was based on "two cardinal principles," as stated by President Garcia on March 30, 1957: "To maintain and improve Philippine-American relations and foster closer ties with our Asian neighbors" (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 30, 1957). The Philippines is opposed to U.N. membership for Red China and has refused to trade with that country. The purposes of the domestic program were "to divide land ownership, share the crops on a more equitable basis, resettle crowded areas, develop natural resources at an accelerated pace, encourage industrialization—in short to lift the Philippines by its own bootstraps" (Ford Wilkins in New York *Times,* March 24, 1957).

Carlos P. Garcia was married on May 24, 1933 to Leonila Dimataga, a pharmacist of Opon, Cebu. They have a daughter, Linda, who was a senior at the University of the Philippines when her father was made President. Garcia is a Roman Catholic. More than usually well-read, he prefers philosophy, history, economics, and poetry. He has won recognition as a poet in his native dialect, Visayan. Another of his diversions from politics is chess.

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Who's Who in America, 1956-57
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GARDNER, LESTER D(URAND) Aug. 7, 1876-Nov. 23, 1956 Aeronautical expert; founded the Institute for Aeronautical Sciences in 1932; established *Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering* in 1917 (now *Aviation)*; was U.S. delegate to aviation congresses and conferences; president of Aeronautical Industries, an investment trust; awarded the Daniel Guggenheim Medal in 1947 for his contributions to aviation. *See Current Biography* (Sept.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 N 24 '56

GARTH, DAVID July 3, 1908- Author
Address: c/o Harold Ober Associates, 40 E. 49th St., New York 17; h. Coleytown Rd. Westport, Conn.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* May 1957.

David Garth, a prolific writer of novels and magazine fiction, is now a cultural affairs officer with the U.S. Information Service. His recent tour of duty was in Pakistan during 1957.

In 1944 he was a combat historian in the Army historical section, serving in the field with the First Army and afterwards in Paris, where he wrote the history of the Saint Lô campaign for the U.S. War Department's official History of World War II. His home since 1936 has been a colonial-type house dating from 1810 in Westport, Connecticut, and he also owns a house built of logs at North Pomfret, Vermont, fifteen miles from the Baker Memorial Library of Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire), "a fine place to [do] research."

David Garth was born July 3, 1908, at St. Louis, Missouri, the elder of two sons of Victoria (Murphy) Garth and the late Mr. Garth. The family is of Anglo-Saxon stock, tracing back to the early Garth family of Virginia that later branched off to Kentucky, and the Hunt family, which moved to Missouri. David's brother Sheridan Hunt Garth is three years younger. The boys were brought up by their mother, a graduate of Mary Institute in St. Louis, later at Army posts by an uncle. Mrs. Garth was in the shipping business for many years and pioneered her own successful travel agency.

Garth was graduated in 1926 from Williston Academy, Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he was president of the debating society and manager of the hockey team, then went to Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, on a scholarship, receiving his B.A. in 1931. At Williams he was a member of Psi Upsilon, played soccer and lacrosse, and edited the college magazine of humor, *Purple Cow.* During college years he also wrote (with a fountain pen) three novels, each over 100,000 words in length. One of these was later revised and printed, its publisher commenting that the story had "plenty of speed, but not much control." His vacations were spent as a counsellor at a boys' camp in Maine.

Immediately upon graduation Garth went to sea as assistant purser on the South American and Bermuda runs of the Furness Lines. While

DAVID GARTH

at sea in 1932 he sketched out a plot idea for another novel, doing some of the writing aboard the *Western Prince* in the harbor of Buenos Aires. It eventually became *Four Men and a Prayer* (1937), which was serialized in *Cosmopolitan* and made into a motion picture. "If you are out for thrills in British-officer-gentleman vein, David Garth is ready to stand and deliver," wrote Beatrice Sherman in the New York *Times Book Review,* while Will Cuppy called it "a high-hearted adventure yarn . . . positively thrilling in spots."

Some of his other prewar novels were *Never Mind the Lady* (Dodd, 1935), *A Love Like That* (1937), *Challenge for Three* (1938), *Road to Glenfairlie* (1940), and *Tiger Milk* (1941). *Manila Masquerade* (1942) was a collection of novelettes and short stories. Most of the Garth novels have been published by H. C. Kinsey & Company, Inc., and G. P. Putnam's Sons. Dodd, Mead & Company published *Angels Are Cowards* (1934), a light romance of a disinherited heir which the New York *Times Book Review,* termed "the doctored autobiography of a man of action." Lisle Bell thought that "his characters talk entertainingly," and he also praised *Eastward in Eden* (1939) as "first-rate entertainment, fairly divided between New England and ancient Egypt."

Garth's stories have appeared in Street & Smith magazines, the *Saturday Evening Post, Redbook Magazine, American Magazine, McCall's, Country Gentleman, Collier's,* and *Liberty.*

In January 1943 Garth entered the Army, serving first in Air Force Intelligence, and then transferring to the newly formed Army historical section, operating under the War Department. He was one of six combat historians to cover the invasion of Europe with the U.S. First Army. "I had slogged along through Normandy, thrilled to the fast breakout that took us to northern France, Belgium and Holland, and finally, the beginning of the German campaign," he wrote. He received the Bronze Star.

After returning to civilian life, Garth concentrated on writing novels, especially historical romances. *Gray Canaan* (1947) was a story of the Confederacy in 1862—the novelist, a member of the Society of American Historians, owns an extensive library on the Civil War—which the Chicago *Sun Book Week* described as "brisk and stereotyped action . . . skillfully plotted." It was distributed by both the Home Book Club and the Family Book Club. *The Tortured Angel* (1948) is a yarn of missing documents "handled with finesse, literary skill, gallons of excitement" (*Saturday Review of Literature*). Two years of work and research went into *Fire on the Wind* (1951), a post-Civil War romance of Michigan timberlands. Morris Longstreth wrote in the *Christian Science Monitor* that "the setting is magnificent [and] the plot has an old-fashioned pull"; but he thought that the characters were "from the stock pile and insufficiently explored." *Three Roads to a Star* (1955), a story of international intrigue, was well reviewed; the *Saturday Review* called it "a thriller in the classic mold."

David Garth, gray-eyed and brown-haired, is five feet nine inches in height and weighs 180 pounds. His favorite authors are Winston Churchill, Douglas Southall Freeman, Eric Ambler and John P. Marquand, and he has read *Gone With the Wind* three times. His favorite sports are badminton, swimming, and bridge.

GATES, THOMAS S(OVEREIGN), JR.

Apr. 10, 1906- U.S. Secretary of the Navy

Address: b. c/o Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 2411 Tracy Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Mill Race Farm, Devon, Pa.

Nominated by President Eisenhower in March 1957 as Secretary of the United States Navy, Thomas S. Gates, Jr., took office one month later after confirmation by the Senate. He succeeded Charles S. Thomas, who retired. Gates, a Navy veteran of World War II, was an active partner in a Philadelphia investment banking house prior to his appointment as Under Secretary of the Navy in October 1953.

During his three and a half years in that office, he established himself both as "an effective 'team player' with the other services" and as "deeply concerned with long-range thinking and planning" (Washington *Post,* March 7, 1957). He is "credited with a good deal of responsibility for the stepped-up emphasis on atomic-powered ships," and has been a strong proponent of carrier-based aerial warfare strategy.

Thomas Sovereign Gates, Jr., was born to Thomas Sovereign Gates and the former Marie Rogers in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on April 10, 1906. His father was a lawyer who turned to the investment banking business and was president of the University of Pennsylvania from 1930 to 1944. Young Gates was graduated from Chestnut Hill Academy and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where he earned the A.B. degree in 1928 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He entered his father's Philadelphia investment banking firm, Drexel & Company, in 1928 and was made a partner in 1940.

A member of the U.S. Naval Reserve since 1935, Gates was called to World War II active duty in April 1942 and commissioned a lieutenant. He graduated from the Quonset Point Air Intelligence School in Rhode Island and was assigned to the staff of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Theater to help organize the Naval air intelligence center under that command. In 1943 he was assigned to the USS *Monterey* and served in the Pacific Theater. In 1944 he was assigned to the staff of Rear Admiral C. T. Durgin and participated in the invasion of southern France. Sent back to the Pacific, he took part in the Philippine liberation and the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns. For his war service Gates was awarded the Bronze Star and the Gold Star. In 1945 he

Official U. S. Navy Photo.

THOMAS S. GATES, JR.

reverted to the Reserve with the rank of captain.

In the postwar years Gates was active in the organization of Reserve Officers of the Naval Service, served as a director and national vice-president of the Navy League of the United States, and as a member of the Naval advisory council of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Department of the Navy. He was also active in the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

In addition to his Drexel partnership, he became a director of the Beaver Coal Corporation in 1946 and vice-president in 1948, and a director of the Scott Paper Company, International Basic Economy Corporation and John Wagner & Sons, Inc. His civic activities have included directorships of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic and membership in the finance development committee of the United Service Organization and the Philadelphia council of the Boy Scouts of America. He is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and member of the executive board, and in October 1948 was made chairman of the university's $32,000,000 development fund.

President Eisenhower named Gates as Under Secretary of the Navy on October 2, 1953, as successor to Charles S. Thomas (see *C.B.*, December 1954). At the time of this interim appointment, Gates announced that he would "exclude himself from the profits and business operations of Drexel & Company . . . accepting as his only payments from the company the fixed interest on his capital." He was confirmed by the Senate in early 1954 and duly changed his status from a "general" to a "limited" partner in the investment banking firm.

As Under Secretary, Gates received direct reports from the heads of the divisions of the Department of the Navy on their activities. In October 1953 he had been named chairman of the Navy reorganization committee charged with studying "possible duplication of effort" within the department and the service.

In 1955, when the Navy and Marine Corps were "feuding over the exact relationship between the commands," Gates issued, to the satisfaction of both sides, "a general order establishing the organizational relationships between the branches" (New York *Times*, March 2, 1957).

Every ship and weapon the Navy now has under development, Gates stated in November 1956, was designed for the primary purpose of assuring control and exploitation of sea communications and for the application of Naval striking power. He referred to a nuclear fleet capable of staying at sea indefinitely, and defended the supercarriers under construction or planned as "much more than equal" to a concrete runway with a 10,000-foot length because of its "mobility and stay-ability" (New York *Times*, November 17, 1956).

After being confirmed as Secretary of the Navy, Gates was sworn in on April 1, 1957. On his second day in office he ordered that plans to scrap the famous carrier *Enterprise* be "held in abeyance" to give Fleet Admiral F. Halsey, Jr., (retired) time to work out plans to maintain her as a patriotic memorial.

On April 17 Gates stated that aircraft carriers would be the Navy's principal striking force for a "great many years" and that atomic submarines armed with ballistic missiles will become "a very important deterrent weapon." The Navy, he agreed, would be willing to give up a number of ships to be assured of $290,000,000 needed to start construction of the first atomic carrier, a leading item in the $1,555,000,000 shipbuilding program requested for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1957 (New York *Times*, April 18, 1957).

The Navy announced on April 20 that it had scheduled for development a rocket-type weather missile "to probe for data sixty miles in the atmosphere." On May 2 plans were revealed for the installation of guided-missile launchers on the *Kitty Hawk* and *Constellation*, the fifth and sixth of the 60,000-ton Forrestal class super carrier already under construction. The Navy also has a new class of long-range high altitude "super radars" in service to direct Terrier antiaircraft guided missiles toward supersonic enemy jet aircraft (New York *Herald Tribune*, May 4, 1957).

Thomas S. Gates, Jr., and Millicent Anne Brengle were married on September 29, 1928. Their daughters are Millicent Anne (Mrs. Joseph Ponce), Patricia S. (Mrs. William K. Norris) and Katharine Curtin. Their only son, Thomas Sovereign Gates 3d, died in 1956. Although both Gates and his wife are "Philadelphia Main Liners," thev have "shunned the . . . social whirl. . ." (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, April 13, 1957).

Gates was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1956, and the University of Pennsylvania Club's Franklin Trophy in 1957. He is a member of

Zeta Psi fraternity, the Colonial Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia and Racquet clubs, and three golf clubs. His church is the Episcopal. Gates has black hair and is six feet two inches tall. In the course of three and a half years as Under Secretary, Gates won a reputation as a "tough, articulate competitor for appropriations," and as a "quiet-mannered, warm-hearted individual not given to blowing his stack or dressing down subordinates" (New York *Times,* March 2, 1957).

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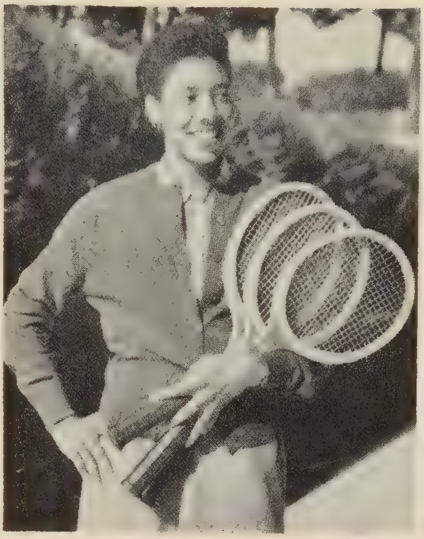
World Biography (1954)

GEORGE, WALTER F(RANKLIN) Jan. 29, 1878-Aug. 4, 1957 Special Ambassador of President Eisenhower to NATO; U.S. Senator from Georgia (1923-57); chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee (1940-41, 1955-57); chairman, Senate Finance Committee (1941-47, 1949-53); president pro tempore of Senate from 1955; leader of bipartisan foreign policy forces; former judge; lawyer. See *Current Biography* (June) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ag 5 '57

GIBSON, ALTHEA Aug. 25, 1927- Athlete
Address: h. 135 W. 143d St., New York 30


Wide World
ALTHEA GIBSON

Victorious in the women's singles finals of the All-England Tennis tournament at Wimbledon in July 1957, the American Negro player Althea Gibson not only retained for the United States this women's singles title for the fourteenth consecutive year, but became the first member of her race to take a Wimbledon championship in a period of eighty years. The holder of the National women's Negro singles title since 1948, Miss Gibson during 1950 became the first Negro to compete in the National singles championships at Forest Hills and reached the finals. During 1956 and 1957 she won many international tournaments. On July 21, 1957 she scored her first major United States tennis victory, defeating Darlene Hard in the National clay court championships. On September 8 she won the U.S. national women's grass court title at Forest Hills.

Miss Gibson was among four tennis stars selected to represent the United States in the women's Wightman Cup tennis matches of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, August 10-11, 1957. The U.S. team defeated the British, winning its twenty-first straight victory since 1930.

Althea Gibson, the eldest of the five children of Daniel and Anna (Washington) Gibson, was born on August 25, 1927 in Silver, South Carolina. Brought up in the Harlem area of New York City, she played paddle tennis on a Police Athletic League "play street." She later entered Park Department competition and won the Manhattan girls' championship. Introduced in 1942 to the interracial Cosmopolitan Tennis Club by Buddy Walker, a band leader who was also a P.A.L. play street supervisor, she was coached there by the one-armed "professional," Fred Johnson.

In 1943 she won the New York State Negro girls' singles championship and in 1945 and 1946 captured the national Negro girls' championship. Dr. R. W. Johnson, a Negro physician and tennis enthusiast, invited Althea to stay with his family while attending the Industrial High School at Williston, North Carolina.

Coached by another Negro physician, Dr. Hubert A. Eaton, Althea was in 1947 the runner-up to the winner of the National Negro women's singles contest and in 1948 won the national championship which she has successfully defended for nine years. "Her serve was remarkably like a man's," Margery Miller Welles has written (*Christian Science Monitor,* September 9, 1955), "and her whole game was a combination of deftness and power. . . ."

For four years beginning in 1949 Althea studied at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University on an athletic scholarship and played on the tennis and basketball teams. The winner in March 1950 of the USLTA Eastern indoor championship, she was the runner-up to Nancy Chaffee (later Mrs. Ralph Kiner) for the national indoor championship. Following the appearance in the July 1950 issue of *American Lawn Tennis* of former champion Alice Marble's outspoken guest editorial criticizing a "*de facto* color line," Althea was "accepted on her merits" for competition in the National grass court championships and in 1950 became the first Negro to appear on the Forest Hills, Long Island courts.

(Continued next page)

GIBSON, ALTHEA—*Continued*

Matched in the second round of the women's singles against Louise Brough on August 29 she lost the first set, won the second, and was leading 7-6 in the third when a thunderstorm interrupted play. When, however, the match was resumed the next day, Althea was unable to resume her previous "slashing style" and was eliminated by Miss Brough, the final score being 6-1, 3-6, 9-7 (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* August 30, 1950).

In June 1951 Miss Gibson became the first American Negro invited to compete in the All-England championships at Wimbledon. She was eliminated by Beverly Baker in the quarter-finals. Previously (February) she had won in a tournament at Jamaica, British West Indies, but in the National indoors tournament had again lost to Nancy Chaffee; her record, consequently, was considered disappointing, despite a women's singles title won in an international contest at Dortmund, Germany in July.

In 1953 she lost to Maureen Connolly at Forest Hills; in 1954 she was defeated by Helen Pastall Perez in the first round of the singles contest, and in 1955 by Beverly Baker Fleitz in the third. Her USLTA rating among women players dropped from seventh place in 1953 to thirteenth in 1954; and although she rose to eighth in 1955 she seriously considered at that time a retirement from competition.

After graduating from Florida A. and M. with the B.S. degree in 1953, Althea was appointed to an athletic instructorship at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri. She had completed two years there when in the autumn of 1955 she was named one of four American tennis players to be sent on a six weeks "good will" tour of Asia arranged by the USLTA and sponsored by the State Department. Thereupon, "after four years of knocking at the door she suddenly consolidated her game" and began "one of the fastest climbs to the top in women's tennis today" (*World Tennis,* November, 1956). She won both the Indian National and Asiatic women's singles championships, and in February 1956 shared with Angela Buxton of Britain in winning the French indoor doubles championship. She lost to Angela Mortimer of England at Cairo, Egypt, but scored victories at Lyons and Cannes, France, and at Monte Carlo and in international tournaments at Palermo, Naples, Genoa and Florence in Italy. At Paris on May 26, 1956 she defeated Angela Mortimer for the French women's singles championship by 6-0, 12-10. Numerous victories on English courts ensued, but at Wimbledon on July 3 Althea was eliminated 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 in the singles contest by Shirley Fry. The loss was her first in fifteen consecutive tournaments. A few days later, however, she teamed with Angela Buxton to win the doubles final.

Ranked second only to Shirley Fry among American women tennis players in 1956, Miss Gibson lost to Miss Fry by 7-5, 6-1 in the National clay courts singles at Chicago in July, but later in the same month won the women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States singles title by defeating Mrs. Margaret Osborne DuPont, 6-1, 6-4. In the Eastern grass courts singles in August she won over Louise Brough by 6-1, 6-3 and shared the doubles victory with Darlene Hard. (The pair were doubles victors in the Pacific Southwest tournament, where Miss Gibson also won the singles title).

At Forest Hills in September, however, she lost in the women's national singles final to Shirley Fry by 6-3, 6-4. In Australia, she defeated Shirley Fry for the New South Wales and South Australia women's singles titles, but lost the Victoria title to Miss Fry on December 15 by 4-9, 9-7, 8-6. Miss Fry and Miss Gibson won the Australian women's doubles tennis championship with a 6-2, 6-1 victory at Melbourne on January 26, 1957. Two days later Althea lost to Miss Fry by 6-3, 6-4 in the finals of the women's singles contest.

In England in June 1957 Miss Gibson won the lawn tennis singles titles in the Surrey, Northern and Kentish tournaments before proceeding to Wimbledon, where she was "seeded" first among the women players. Having eliminated various other opponents, she defeated Britain's sixteen-year-old Christine Truman in the semi-finals, then on July 6 faced her compatriot Darlene Hard in an all-American finals contest which was played in 100-degree heat.

The United Press reported: "Althea had command of her game right from the start. . . . The rangy New Yorker with the best serve in women's tennis dropped her service only once." The match took 49 minutes, and Althea's victory by 6-3, 6-2 made her the thirteenth straight American winner of the All-England women's singles championship. She teamed with Darlene Hard to win the doubles title, and at the conclusion of the tournament was presented to and congratulated by Queen Elizabeth II.

On her return to New York City on July 11 she was given an enthusiastic ticker-tape and official reception. "Despite all the other honors I have had," she said, "none was a greater honor than this I am receiving here today" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* July 11, 1957). Since her return she has added the National clay courts championship to her 1957 triumphs. On September 8 she won the U.S. women's singles title at Forest Hills by defeating Louise Brough 6-3, 6-2.

With her partner, Darlene Hard, she was defeated in the finals of the National doubles championship on August 27 by Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne DuPont.

She stands at over five feet ten inches and weighs about 138 pounds. Kennett Love (New York *Times,* June 24, 1956) wrote: "When she hits the ball it travels like a bolt out of a crossbow. . . . She reads a good deal. Her literary preferences include the Bible, autobiography and detective novels." According to the manager of the Astor Club in London Althea Gibson has "a fine deep singing voice." She enjoys playing the saxophone.

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Who's Who in Colored America (1950)

GIESEKING, WALTER (WILHELM) Nov. 5, 1895-Oct. 26, 1956 German concert pianist; made debut in Berlin in 1920; with Karl Leimer developed Leimer-Gieseking piano study method; composed songs and pieces for piano and other instruments; recorded for Angel and Columbia Records; noted for his rendering of Debussy and Ravel. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 O 26 '56

GILLESPIE, DIZZY Oct. 21, 1917- Musician

Address: b. c/o Shaw Artists Corp., 565 5th Ave., New York 17; h. 3468 106 St., Corona, N.Y.

Jazz musician Dizzy Gillespie has been serving the United States as an ambassador of good will. Touring the Middle East and South America during 1956 with an eighteen-piece jazz band under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of State, Gillespie won widespread acclaim for his musicianship wherever he appeared. His technical ability, genius for musical arrangement, and showmanship won for him the *Down Beat* award as the outstanding trumpeter of 1956.

Gillespie has been called the "Abraham Lincoln of jazz" and one of the innovators of a new type of jazz expression. He is credited with coining the word *bebop*—a unique harmonic form with rhythmic nuances which influenced the entire field of jazz. The Negro trumpeter has played with the leading bands of the United States since 1935 and has also led his own band. He has recorded a vast number of solos and albums of jazz, and written his own jazz compositions. In July 1956 he appeared on *Person to Person* on the CBS television network.

John Birks Gillespie was born at Cheraw, North Carolina on October 21, 1917. He was the ninth and last child of John and Lottie Gillespie. John was given early instrumental training by his father. The elder Gillespie was a brickmason; by avocation he was the teacher and director of a local band. The Gillespies had numerous musical instruments in their home and as a result John learned to play the trumpet, piano, drums, and trombone. When John was ten years old, his father died.

Young John organized his own band in Cheraw when he was fourteen and acquired a reputation for his prowess on the trumpet. Winning a scholarship to the Laurinburg (South Carolina) Institute, a Negro industrial school, he studied theory and harmony. He went out for football, too, because, he says, "they ate better at the training table" (*New Yorker*, July 3, 1948). Just a few months before his graduation from Laurinburg, John withdrew from school to move to Philadelphia with his mother. (In 1947 he visited the school and was awarded a high school diploma and a football letter in a special ceremony.)

The musician recalls that he arrived in Philadelphia in 1935 carrying his trumpet in a paper sack—"a real country boy" (*New Yorker*, July 3, 1948). He got a job playing in the band of Frank Fairfax. During this time he was nicknamed "Dizzy" because of his eccentric mannerisms. In March 1937 he joined Teddy Hill's orchestra and made his first recordings with that group. These included the "King Porter Stomp" and "Blue Rhythm Fantasy." At this time Dizzy was emulating the style of jazz trumpeter Roy Eldridge. He toured Europe and the United States with Teddy Hill's orchestra until it disbanded in 1939.

James J. Kriegsmann

DIZZY GILLESPIE

In the fall of 1939 Gillespie joined the band of Cab Calloway. Impressed with Dizzy's imaginative arrangements, Calloway had him make several records, including Dizzy's own, "Pickin' the Cabbage." The following year Dizzy and a group of jazz musicians felt that the old-style jazz did not express the modern generation. After work they began meeting at an upper Manhattan night club called Minton's Playhouse. Along with Charlie Parker and Thelonious Monk, Dizzy was one of the founders of the new form of jazz called bebop. According to Leonard Feather (New York *Star*, October 3, 1948), bebop is "a harmonic, melodic and rhythmic extension of jazz, produced by a combination of . . . faster thinking in improvisation, greater technical facility, increased use of grace notes, and an implied rather than a regular four-to-the-bar rhythm." It was at Minton's that the word *bebop* came into being. Dizzy was trying to show one of the musicians how the last two notes of a musical phrase should sound, but the musician could not seem to play them correctly. Finally Dizzy sang out, "be-bop, be-bop, be-bop" and a new word came into the musical vocabulary.

After Dizzy left Calloway's band he played with the bands of Benny Carter, Les Hite, and Charlie Barnet. He played his first jazz concert at the Museum of Modern Art in New

GILLESPIE, DIZZY—*Continued*

York with Benny Carter's band. Returning to Philadelphia, Dizzy appeared at the Down Beat Club directing his own quartet. In early 1943 he played with the bands of Earl Hines, Coleman Hawkins and Duke Ellington.

With bass violist Oscar Pettiford, Gillespie formed a small band in New York which was engaged to play at the Onyx Club in October 1943 and later at the Yacht Club. This was the first public introduction of bebop. Many people walked out on the group while they were playing because the music was so different and dissonant. Controversy over the merits of bebop developed and Gillespie acquired prominence in the jazz world.

For a short time Dizzy was first trumpeter with a large band under the direction of Billy Eckstein. Early in 1945 he formed his own band and toured the nation. In May of that year he appeared at a concert sponsored by the New Jazz Foundation at New York's Town Hall. The New York *Herald Tribune* (May 17, 1945) commented: "Gillespie . . . is gifted technically but his style is one of the most facile and transparent showmanship, fantastic rather than musical." Dizzy was the winner of the *Esquire* New Star Award in 1945.

After a disappointing road tour, Dizzy dissolved his band and took a small group to California for a series of night club appearances. In a short time bebop became a nationwide fad; Gillespie and bebop fans wore goatees, horn-rimmed glasses, berets and even developed a wide vocabulary of bebop expressions. Dizzy reorganized a big band in 1946, and the following year played at Carnegie Hall and at the Royal Roost in New York.

Taking his band on a European tour in January and February of 1948 Gillespie found audiences on the Continent highly enthusiastic about his style of music. "Not only have the European musicians grasped the new harmonic and rhythmic nuances that I have introduced—they have even let it supplant the old-time, Dixieland jazz which so long held a place in their musical affections," declared Gillespie. *Metronome* chose Dizzy's group as "Band of the Year" for 1948.

Two years later (1950) Dizzy broke up his big band. The novelty of bop as a fad had faded, so Dizzy modified his style by singing and by emphasizing comedy in his trumpet playing. The new techniques developed in bebop, however, were incorporated in progressive jazz. In March 1952 and February 1953 Dizzy visited Europe with a quintet. He appeared at the Newport (Rhode Island) Jazz Festival in July 1954. *Time* (September 19, 1955) commented on his performance: "Looking bemused and gesturing wildly, he . . . played Gabriel-like tones that sent chills up the listeners' spines." Gillespie also participated in several JATP (Jazz at the Philharmonic) tours and in September 1955 played with that group in Carnegie Hall.

In March 1956 Gillespie headed a large band organized by the American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA) which toured abroad under the auspices of the international exchange program of the U.S. Department of State; this was the first time a jazz band had been sponsored. The band played at sixty-four concerts in fifteen cities in Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Lebanon, Syria, Yugoslavia. Everywhere they went, the musicians were received with enthusiasm.

Upon his return to the United States, Dizzy played several engagements in New York and for the White House correspondents' annual dinner for President Eisenhower. The Senate Appropriations Committee afterward criticized the jazz program and requested a cut in funds for this purpose. Gillespie sent a telegram to the President protesting a cut in appropriations. He said of the tour: "It served a very good purpose for a mixed band to be led by me. The Communist propaganda has been so strong against the United States that we had a hard time combatting it. I asked them how did it happen that I, a Negro, was leading the band if we were so downtrodden" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* July 19, 1956).

In July 1956 Gillespie and his orchestra made another U.S. Department of State-sponsored tour, to South America, which was highly successful. Upon his return to the United States, the Gillespie orchestra performed at the New York Jazz Festival in August. John S. Wilson in the New York *Times* (August 27, 1956) noted: "The Gillespie band showed a polish and precision that would do credit to an organization that had been in existence much longer than this one has. . . . Gillespie's arrangements were fresh and intriguing, their musical merit laced with a good measure of the offbeat humor which marks a lot of his work."

The trumpeter has made numerous recordings on the Morgan, Savoy, Norgran, Dial, and RCA Victor labels. In 1951 he launched his own record label, Dee-Gee. This was later taken over by Savoy. Among his latest record albums are: *Dizzy Gillespie, World Statesman; Afro;* and *Dizzy Gillespie and Strings* (Norgran). He was chosen the best trumpeter of 1956 in the *Down Beat* poll.

Dizzy Gillespie and his wife, Lorraine, were married in 1938. Gillespie has brown eyes, black hair, weighs 162 pounds and is five feet nine and one half inches tall. He is a Methodist. His hobbies are collecting records and arranging music. Ralph J. Gleason says of him (*This World,* January 20, 1957): "Gillespie's horn . . . is exuberant, reflecting his personality."

He uses a specially constructed trumpet, which has its bell tilted upward at a forty-five degree angle.

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GILLESPIE, JOHN BIRKS *See* Gillespie, Dizzy

GILLIS, JAMES M(ARTIN), REV. Nov. 12, 1876-Mar. 14, 1957 Clergyman; author; lecturer; was a member of the Paulist Fathers Mission Band before editing *Catholic World* (1922-48); frequently heard on NBC radio program *Catholic Hour* (1930-41); author of syndicated column "Sursum Corda" (1928-55); first American to receive the honorary S.T.D. degree from the College Angelicum, Rome. See *Current Biography* (June) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Mr 15 '57

GIORDANI, FRANCESCO *See* Armand, Louis

GIPSON, FRED(ERICK BENJAMIN) (gĭp' s'n) Feb. 7, 1908- Author; rancher
Address: P.O. Box 266, Mason, Tex.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Oct. 1957.

Fred Gipson, writes A. R. Bosworth in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is "a Texan with a vast fund, of ranch country idiom and a flair for anecdote." He has put these into several lively stories, some of which have been filmed after appearing in book club editions. At present he is at work on an historical novel of somewhat the same nature (Gipson writes) as *Old Yeller* (Harper, 1956). Serialized in the late-lamented *Collier's*, this tale of a fourteen-year-old Texan and a stray dog had, according to the *New Yorker*, "all the reality and also the wild improbability of a folk legend." A selection of both the Peoples Book Club and the Reader's Digest Book Club, it was also translated into Portuguese and Spanish for the latter's foreign book club, and Walt Disney made it into a film in 1957.

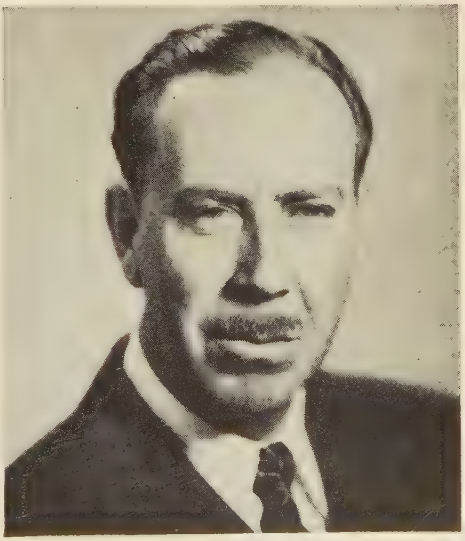
Fred Gipson was born on a farm at Mason, Texas on February 7, 1908, one of the two sons of Beckton Gipson and Emma Mayberry (Dieshler) Gipson, who also had five daughters. His parents were second generation Americans—the Gipsons originally coming from Ireland and the Dieshlers from Germany—who moved from east Texas to Mason soon after their marriage in 1900. Roaming the woods, hunting and fishing, the boy became familiar with the wildlife of which he later made such telling use in *Hound-Dog Man* (1949), a Book-of-the-Month Club selection, and *Recollection Creek* (1954). For several years he kept hounds for trailing foxes, wolves, and raccoons, and also hunted for wild deer and turkey.

Fred graduated in 1926 from the local high school, and spent three years (1934-37) majoring in journalism at the University of Texas in Austin, where he did reporting and worked at odd jobs to support himself, and wrote feature stories for the *Daily Texan*, the university newspaper. He was a member of Sigma Delta Chi fraternity and winner of several essay contests. According to the *Peoples Choice* published by Sears Peoples Book Club, "shortly before graduation, the offer of a position with a Corpus Christi paper launched him on a newspaper career." (Elsewhere, Gipson writes candidly, "No degree—flunked the course!") Quoting the *Peoples Choice* again, "His decision to give it up some years later wasn't easily made —or stuck to." Gipson again speaking: "Reporter for Corpus Christi (Texas) *Caller-Times*, 1937-40, when I got fired." He also got married in January 1940; Fred and the former Tommie Eloise Wynn now have two sons, Philip Michael and Thomas Beckton.

After working awhile for the San Angelo (Texas) *Standard-Times*, he decided to try free-lance writing. His earnings for the first year ($150) were not encouraging, but he doggedly persisted until his work appeared in pulp westerns and in hunting-and-fishing magazines. By 1946 he was well-enough known to be selected by Donald Day to collaborate with Colonel Zack Miller of the 101 Ranch (and Circus) of Oklahoma on *Fabulous Empire; Colonel Zack Miller's Story* (Houghton, 1946). Stanley Walker (New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review*) called it "an exceedingly fast-moving, anecdote-packed tale, possibly a bit self-consciously salty, written in a rawhide style larded with phrases out of the Southwest vernacular."

Three years later *Hound-Dog Man* (Harper), about two boys on a hunting trip with the carefree Blackie, hit the bull's-eye. Critics agreed that the Harper "blurb" writer was not exaggerating when he asserted that Gipson "has the Twain touch and something of Booth Tarkington and Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings and something very special of his own."

Twentieth-Century Fox made a creditable movie (*Return of the Texan*, 1952) out of *The Home Place* (1950), the story of a widower, Sam Crockett, who took his three young sons and his old grandfather back to the north Texas



FRED GIPSON

GIPSON, FRED—*Continued*

hill ranch where he was born. Florence Haxton Bullock wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* that the vitality and charm of its rural incidents compensated for any lack of complexity or studied suspense of plot.

Cowhand (1953), the story of a real cowboy, Ed (Fat) Alford, according to the New York *Times Book Review* "is an important human document. Best of all, Gipson knows the right combination of folk language and expert writing to make it a joy to read." On the other hand, its "Texanese lingo" irritated Martin Levin in the *Saturday Review.*

Recollection Creek (1954) was another novel about two boys, assembled from stories which had appeared in *Collier's, Southwest Review* and other periodicals. This "amusing regional novel" (*Library Journal*) won an award as "best Texas novel of the year" from the Texas Institute of Arts and Letters, which also gave the Cokesbury Award to his first book for children, *The Trail-Driving Rooster* (1955). This rooster objected to being fried and instead became the mascot of a team of cattle-driving Texans. Jennie D. Lindquist of *Horn Book* praised Gipson for rescuing this real-life character from oblivion and putting him into a book with "swing and humor." Ellen L. Buell (New York *Times Book Review*) called it "a fine tale for Western fans."

Now stock-farming 165 acres near Mason, Texas, Fred Gipson still hunts and fishes, but conservation of "abused range and farm land" has become one of his vital interests. He is blond-haired, blue-eyed, a little under six feet in height, and weighs 175 pounds. He is a member of the Authors Guild and Screen Writers and is a Democrat (and "heathen!"). His favorite authors are Ernest Hemingway and John Steinbeck.

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GLUECK, (SOL) SHELDON Aug. 15, 1896- Criminologist; professor of law

Address: b. c/o Harvard Law School, Langdell Hall, Cambridge 38, Mass.; h. 50 Follen St., Cambridge 38, Mass.

GLUECK, ELEANOR T(OUROFF) (glo͝ock) Apr. 12, 1898- Research criminologist

Address: b. c/o Harvard Law School, Cambridge 38, Mass.; h. 50 Follen St., Cambridge 38, Mass.

The American criminologists Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck "have not arrived at the Heavenly City of ultimate answers to the questions raised by crime. But they have blazed significant trails. They have been the most fruitful workers in this resistant vineyard," wrote Felix Frankfurter, United States Supreme Court Associate Justice. Dr. and Mrs. Glueck have been working at Harvard University Law School for almost thirty years with a staff of trained assistants and have written ten volumes dealing with the problems of criminals and juvenile delinquents.

Their goals are to ascertain the results of correctional treatment of offenders and to identify factors revealed as significant ingredients in original and repeated crime and delinquency. In the United States, which has the highest known crime rate in the world and which spends six billion tax dollars annually for law enforcement, their studies had profound effects on correctional philosophy both legislatively and administratively, and have led to modifications of archaic procedures in relation to the administration of criminal justice and crime prevention. Their work is also influential in foreign countries.

Sol Sheldon Glueck was born in Warsaw, Poland on August 15, 1896, the son of Charles and Anna (Steinhardt) Glueck. He was brought to the United States in 1903 and was naturalized in 1920. He worked in the solicitor's office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1913 to 1917, and then enlisted in the U.S. Army and served for fifteen months as a sergeant with the American Expeditionary Force during World War I. He returned to the United States and worked with the U.S. Shipping Board from 1919 to 1922.

Meanwhile, he had studied at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., where he received his A.B. degree in 1920. He earned his LL.B. and LL.M. degrees from the National University Law School in Washington, D.C., and his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University in 1922 and 1924, respectively. For four years, from 1925 to 1929, he was an instructor in criminology and penology with the department of social ethics at Harvard University. From 1929 to 1931 he was an assistant professor of criminology at the Harvard Law School, from 1931 to 1950 he was a professor, and in 1950 he became the Roscoe Pound Professor of Law there.

His doctoral dissertation at Harvard was published in 1925 by Little, Brown & Company under the title, *Mental Disorder and the Criminal Law; A Study in Medico-Sociological Jurisprudence.* According to the Harvard Law School *Bulletin* of April 1949, this book "became a classic text frequently cited by both lawyers and psychiatrists." Glueck's work, *Crime and Justice* (Little, Brown, 1936), was made a selection of the Scientific Book-of-the-Month Club. It was reprinted by the Harvard University Press in 1945.

At the end of World War II, Glueck served in London as a member of the commission on war criminals of the International Assembly of the League of Nations Union and was also consultant to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, when he was chief of counsel at the Nuremberg war crimes trials in Germany. Glueck's books and articles on war criminals and war crime law are recognized as path-blazing contributions. These include: *War Criminals, Their Prosecution & Punishment* (Knopf, 1944) and *The Nuremberg Trial and*

Aggressive War (Knopf, 1946). The Addison-Wesley Press published his *Crime and Correction: Selected Papers* in 1952.

With Livingston Hall he wrote *Cases and Materials on Criminal Law,* published in the American Casebook Series by the West Publishing Company in 1940. This was reprinted in 1951 under the title *Cases on Criminal Law and its Enforcement.* Sheldon Glueck edited *Probation and Criminal Justice; Essays in Honor of Herbert C. Parsons* (Knopf, 1944) and *The Welfare State and the National Welfare; A Symposium on Some of the Threatening Tendencies of Our Times* (Addison-Wesley, 1952).

Eleanor Touroff (Mrs. Sheldon Glueck) was born in Brooklyn, New York on April 12, 1898, the daughter of Bernard Leo and Anna (Wodzislawski) Touroff. She is of Polish ancestry. Her father was in the real estate business. Her brother, Arthur Touroff, became an eminent thoracic surgeon. Eleanor was graduated from Hunter College High School in New York City in 1916. She then entered Barnard College in New York, where she majored in English and was graduated with an A.B. degree in 1919.

She received a diploma in community organization in 1921 from the New York School of Social Work. After attending Harvard University Graduate School of Education, she was awarded an M.Ed. degree in 1923, and an Ed.D. degree in 1925. She has reported that those who helped to influence her in the choice of her lifework were Dr. Bernard Glueck and Dr. Richard Clarke Cabot.

At the Welfare Center in Dorchester, Massachusetts, she was the head worker from 1921 to 1922. Since September 1925 she has done research work in criminology with Sheldon Glueck. From 1925 to 1928 she was associated with the department of social ethics at Harvard University as a research criminologist. Since 1928 she has been at the Harvard Law School, as research assistant in the Crime Survey (from 1928 to 1930), as research assistant in criminology (from 1930 to 1953), and as research associate in criminology from 1953 to the present.

Independent from her work with her husband, she has written three books: *The Community Use of Schools,* published in Baltimore in 1927 by the Williams & Wilkins Company; *Extended Use of School Buildings,* published in Washington, D.C., in 1927 by the U.S. Government Printing Office; and *Evaluation Research in Social Work,* a paper she presented at a meeting of the Association of the New York School of Social Work on December 6, 1935 and published by Columbia University Press in 1936.

Together the Gluecks have collaborated on numerous books on criminals and juvenile delinquents. In the 1920's Sheldon Glueck felt there was a real need for measuring the effectiveness of prison and social reform. Dr. Richard Clarke Cabot agreed with him and helped the Gluecks to start their research. With the support of the Milton Fund at Harvard, they wrote their first study, *500 Criminal Careers* (Knopf, 1930). This "follow-up" of 500 men who had once served in the Massachusetts Reformatory showed that some 80 per cent of the "graduates" had continued their criminal careers into later adulthood.

Harvard Univ.
Walter R. Fleischer

ELEANOR T. GLUECK

Restudies of the 500 criminals over successive five-year periods were called *Later Criminal Careers* (Commonwealth Fund, 1937) and *Criminal Careers in Retrospect* (Commonwealth Fund, 1943). In these books the Gluecks worked toward the possibility of scientific prediction of how criminals may turn out under penal treatment and thus were able to indicate the kind of correctional treatment most likely to reform criminals. The Rockefeller Foundation helped the Gluecks with their study, *Five Hundred Delinquent Women* (Knopf, 1934), a "follow-up" of women who had been in the Massachusetts Women's Reformatory. The Gluecks' *After-Conduct of Discharged Offenders, A Report to the Department* (i.e., department of criminal science, Faculty of Law, Cambridge University, England) was published by Macmillan in 1945.

Felix Frankfurter, then professor at the Harvard Law School and now a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, had asked the Gluecks to participate in the Harvard Law School Crime Survey. Their first work led them to a "follow-up" of 1,000 juvenile delinquents, covering the boys' first five years after appearance at the Boston Juvenile Court. This was published in 1934 by the University Press under the title, *One Thousand Juvenile Delinquents; Their Treatment by Court and Clinic.* A further study of the careers of this group—*Juvenile Delinquents Grown Up*—appeared in 1940 under the imprint of the Commonwealth Fund.

Their *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency* (Commonwealth Fund, 1950) pointed out the Gluecks' finding that the quality of the home life determines whether or not a child will become a juvenile delinquent. They further developed

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SHELDON GLUECK

their prediction tables from their findings, that would separate at an early age the "probable" future delinquents from those likely to stay out of trouble, thus allowing preventive therapy. A shorter version of their findings on persistent delinquency was published by Harper Brothers in 1952 under the title, *Delinquents in the Making: Paths to Prevention.*

Physique and Delinquency (Harper, 1956) is the first of a series of monographs growing out of the extensive basic data that was gathered in connection with *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency.* In its comparative studies of delinquent and non-delinquent youth, the study finds significant connections between physique and behavior as clues to delinquency potential and suggests ways in which the findings may be applied to the treatment and prevention of delinquency. The Gluecks edited *Preventing Crime, a Symposium* (McGraw-Hill, 1936).

Mrs. Glueck is a trustee of the Judge Baker Guidance Center and the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation in Boston, and a member of the commission on juvenile delinquency of the International Mental Health Conference and of the committee on crime prevention of the American Prison Association. She belongs to numerous societies concerned with social work and to the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women. She is a member of Pi Gamma Mu.

Sheldon Glueck was an official delegate of the U.S. Government to the International Prison Congress at Prague in 1930 and at Paris in 1950. He has been a member of the advisory committee on rules of criminal procedure of the U.S. Supreme Court, and of the advisory committee of the American Law Institute for Youth Correction Authority Model Bill and for Model Penal Code.

He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the International Society of Criminology (vice-president), American Bar Association, and the New York State Bar. His club is the Graduate Faculty at Cambridge. He is on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Mental Hygiene,* and *Federal Probation,* and has contributed many articles to professional journals. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by the University of Salonika in Greece in 1948.

Eleanor Touroff and Sol Sheldon Glueck were married on April 16, 1922. They had one daughter, Anitra Joyce (Mrs. Carl G. Rosberg, Jr.), now deceased, whose collections of poems were published by Dorrance (1943; 1944; 1946).

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GOBBI, TITO (gō'bē) Oct. 24, 1915- Opera singer; film star

Address: b. c/o National Concert & Artist Corp., 711 5th Ave., New York 22; h. Via Asmara 10, Rome, Italy

A baritone whose success has been attributed as much to his talent as an actor as to the quality of his voice is Tito Gobbi. He has sung in the leading opera houses of the world and is well known for his portrayals of Scarpia in *Tosca* and of Rigoletto in the opera of the same name. Gobbi has a repertoire of over ninety operatic roles. He appears regularly at the Rome Opera in Italy.

Before his debut at New York's Metropolitan Opera House on January 13, 1956 his name was familiar to opera enthusiasts in the United States through his numerous recordings and appearances in motion pictures. Among his films which have been released in the United States are *Rigoletto, The Barber of Seville, The Glass Mountain* and *The House of Ricordi.* He has sung at the festivals in Salzburg, Austria and Florence, Italy.

During the 1956-57 season Tito Gobbi is making his first extensive North American tour. Engagements with the Pittsburgh Opera Company, the Chicago Opera Company and the Metropolitan were included in his schedule as well as concert appearances in the leading cities of the United States and Canada. On December 15, 1956 he gave a concert in New York's Town Hall.

Tito Gobbi was born on October 24, 1915 in Bassano del Grappo, Italy to Giovanni and Enrica (Weiss) Gobbi. He suffered from an asthmatic condition as a child. His father, a well-to-do engineer, put him under the care of a personal athletic instructor when Tito was thirteen. By the time he was eighteen Gobbi was a champion cross-country skier and an enthusiastic mountain climber and cyclist.

Planning to study law, he entered the Università degli Studi at Padua, Italy but switched to vocal study shortly after. At the age of twenty-one he won a scholarship to study at the opera and theatre school of La Scala in Milan. Subsequently Gobbi studied with the celebrated dramatic operatic teacher Giuli Crimi in Rome.

In 1938 he won an international voice contest in Vienna. During the same year he made his debut at the Adriana Theatre in Rome as the elder Germont in *La Traviata.* His performance was received with much acclamation and he soon became well known at most of the opera houses in Italy. Gobbi's initial role at La Scala was as Belcore in Donizetti's *L'Elisir d'Amore* in 1942.

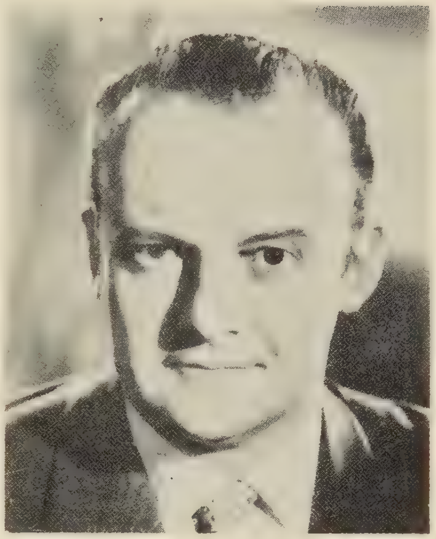
Gobbi was first heard outside his native country in 1947 when he visited Stockholm, Sweden. Since that time he has sung in England, Germany, Israel, South Africa, Malta, Egypt, Portugal, Spain, Austria, South America, Canada and the United States. In 1948 he was heard by San Francisco opera goers in *The Barber of Seville.* Two years later the baritone appeared in the title role of *Don Giovanni* at the famous Salzburg (Austria) Festival and in 1952 he played the leading role in the film *Firebird,* made in Sweden with Igor Stravinsky's music to the Michel Fokine ballet of that name.

In September of the same year he made his operatic debut in London when the La Scala company appeared at the Covent Garden Opera House. Gobbi sang first the role of Sergeant Belcore in *L'Elisir d'Amore* and later received particular praise for his performances in *Falstaff, Otello* and *Vespri Siciliani* by Verdi.

During the 1950-51 season Tito Gobbi was again singing at La Scala, Milan. He was heard at Palermo, Italy in *Otello* the following year and again at La Scala singing the title role in Alban Berg's *Wozzeck.* In September 1952 he appeared in the Grand Season of Italian Opera at the Stoll Theatre in London and sang Figaro in *The Barber of Seville* and Scarpia in *Tosca.* He received particularly fine notices for his interpretation of Scarpia. At the Rome Opera in 1953 Gobbi sang the role of Rodrigo in *Don Carlos.*

In November 1955 he appeared in the title role in *Rigoletto* at the Lyric Theatre in Chicago. Claudia Cassidy wrote in the Chicago *Tribune* that he was "a crafty actor . . . and a man who knows just how to use that beautiful high baritone to full advantage." Commenting on his performance in *A Masked Ball* in the Chicago *Tribune* (November 30, 1955), Miss Cassidy observed: "Gobbi's flair for the stage revels in the picturesque Renato."

On January 13, 1956 Tito Gobbi made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York as Scarpia in Puccini's *Tosca.* Jay S. Harrison in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 14, 1956) wrote that his Scarpia is "without doubt . . . the finest this writer has ever seen. . . . Tito Gobbi is an actor, a rousing, imperious man of the theatre . . . his baritone is a grand one—ringing, lofty, extravagantly virile." Howard Taubman commented that his voice had a hollowness "at odd moments when . . . used at the full. . . . As an interpreter of Scarpia he is an expert" (New York *Times,* January 14, 1956).


National Artists Corp.

TITO GOBBI

Louis Biancolli noted that "there was a kind of aristocratic finesse" in his performance although on the vocal side he found Gobbi "a little less overwhelming" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* January 14, 1956). *Musical America* (January 15, 1956) observed that his "performance was memorable" and that he was dramatically convincing in every respect. "Vocally he was thoroughly at home, though his voice sounded a bit dry at times."

A performer well known to Italian moviegoers, Tito Gobbi has appeared in over twenty-five motion pictures. Among his films which have been released in the United States are screen versions of *The Barber of Seville* (1947) and *Rigoletto* (1949). The New York *Sun* (May 6, 1947) called him "a young and energetic Figaro" in the former film. On his part in the Eagle-Lion motion picture *The Glass Mountain* (1950) the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 18, 1950) commented: "Tito Gobbi has a brief chance to show off his excellent . . . voice." He won fine notices for his singing in the Italian film *The House of Ricordi* (1956), the story of the famous music publishing house. In an interview with Marie Torre for the New York *World-Telegram* (October 2, 1948) Gobbi said: "I think that every singer should be an actor . . . in pictures one has to express himself fully, both in action and in voice."

His numerous recordings have been on the Angel, RCA Victor, and Epic labels. For Angel Records he has sung in *Lucia di Lammermoor, Falstaff,* and *La Traviata.* Gobbi has also sung major roles in four official La Scala recordings for Angel: as Scarpia in *Tosca,* Tonio in *I Pagliacci,* Amonasro in *Aïda* and the title role in *Rigoletto.* He sings Lord Henry Ashton in the Florence (Italy) May Festival recording of *Lucia di Lammermoor* with Maria Callas.

During the summer of 1956 he appeared in Wiesbaden, Germany and Zurich, Switzerland.

GOBBI, TITO—*Continued*

He sang the title role in *Rigoletto* at Covent Garden in July. *Musical Courier* said he gave "a superlative embodiment of the title role" (September 1956). In August 1956 he sang the role of Scarpia in *Tosca* for the closing performance of the summer season in Verona, Italy.

In September 1956 the baritone toured in the Far East and returned to North America to make his first concert tour of this continent. He sang with the Pittsburgh Opera Company in October and the following month appeared with the Lyric Opera of Chicago in *Tosca* and as Gerard in Giordano's *Andrea Chenier*. On December 15, 1956 he gave a concert in Town Hall in New York. The singer also fulfilled engagements to appear in Canada and at the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

Gobbi was married to Tilde de Rensis in 1937. She is the daughter of Raffaello de Rensis, noted musicologist and critic. The couple have a daughter Cecilia and make their home in Rome. The opera star is an accomplished sculptor, painter and caricaturist. His self-portrait as Tonio was reproduced in Angel Records' libretto of *I Pagliacci*. *Artist Life* (January 1956) observed that "one secret of his success as an actor may lie in his careful preparation for understanding the character, which leads him not only to prepare a dossier on each personage, but in some instances even to make a colored plastic model of his character." In London he shares a studio with Leonard Boden, who painted a portrait of Gobbi as Scarpia which is on exhibit at the Royal Academy in London.

Aside from painting, his major recreations are shooting, driving, tennis and skiing. His clubs are the Società Dante Alighieri (of which he is a patron), the Verdi Society (Liverpool) and the Tito Gobbi International Music (United States and England). Tito Gobbi told David Stevens of *Opera News* (January 16, 1956) that he feels that his main task in opera is to "bring a real character to life through musical expression."

He has been described as a tall man of impressive bearing with dark-brown eyes and fair skin. He calls Verdi and Puccini the "meat and potatoes of his operatic diet" (*Opera News*, January 16, 1956).

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GOGARTY, OLIVER (ST. JOHN) Aug. 17, 1878-Sept. 22, 1957 Author; poet; physician; wrote several volumes of verse and autobiographies, including, *As I Was Going Down Sackville Street* (1937); was prototype of Buck Mulligan in James Joyce's *Ulysses;* Senator of Irish Free State (1922-36); became an American citizen. See *Current Biography* (July) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 S 23 '57

GOLDENSON, LEONARD H(ARRY)
Dec. 7, 1905- Business executive

Address: h. 803 The Parkway, Shore Acres, Mamaroneck, N.Y.; b. 1501 Broadway, New York 36

Known as "the man who wed television to the movies," Leonard H. Goldenson initiated the merger in 1953 of the American Broadcasting Company and Paramount Theatres, Inc., the latter the largest motion picture theatre chain in the United States. He had previously been vice-president of Paramount Pictures and later president of United Paramount Theatres.

In the first year of its operations American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc., (known as AB-PT) made almost as much money from radio and television as from it operation of 550 movie houses in thirty-seven states; each was responsible for about half of its nearly $9,000,000 net profit. AB-PT also owns a 35 per cent share in the Disneyland amusement park, markets phonograph records, has begun to make feature-length films, and it has an interest in three electronics companies.

Leonard Harry Goldenson was born in Scottdale, Pennsylvania, on December 7, 1905, son of Lee and Esther (Broude) Goldenson. His father was a clothing store proprietor, with a side interest in the local movie house. After graduation from high school, young Goldenson entered Harvard College. He earned his B.S. degree in 1927 and then enrolled in Harvard Law School. When he obtained his LL.B. degree in 1930, the depression was under way, and he joined the throngs looking for work.

For a year he served as law clerk to a railroad attorney, then joined a large law firm. One of the partners was an attorney for the trustee of Paramount Pictures, Inc., which was in financial difficulty. To reorganize Paramount's New England theatres in 1933, the trustee needed a young lawyer. He chose Goldenson. The home office of Paramount Pictures named him assistant to the executive in charge of theatre operations in 1937. A year later, Goldenson was assigned full responsibility for Paramount's 1700 motion pictures houses all over the nation.

Goldenson first became interested in television in 1939 through one of the country's first commercial TV stations, operated in Chicago by a Paramount subsidiary. He was made a vice-president of Paramount Pictures, Inc., in 1942, his activities by that time having spread to production and distribution. In 1944 he became a director, and was named president of Paramount Theatres Service Corporation.

A U.S. Government consent decree in 1949 ordered motion picture production to be divorced from theatre holdings. Paramount Pictures, Inc., was replaced by Paramount Pictures Corporation, a new picture company, and United Paramount Theatres, Inc., a new theatre company. Goldenson was elected president and director of the theatre company in 1950, and acting on the government ruling, he proceeded to reduce the number of theatres from 1424 to 550. In the process the company, by 1951, had begun to accumulate a substantial amount of cash.

Recognizing the tremendous impact television was having on the nation's entertainment habits, Goldenson eyed thoughtfully the American Broadcasting Company which Edward J. Noble (see *C.B.*, January 1944) had bought from NBC for $8,000,000 in 1943. The intention to form American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres was announced in May 1951. The two companies represented combined assets of $150,000,000 and ABC shareholders were to get half common, half preferred stock in AB-PT. The Federal Communications Commission finally approved the merger in February 1953 by a vote of 5 to 2. AB-PT would control five television stations, six FM and six AM stations and about 600 theatres in 297 communities. Through affiliation, it would have 355 radio outlets and 81 TV outlets. Goldenson became president of the new firm, Noble was named chairman of the finance committee, and Robert Kintner, (see *C.B.*, October 1950) president of ABC, became president of the ABC division of AB-PT.

In its first year, AB-PT reported a net income of $8,996,000. Turning point in the growth of the ABC division came when Goldenson negotiated an exclusive television contract with Walt Disney, paying $2,000,000 for twenty-six one-hour programs and investing $500,000 in Disneyland, Inc. The investment proved to be profitable, and when the *Disneyland* program went on the air in October 1954, it quickly moved up among the top ten-rated programs. The following year ABC added another Disney show, the *Mickey Mouse Club*.

The network in 1955 carried twenty-five hours a week of sponsored programs against fourteen and a half the previous year and turned in a profit of nearly $6,000,000 before taxes. But in the fourth quarter of 1956, earnings slumped sharply. According to *Fortune* (April 1957) Goldenson "persuaded AB-PT's board of directors" to force the resignation of Robert Kintner, division president (who became an executive vice-president at NBC). Kintner's departure was followed by the resignation of eight top ABC executives (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 17, 1956).

Goldenson took charge of reorganizing the division. In December he announced that ABC had won "an all-network scramble" to sign Frank Sinatra (by buying a reported $3,000,000 of stock in Sinatra's company). Programs like the *Lawrence Welk Show, Wyatt Earp,* and *Conflict,* added to *Kukla, Fran and Ollie* and *Omnibus,* were giving ABC a chance at top ratings. The network hired Mike Wallace from Dumont to conduct a weekly interview program similar to *Nightbeat* (which continued on Dumont). It also signed up Pat Boone and Guy Mitchell, popular singers.

LEONARD H. GOLDENSON

Goldenson announced that AB-PT would produce feature films, spending an estimated $3,000,000 in 1957, at the same time reducing the number of its theatres. He does not believe the country can support as many movie theatres as are in operation now, but he does not think "comfortable, conveniently located movie houses . . . will ever be made obsolete by the television set."

In order to diversify company activities, Goldenson formed Am-Par Record Corporation in 1955, a subsidiary, to make phonograph records. He raised Paramount's interest in an electronics firm, Microwave Company to one-third. AB-PT bought a 50 per cent interest in the Wind Tunnel Instrument Company, Inc., in August 1956, having acquired a 22 per cent stock interest in Technical Operations, Inc., another electronics and operations research concern, the previous March. He helped to organize the American Theatre Association in 1946 and was instrumental in the merger of this group and the Motion Picture Theatre Owners in 1947 into Theatre Owners of America.

Active in civic and charitable organizations, Goldenson founded the United Cerebral Palsy Association in 1946 and was its president for five years. He is chairman of the board of United Cerebral Palsy Research and Educational Foundation, created in 1955. He received the 1956 Humanitarian Award of the March of Dimes and the 1956 *Look* magazine Exhibitor Award, was cited by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in December 1956, and received the 1957 *Fame* magazine award. He has been active in behalf of Greek War Relief, USO, bond drives during World War II, United Jewish Appeal, March of Dimes, Will Rogers

GOLDENSON, LEONARD H.—*Continued*

Memorial Hospital, Home and Hospital of the Daughters of Jacob, and the Girl Scouts of America. He is on the business and finance subcommittee of the Mayor's Advisory Council of the City of New York.

Leonard H. Goldenson married the former Isabelle Weinstein on October 10, 1939 and has three daughters, Genise Sandra, Loreen Jay and Maxine Wynne. He is five feet eight and one-half inches tall, with brown eyes and black hair and weighs 175 pounds. His favorite sport is tennis. He belongs to the Harvard Club (New York).

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GOLDMANN, NAHUM July 10, 1894-
Jewish organization official

Address: b. World Zionist Organization, 16 E. 66th St., New York 21; h. 336 Central Park West. New York 25

The twenty-fourth World Zionist Congress, held in the Israeli sector of Jerusalem, elected Dr. Nahum Goldmann as president of the World Zionist Organization on May 7, 1956. The post had been vacant since the death, in 1952, of Chaim Weizmann (see *C.B.*, November 1948), Israel's first President.

For more than forty years Goldmann has been an ardent Zionist and for much of the time ambassador-at-large for Zionism, a movement to establish a national home in Palestine for Jews. In 1934 he was liaison officer for the Jewish Agency for Palestine with the League of Nations. He helped to organize the World Jewish Congress in 1936 and became acting president in 1949 after the death of Stephen S. Wise. Goldmann was elected president of the Congress for a four-year term in 1953. He is also president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, chief beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal, and of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. As head of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Goldmann was one of seventeen American Jewish leaders to issue a joint statement asking the United Nations to bar "conditions that would restore Egyptian domination over the Gulf of Aqaba" (New York *Times*, January 6, 1957).

Halsman

NAHUM GOLDMANN

The descendant of a family of rabbis and editors, Nahum Goldmann was born in Wisnewo, Poland on July 10, 1894, the only child of Salomon Goldmann, writer and teacher, and Rebecca (Kwint) Goldmann. The family moved to Germany when Nahum was quite young, and the boy attended high school in Frankfurt am Main. He continued his studies at the university in Marburg in 1914 and in Berlin in 1915, and he received the Doctor of Laws degree in 1920 and the Ph.D. degree in 1921 from the university in Heidelberg.

While still a student, in 1913, he made his first visit to Palestine, where he wrote *Reisebriefe aus Eretz-Israel,* published in the same year. In 1920 he founded the Eshkol Publishing Company in Berlin and from 1922 to 1934 was publisher and co-editor of *Encyclopedia Judaica,* the first Hebrew-language encyclopedia in Germany. He became a member of the Executive German Zionist Action Committee in 1929. His activities in the group caused him to flee from Germany in 1934, only days before Gestapo agents tried to arrest him. Goldmann was tried *in absentia* for high treason and placed on the list of foremost Nazi enemies "to be shot on sight."

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, recognized by Great Britain in 1929 as the official body in charge of Jewish immigration, settlement and welfare in the Holy Land, appointed Goldmann as liaison officer with the League of Nations at Geneva in 1934. Two years later he helped to organize the World Jewish Congress. He moved to the United States in 1940.

At a convention of Hadassah (women's Zionist organization) in Pittsburgh, the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 31, 1941) reported, Goldmann predicted that the Jewish population of Europe might be decreased by 3,000,000 as a result of World War II. He called for the creation of an armed Jewish corps in the Near East to serve with Britain's allies. At the same time he denounced England's "crystallization policy" which had curtailed Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Speaking before a convention of Junior Hadassah in New York about a year later, Goldmann asserted that the solution for homeless masses of Jews who survived the war was the creation of "a secure Jewish future in Palestine" with large-scale Jewish immigration.

As director of the Washington, D.C. office of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Goldmann reminded the delegates at a New York conference in August 1943 that the British were the first to recognize the need of the Jews for a land of their own by the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917. He doubted that any other nation would have conducted mandatory power better than the British, even though "many injustices" had been done (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 31, 1943).

In a speech before the War Emergency Conference of the World Jewish Congress in Atlantic City, Goldmann pointed out that the Jews wanted the right to be heard "as a people" at any international meeting for peace (New York *Post,* December 1, 1944).

After participating in talks with the British in Paris and London in 1946, Goldmann told a press conference in Washington, D.C. that the Zionists wanted neither British nor American trusteeship in Palestine, but its partition into independent Jewish and Arab states. If no compromise was reached, the Jews of Palestine supported by world Jewry would embark on an "all-out struggle against the British government" (*PM,* October 24, 1946). The New York *Times* reported Goldmann as saying that a "viable Jewish state under partition" would include from 50 to 65 per cent of Palestine with "full freedom of Jewish immigration" directed by the Jewish Agency, so that 1,000,000 Jews could speedily be settled, to solve the European Jewish problem and provide homes for "persecuted Jews in North African Arab states."

The U.N. General Assembly voted on November 29, 1947 to partition Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states, effective by October 1, 1948. Israel was proclaimed an independent nation on May 14, 1948. As political representative of Israel to the United Nations, Goldmann criticized the U.N. for failure "to implement its own resolution." All controversial questions could be settled, he added, "as soon as the Arab states accepted Israel as a partner" (New York *Times,* November 8, 1948).

After a series of meetings in Israel lasting from April 19 to 30, 1950 Goldmann announced on his return to the United States that the Israeli government and Zionism were in accord on immigration, colonization and development policies.

Israel's population in 1950 was more than 1,000,000 and Goldmann said that it was up to the Jewish people everywhere to help financially "with the objective of doubling the population" by immigration and developing the economy in the next five years. Irving Spiegel (New York *Times,* December 17, 1951) wrote that American Jews contributed $85,000,000 to the United Jewish Appeal in 1951. At a meeting of Jewish communal leaders in Atlantic City a goal of $151,500,000 was set as the 1952 quota for Jews in the United States, out of an estimated $175,000,000 for world Jewish needs with special emphasis on Israel.

Earlier in December 1951 Goldmann met with the American High Commissioner John J. McCloy in Bonn, Germany to discuss payment of property destruction suffered by the Jews under Hitler. As chairman of the presidium of twenty-four world Jewish organizations, Goldmann accompanied by Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett (see *C.B.,* April 1953 under Shertok, Moshe) met with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in Luxembourg in September 1952 to sign a $822,000,000 payment pact. According to *Time* (September 22, 1952), under the agreement, West Germany would give Israel $715,000,000 worth of goods and services and pay $107,000,000 to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany on behalf of some 300,000 Jewish refugees living outside Israel. Payments would be extended over a ten-year period.

At the opening session of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva on August 4, 1953, Goldmann stated that there was no country in the world other than Israel where "90 per cent of the people lived outside." Later in the month U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York released a public statement opposing Goldmann's remark as "unrepresentative" of American Jewry. Three days after his original speech, however, Goldmann asserted that he had not indicated that all Jews outside of Israel "should be regarded as potential Israelis."

Beginning in June 1953 Goldmann, as head of the World Jewish Congress, negotiated with Austria for reparations arising from the Hitler era. The claims included $12,000,000 of heirless property. The New York *Herald Tribune* (December 22, 1953) stated that the total might run to $100,000,000. A final settlement was reached in July 1955 that would provide for an estimated 15,000 to 17,000 Jewish families in the United States, Britain and Israel.

The arming of the Arab states by the Soviet bloc, Goldmann said in January 1956, made it difficult for Israel to contribute enough toward the resettlement of North African refugees, particularly from Morocco. Egan Kaskeline (*Christian Science Monitor,* June 29, 1956) observed that Morocco's first independent government had cancelled earlier emigration agreements with Israel which appeared to end the possibility of the mass departure for 250,000 Moroccan Jews, who must now apply for individual permits to leave the country.

Israeli's concern for security was heightened by Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal in July 1956. On October 29 Israeli troops moved into the Sinai Peninsula, and French and British forces later entered Egypt to occupy the Suez Canal Zone. Following a U.N. cease-fire demand, the fighting stopped. Israeli troops, however, remained on Egyptian territory after the arrival of U.N. emergency forces and for some months refused to withdraw unless conditions that would restore Egyptian domination over the Gulf of Aqaba were eliminated. The government of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion completed evacuation of Israeli forces in March 1957.

Following the evacuation of Israeli troops from Egypt, a joint statement was issued on March 18 by John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister, and Abba Eban, Israeli Ambassador to the United States, reaffirming that the United States "stood firmly by . . . free and innocent

GOLDMANN, NAHUM—*Continued*

passage" through the Gulf of Aqaba and settlement of the Suez dispute. In June an Israeli freighter went through the Gulf of Aqaba.

The marriage of Nahum Goldmann and Alice Gottschalk took place in 1934. They have two sons, Michael, a Columbia University student, and Guido, who attends Harvard University. Dr. Goldmann is a naturalized citizen of the United States and is fluent in six languages. He holds an honorary degree from Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning and is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Soon after his election as president of the World Zionist Organization, the New York *Herald Tribune* noted that Goldmann was known as a diplomat of "brilliant improvisation" and "skillful compromise." The New York *Times* mentioned that he reads an average of fifteen books a week on philosophy, astronomy, history and religious mysticism. His other hobby is classical music. He is short and stocky and has gray hair and blue eyes. Although inclined to moderation in his tactics, he has sometimes been considered an extremist by those who reject the reality of Israel, for he is a "dedicated standard-bearer for the Jewish homeland that was so long a dream."

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GOMULKA, WLADYSLAW (gô-môl'kä vlä-dĭ'slaf) Feb. 6, 1905- Polish political leader

Address: Warsaw, Poland

The return of Wladyslaw Gomulka, "Poland's Tito," to Communist party leadership on October 21, 1956, after seven years of disgrace and obscurity, was regarded by the Western press as a "revolution." He had become a symbol of resistance to Stalinism and the day before his election as First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' party, he told the Central Committee: "The roads to Socialism may be various, such as in the Soviet Union, in Yugoslavia and possibly some others. . . . Every country has the right to be sovereign and independent. I would say it begins to be so" (New York *Times*, October 21, 1956).

A life-long Communist, Gomulka helped the Soviet Union set up a Communist-dominated government in Poland after World War II and to suppress other political parties. As Deputy-Premier from 1944 to 1949 and as head of the Communist party in Poland, he was one of the country's most influential men before being denounced for rightist and nationalist deviations.

Wladyslaw Gomulka was born on February 6, 1905 in Krosno, a textile-producing and petroleum-refining town in the province of Lwów in southeast Poland, where generations of the Gomulka family had lived. His father was an oil worker, and after the boy had attended school for a few years, he too went to work in the oil industry, possibly as a blacksmith or a mechanic. (Various sources state that he began as a plumber.)

Between the two world wars Gomulka was largely occupied as a professional organizer and agitator for the Communist party, beginning with promoting a Polish working youth movement and by 1927 serving as secretary of several trade union organizations. Since the Communist Workers' Party of Poland, as the party was called for a time after World War I, had been prohibited in 1919, Gomulka's underground operations led to his being arrested on several occasions.

During a convention of textile workers in Lódź in 1933 he was wounded as well as arrested, and later was given a suspended sentence of four years in prison. He subsequently visited the U.S.S.R., and upon his return to Poland and the renewal of his subversive activities, he was jailed in Lódź, where he remained until the outbreak of World War II. When Germany invaded Poland in 1939, Gomulka reportedly walked barefooted some seventy miles from Lódź to Warsaw to join a workers' battalion in the defense of the capital city.

Troops of the U.S.S.R. also marched into Poland in the early part of the war, occupying among other provinces Gomulka's native Lwów. He fled there after the capture of Warsaw in September 1939 and worked behind the Soviet lines until Nazi forces drove the Russians from that area about two years later. He then joined the underground resistance movement which had been started by Polish Communists after the German occupation.

Gomulka became a member of the Polish Communist party, then called the Polish Workers' party, as soon as it was revived in January 1942 (the Comintern had dissolved it in 1938). He organized detachments for the People's Army, served for a year, 1942, as secretary of the Warsaw group of the Polish Workers' party, was an original member of the Central Committee, and in 1943 was made secretary of the party.

Reoccupation of Poland by the Soviet Army began in 1944. At the end of the year a Polish Committee of National Liberation, which had been earlier formed in Moscow and then moved to Lublin, Poland, proclaimed itself the Provisional Government of Poland. Edward Osobka-Morawski was Premier and Gomulka was Deputy Premier. Following prolonged negotiations this government joined with the Polish Government in London in June 1945 to form the Polish Government of National Unity. In the new Cabinet Gomulka retained the Deputy Premiership and was given the additional post of Minister of Recovered Western Areas. These were also the offices that he held in the superceding Cabinet, formed in February 1947 and made up mainly of members of the Communist and Socialist parties. Józef Cyrankiewicz was named Premier at this time; he served until 1952 and was returned to the office of Premier, which he still occupies, in 1954.

As Minister of Recovered Western Areas, Gomulka was responsible for settling Poles in the former German lands east of the Oder-Neisse Line and for developing the great agricultural and industrial possibilities of this area acquired by Poland at the end of the war. His nationalist interests made him reluctant to subscribe to the Soviet Union's policy of promoting a unification of Germany. It is thought that he feared that in the event of a boundary dispute the U.S.S.R. might not support Poland against a strong Germany.

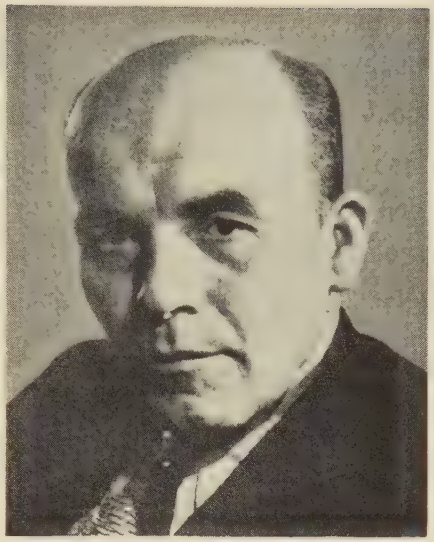
His opposition to the Kremlin on this issue eventually played a part in his dismissal from political and governmental office. In the three years preceding his downfall, however, Gomulka was one of the most powerful men in Poland. A principal organizer of the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau), he signed and sent out the invitations to representatives of Communist parties in other countries and sat as co-chairman with Andrei A. Zhdanov at the September 1947 meeting in Warsaw when the Cominform was established. Gomulka and his associates later helped secure the endorsement of the Cominform by the Polish Socialist party and paved the way for a merger in December 1948 of the Socialist and Communist parties into the United Polish Workers' party.

Shortly before this consolidation under Communist domination of all political activity was effected, Gomulka was replaced as leader of the party by Boleslaw Bierut, on September 5, 1948. One of the "errors" for which the Communist Central Committee denounced Gomulka was his objection to the Cominform's attack upon Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito in June 1948. The Polish Vice-Premier was accused also of disagreeing with the Communist program for socializing production on peasant farms.

Having failed apparently to atone for his nationalist-rightist deviation, he was ousted from the Cabinet on January 21, 1949 and subsequently in that year held only the relatively unimportant post of vice-minister of the Supreme National Control Chamber. On November 14, 1949 he lost his membership in the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' party.

On orders of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, Gomulka was jailed in July 1951. The Polish Parliament deprived him of Parliamentary immunity in October and authorized that he be tried for "dangerous activities." Instead, he was held without trial in the Miedzeszyn prison just outside of Warsaw, spared from more severe punishment presumably because of his influence and known patriotism (Washington *Post*, November 11, 1951).

The death of Stalin in March 1953 led to a reversal of Stalinist policies in the Soviet Union and to what appeared to be a relaxation of the U.S.S.R.'s grip on the satellite countries. Since national deviationism at that time did not seem so serious a crime, rehabilitation was offered to a number of purged leaders of the Polish Communist party, including Gomulka and two close colleagues, Marian Spychalski and Zenon Kliszko. On April 1956 Gomulka was released from prison by Communist party Secretary Edward Ochab, and the following August he was readmitted to the Polish United Workers' party.



Wide World

WLADYSLAW GOMULKA

Western observers saw a relationship between this invitation to Gomulka to rejoin the party and Poznań riots of June 1956 when Polish workers had demonstrated for better living conditions and an end to Soviet control. The party, it is believed, turned to Gomulka as a means of building up popular support, for, as a New York *Times* editorial (August 6, 1956) noted, "Gomulka incarnates nationalistic temper in a way that no other leading personality today in Poland does."

In a dramatic meeting of the Central Committee on October 21, 1956, Gomulka was elected to succeed Ochab as First Secretary of the party and all "Stalinist" members of the Politburo were removed from office. Soviet party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev hurried to Warsaw by plane to try to prevent the ouster of Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, a "stooge" of the Kremlin, but was unsuccessful. Once his own position appeared secure, Gomulka turned his attention to keeping anti-Soviet demonstrations in various parts of the country from becoming violent. He was also eager to avoid outbreak of fighting between Soviet and Polish armed forces and personally to keep peace with Soviet leaders.

U.S. Government officials immediately expressed intentions of seeking ways to help Poland free itself from economic dependence on the U.S.S.R. The Polish government, recognizing that economic distress had been a cause of the Poznań revolt, indicated its willingness to accept assistance provided no conditions were attached to the offer.

A few days after being restored to power, Gomulka promised to try to solve the longstanding conflict between the Church and state. On October 29, 1956 Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, after three years of detention, was restored

GOMULKA, WLADYSLAW—*Continued*

to office as Roman Catholic primate of Poland, and by November 1 agreement had been reached on basic issues in the dispute.

Wladyslaw Gomulka is medium-sized, taciturn, and "stern-faced," a man of courage and stubborness. According to *Time* (October 29, 1956), "It is said that in prison he confounded his inquisitors with his superior dialectical skill." He is married and has a son who is an engineer. His dog provides one of his few interests aside from politics.

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GORDON, THOMAS S(YLVY) Dec. 17, 1893- U.S. Representative from Illinois

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 1817 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

The new chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the United States House of Representatives, Thomas S. Gordon sponsored in January 1957 a joint resolution embodying President Eisenhower's program for economic and military assistance in the Middle East. Gordon, a Democrat who succeeded James P. Richards of South Carolina as chairman, has represented the Eighth Illinois District since 1943. Prior to service in the national legislature he had been an official of the Chicago municipal government and office manager of the *Dziennik Chicagoski*, a Polish language newspaper. The Foreign Affairs Committee is the only permanent committee to which he has ever been assigned. He is an advocate of bipartisanship in foreign policy.

Both his father, Teophil Gordon, and his mother, the former Stanislava Sabrowska, migrated to the United States from Poland. The elder Gordon arrived in Chicago in 1885 and it was on the northwest side of the city that Thomas Sylva Gordon was born on December 17, 1893. He attended Chicago's St. Mary of the Angels Roman Catholic parochial school and the Weber High School before entering St. Stanislaus College, where he was graduated in 1912.

After working as a bank teller, he became a clerk in the office of *Dziennik Chicagoski* (Chicago Polish Daily News), of which his father was the office manager. Later advanced to cashier, young Gordon succeeded to his father's position in 1922 and was to remain with *Dziennik Chicagoski* until his election to Congress.

"Gordon's connection with the Polish daily and his fluency in Polish facilitated his progress in Chicago's Democratic organization," noted the New York *Times* (January 7, 1957). His paper has a circulation of 25,000. He became a precinct captain in the late 1920's (he is still a captain), commissioner of west parks in 1933, commissioner of public vehicle licenses in 1936, and city controller in 1939. Gordon was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1936.

The Democratic organization nominated Gordon in 1942 as its candidate for U.S. Representative from the Eighth District of Illinois, a predominantly Polish-American area, comprising part of the city of Chicago. On November 3 he defeated the Republican candidate by a vote of 33,425 to 8,995. He has been re-elected to every subsequent Congress; in 1956 he won by 72,171 to 46,998 votes.

After being sworn into the Seventy-eighth Congress in 1943, Gordon was assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Over the years he has "worked diligently" on this committee, but his "primary interest" was such "problems of his constituents" as "personal and family matters, social security, and old-age pensions and veterans' affairs" (Peter Lisagor in the Washington *Post and Times Herald*, January 13, 1957).

One of a four-member subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee that made a European study trip in September 1945, Gordon visited the U.S.S.R. and Poland, where he saw "no evidence of any real" aid distributed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. With Representative Joseph F. Ryter, Democrat of Connecticut, he found that UNRRA "had been used for political purposes" and that it "should be put under the supervision of Americans." (Nevertheless, Gordon voted for an appropriation of $1.3 billion for UNRRA in December 1945.) The subcommittee recommended a conference between President Truman and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin and "immediate abandonment of any semblance of appeasement" in U.S. relations with the Soviet Union (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 27, 1946).

In his early years in Congress Gordon favored the Fulbright Resolution (September 1943), extension of the Trade Agreements Act (May 1945), the anti-poll tax bill (June 1945), and the Government reorganization bill (October 1945). He was recorded against making the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities a permanent body (January 1945). On roll calls relating to foreign policy, Gordon voted for a "free press" rider to an UNRRA appropriation bill (June 1946), Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947), the Voice of America bill (June 1947), the displaced persons bill (June 1948) and Korean-Formosan economic aid (February 1950). In the field of labor he opposed the Case strike control bill (February 1946). He was against banning portal-to-portal pay suits (February 1947), enactment of the Taft-Hartley bill over Truman's veto (July 1947), and the Mundt-Nixon subversive activities control bill (May 1948).

Accompanying Democrat James P. Richards, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Gordon revisited Europe in June 1951 in connection with the foreign aid program. After returning to Washington, he voted in July against attaching a "reasonable profits" rider to the price control bill, and also against the tidelands oil bill. The Congressman opposed using the Taft-Hartley law to end the steel strike in June 1952. He voted for retention of a nonpartisan U.S. Tariff Commission (June 1953) and a $4.4 billion appropriation for foreign aid (July 1953).

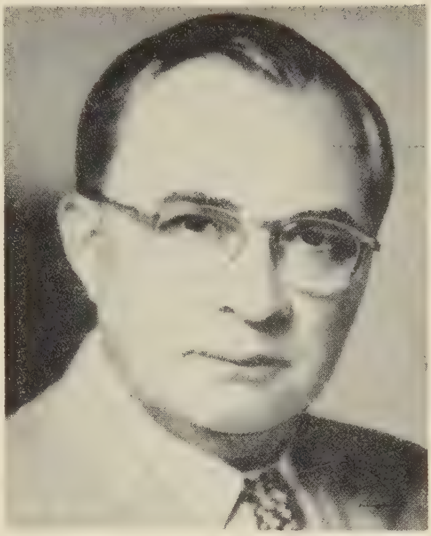
In the Eighty-fourth Congress Gordon was named chairman of the subcommittee on inter-American affairs. He was a representative of the United States at the inauguration of President Luis Batlle Berres of Uruguay in March 1955. When a revolt broke out in Argentina in June, Gordon was quoted as expressing regret that the church-state conflict had come to a head. He called on the Assistant Secretary of State, Henry F. Holland, to clarify "confusing" reports from Argentina.

On roll calls in 1955 Gordon was recorded in favor of raising the pay of legislators to $25,000 per annum (February), a return to rigid farm price supports (May), a $2.6 billion appropriation for foreign aid and extension of social security coverage (July). He opposed the natural gas bill (July). In the 1956 session he voted for the upper Colorado River development project (March), the highway construction program (April), and the school construction bill, including the Powell amendment denying funds to states not complying with U.S. Supreme Court decisions regarding segregation (July).

When the Eighty-fifth Congress was organized in January 1957, Thomas S. Gordon, by virtue of seniority, was named chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, succeeding Richards. On January 5 Gordon introduced in the House a joint resolution to "authorize the President to undertake economic and military cooperation with nations in the general area of the Middle East in order to assist in the strengthening and defense of their independence" and to use from "appropriations now available" a sum "not to exceed $200,000,000." The resolution gives the President power to use U.S. armed forces to protect the territorial integrity of Middle East nations requesting aid "against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by international communism" (New York *Times*, January 6, 1597).

The Foreign Affairs Committee held hearings on the resolution and approved it by a vote of 24 to 2. In its report to the House the committee took the position that "comprehensive measures" were still needed to meet "other basic problems . . . not dealt with in the resolution," including solution of the Arab-Israeli controversy, resettlement of refugees, and reopening of the Suez Canal with adequate safeguards for its users. The joint resolution was approved by the House on January 30; the vote was 355 to 61.

In regard to U.S. relations with nations in the Soviet sphere of influence, Gordon has recommended that "our country revive trade with Poland and other satellite countries" so that the United States may "keep alive our contacts with the people of those countries" (*U.S. News & World Report*, January 18, 1957).


Wide World

THOMAS S. GORDON

"Tom Gordon is a quiet, unassuming fellow with an excellent sense of humor," one fellow Congressman has said. Others have described him as "modest, self-effacing" and as "dependable" (New York *Times*, January 7, 1957). He has been married since 1916 to the former Celia Balcer and has four children, Teophil, Thomas, Jr., Romona and Natalie, all of whom are married, and seven grandchildren. He is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Alma Mater, Knights of Columbus. His favorite hobby is photography, and he develops and prints pictures in a darkroom in his office.

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GRADY, HENRY F(RANCIS) Feb. 12, 1882-Sept. 14, 1957 Diplomat; educator; former president American President Lines; former Ambassador to Greece; Iran; India; former professor at College of the City of New York, Columbia University and University of California; international trade expert. See *Current Biography* (July) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p84 S 15 '57

GRAHAM, ELIZABETH N(IGHTINGALE) See Arden, Elizabeth

GRAHAM, EVARTS A(MBROSE) Mar. 19, 1883-Mar. 4, 1957 Surgeon; in 1933 successfully removed an entire human lung, a procedure that has since saved the lives of many cancer victims; second American to win the Joseph Lister Medal; emeritus professor of surgery at Washington University School of Medicine (St. Louis), where he had taught (1919-1952); surgeon in chief at Barnes Hospital, where he developed cholecystography and directed research in liver infections and lung suppurations; died of lung cancer. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Mr 5 '57

GRIFFIN, JOHN D(OUGLAS MORECROFT) June 3, 1906- Psychiatrist; association executive

Address: b. Canadian Mental Health Association, 732 Spadina Ave., Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada; h. 18 Bracondale Hill Rd., Toronto 10, Ontario, Canada

"An utterly dedicated mental hygiene educator," Dr. John D. Griffin has headed the Canadian Mental Health Association since 1951. As successor to Dr. Clarence M. Hincks, Griffin supervises the educational, research and reforming activities of the association throughout Canada. He has been on the association's staff since 1936 when he became director of mental health education. In addition, Griffin has had a distinguished career as a psychiatrist, university lecturer, and industrial and government consultant.

"The Canadian government," he has stated, "spends $8,000,000 annually for atomic research; more millions for fisheries research. But for the mind—the thing that makes us different from the beasts of the field—the Canadian government spends only $500,000 a year on research. That's less than five cents a year for every person in Canada. . . . Imagine just a nickel for the mind" (*Saturday Night*, November 24, 1956).

John Steele, Toronto

DR. JOHN D. GRIFFIN

Born on June 3, 1906 in Hamilton, Ontario, John Douglas Morecroft Griffin is the fourth and youngest son of Herbert Spohn and Edith Moore (Robinson) Griffin. His father, a physician and surgeon, was one of the earliest specialists in gynecology in Canada. William Smith Griffin, his paternal grandfather, was a circuit-riding Methodist clergyman.

When John was fifteen years old his father died, and the youngster was left with a feeling of loss and insecurity. "I was an impossible child," he has recalled (*Saturday Night*, November 24, 1956). "As the youngest I was the butt of a lot of teasing. As a defense, to convince myself I wasn't insignificant or stupid, I became a bumptious, lime-lighty show-off."

Educated at the Central Collegiate Institute in Hamilton, John attained an outstanding record. As a member of the Methodist young people's organization, he had to prepare an oral report on psychology, and the research he did for this speech fired his enthusiasm for the field of mental health.

At the University of Toronto, John majored in the biological and medical sciences as a scholarship student. He earned money as the piano-playing leader of the Varsity Entertainers, a dance band, and also worked in a gasoline station during the summers. The drummer in the Varsity Entertainers was Al Mueller, nephew of Dr. William E. Blatz, director of the university's Institute of Child Study. Through Mueller young Griffin began a long friendship with Dr. Blatz. The B.A. degree was awarded to Griffin in 1929. He continued his education at the university's Faculty of Medicine and received the M.D. degree in 1932.

Dr. Blatz and Dr. Clarence M. Hincks, who organized the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene in 1918 (the name was changed to Canadian Mental Health Association in 1952), influenced Griffin in the choice of his career. While pursuing a one-year course with Blatz, Griffin wrote an unpublished thesis, "Analysis of Problems of Normal Children"; he received the M.A. degree in 1933.

As the recipient of a Rockefeller Fellowship for postgraduate study in psychiatry from 1934 to 1936, Dr. Griffin conducted tests which measured varying degrees of mental diseases at Butler Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island and then worked at the National Hospital in London, England. He received a Diploma in Psychological Medicine in 1936. While in Providence, Dr. Griffin was psychoanalyzed, in accordance with the requirements of his profession. Joining the staff of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Dr. Griffin became its director of mental health education in 1936 and medical director three years later.

Dr. Griffin, who was licensed to practice in 1937, was a fellow of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and a lecturer in the department of psychology at the University of Toronto during the years immediately prior to World War II. One of his projects was the writing of the book *Mental Hygiene: A Manual for Teachers* (American Book, 1940) with S. R. Laycock and W. Line as co-authors. The volume was based on a study of shy children in Toronto, Saskatoon, and Montreal. The book was written under a grant from the Supreme Council 33 Scottish Rites Masons, Northern Jurisdiction.

During World War II Dr. Griffin served in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps from 1941 to 1945. While in uniform he worked with Dr. Brock Chisholm in developing the Army's Pulhems system for assigning men, through physical and psychological tests, to the task for which they were best fitted. (The letters of Pulhems represent physique, upper and lower limbs, hearing, eyesight, mentality and stability, the attributes for which each recruit was tested.) This technique has been widely applied in industry.

Dr. Griffin entered the Canadian Army with a lieutenant's commission and rose to the rank of a colonel. He is active today as a member of the psychiatric panel of the Defense Research Board and of the Canadian Advisory Committee on Mental Health. Since 1946 he has been consultant on mental health programs for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He was also consultant on personnel development for the Moore Corporation, Ltd., and the Moore Business Forms, Inc, from 1946 to 1951. He has also been a special lecturer at the School of Social Work at the University of Toronto from 1946 to 1955.

The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene named Griffin its general director in 1951. The organization now has offices in every Canadian province except in Newfoundland and on Prince Edward Island.

At a speech before the Rotary Club of Toronto on June 22, 1956, Dr. Griffin urged a practical, perceptive treatment of older employees and rejection of all arbitrary, fixed retirement ages. "Retirement plans are increasingly in conflict with growing old. Persons reaching retirement age grow less and less interested in retiring," he said. Furthermore he expressed the hope that there was no real reason beyond human control for people not living to an average age of 150 years (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* June 23, 1956).

Dr. Griffin has introduced classes in human relations in schools, and he also innovated a national project for bringing public schoolteachers to the University of Toronto for postgraduate courses in mental health. He was instrumental in obtaining federal aid for ninety Canadian community mental health clinics, some of which provide marriage counseling services and parent-teacher forums on the problems of children. Volunteers of the Canadian Mental Health Association made 20,000 visits in 1955 to patients in mental hospitals, entertaining them in the wards, and helping in their birthday celebrations.

Mental hospitals, Dr. Griffin believes, should not be "5000-bed lunatic asylums . . . but rather 400-bed adjuncts of the general community hospital." Canada is spending about $75,000,000 a year on 70,000 mental patients in seventy-five understaffed, overcrowded hospitals, with at least 10,000 persons waiting to be admitted (*Saturday Night,* November 24, 1956).

Diseases of the mind, Dr. Griffin feels, involve far more than the drastic quarantine of disorganized members of a given society. Integration, not isolation, should be our proper goal. He expressed his own convictions on this subject in the periodical *Food For Thought* (November, 1951) in an article entitled "Parent Health and the Education of the Community." He warned that "perfect conformity to a fixed order of things" means "the sacrifice of a nuclear idea of vigorous mental health and emotional maturity."

Childhood is all important, he feels, because a child's individualism and chances for survival are at stake at an early age. "We must work towards giving every child a fair chance to develop the mental, emotional, social and spiritual qualities necessary for personal happiness and responsible citizenship."

Dr. John D. Griffin was married on September 22, 1934 to Erica Maude Withrow, a schoolteacher. They have two sons, Charles Peter Morecroft and John David Anthony Griffin. Dr. Griffin is a member of the University and National Yacht clubs. His church affiliation is "basically United Church." He is a member of the Canadian Medical Association. Sailing, photography, and a home workshop are his three hobbies. Dr. Hincks has noted that he is jovial, with a "flair for contagious enthusiasm." He is six feet in height, and weighs 185 pounds, and has hazel eyes and thinning brown hair.

He delights in jokes about psychiatrists and considers himself a liability at cocktail parties since "those who expect me to psychoanalyze them over a cocktail, and those who won't come near me for fear I will" are invariably the two types of people he meets at these functions. "I have not adhered to any of the psychiatric cliques—Freud, Jung, or Horney," Griffin said, "but am rather allied to the whole field of general medicine."

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GUARDIA, ERNESTO DE LA, JR. (gwär' thyä) May 30, 1904- President of Panama
Address: Palacio de las Garzas, Panama City, Panama

The Republic of Panama which contains the strategically important Canal has as its President Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr. Known as "the quiet man of Panamanian politics," he was inaugurated on October 1, 1956 for a four-year term as the successor to Ricardo M. Arias Espinosa. De la Guardia promised during his campaign to work for full employment by sponsoring government projects and for the guarantees of civil rights.

A successful businessman and sports enthusiast, de la Guardia has also been active in

El Halcon, Panama
ERNESTO DE LA GUARDIA, JR.

governmental and political affairs for many years. He was chief of the diplomatic service from 1928 to 1931, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1931, First Vice-President of Panama in 1945, president of the Partido Renovador from 1946 to 1953, and a leader of the National Patriotic Coalition since 1953.

Descended from two distinguished Hispanic families, Ernesto de la Guardia Navarro is one of the eight children of Ernesto de la Guardia and the former Isabel Navarro. He is the elder brother of Erasmo de la Guardia, novelist and former Chief Justice of Panama. Ernestito, as he is familiarly called, was born in Panama City, Panama on May 30, 1904. The elder de la Guardia, a prominent businessman, pioneered in the promotion of baseball in Panama and was known as the "Father of Sports." His son and namesake pitched for a semi-professional baseball club during his youth, and was captain of a basketball team representing the Instituto Nacional de Panamá, where he took a bachelor's degree in humanities.

Later, he was a graduate student in the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where he received the M.B.A. degree in 1925. At Dartmouth he went out for track, a sport at which he was successful in Panama, and recalls that he "just froze up" in an unfamiliar climate. "The young man was a legendary failure on Hanover's ski slopes," reports the New York *Times* (October 2, 1956), "but he tried to master them each year."

Entering Panama's diplomatic service, Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., was assigned to San Francisco, California as consul general from 1925 to 1928. He was recalled to Panama City to become chief of the diplomatic service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was promoted in 1931 to the post of Under Secretary of the Ministry. He served as chief of protocol at the Conference of American Foreign Ministers in Panama City in 1939.

Beginning his business career in that year, de la Guardia became general manager of Compañía Clima Ideal, an agency for air-conditioning equipment. In 1941 he took on the additional duties of publisher and editor of *El Mundo Gráfico,* a weekly for which he has written many editorials concerning basic problems in his country. (*El Mundo Gráfico* has a circulation of 2,850.) He is also the author of five short books on biographical and economic subjects. In 1943 de la Guardia became general manager of the Cervecería Nacional (National Brewery, Inc.), and held this position until his election to the Presidency in 1956. He has been credited with making the brewery, which manufactures soft drinks and quality beer, "Panama's No. 1 industrial enterprise."

While he was still a young man de la Guardia was strongly influenced by the political leader Francisco Arias Paredes. From 1936 to 1940 de la Guardia was treasurer of the Frente Popular (Popular Front party). For several months during 1945 he was First Vice-President of Panama. Beginning in 1946 he served for seven years as president of the Partido Renovador (Reform party), a new party, organized by President Enrique A. Jiménez and Arias Paredes, which united all the liberal factions. The Partido Renovador merged with other groups in 1953 to form the National Patriotic Coalition. In 1952 de la Guardia presided over the National Electoral Jury. He served with the Panama delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in 1954.

On July 3, 1955 the National Patriotic Coalition selected de la Guardia as its candidate to succeed Ricardo M. Arias Espinosa who backed the choice (since under the Constitution of Panama a President cannot succeed himself). Campaigning with the slogan "Bread and Liberty," de la Guardia explained that this means "physical freedom from want and . . . the opportunity for self-respect and self-assertion in all things, for dignity" (*Christian Science Monitor,* May 11, 1956). Faced with the problem of unemployment, Ernestito promised to provide jobs through government projects: atomic rural electrification "all the way from the capital to Costa Rica," renovation of the sanitary and sewerage systems in the metropolitan area, and a new highway in the Darién province. He also said that unemployment would be relieved by the signing of contracts, during the previous Administration, for construction of oil refineries by U.S. companies.

With his personal popularity offsetting his membership in the "ruling families" group, Ernestito won handily over Dr. Víctor Florencio Goytía at the election on May 3, 1956, and forty-two National Patriotic Coalitionists were elected to the fifty-three-member Asamblea Nacional. Although the campaign was characterized by "a lack of bitterness . . . described as historic" (New York *Times,* May 22, 1956), Dr. Goytía charged that 100,000 ballots had been "altered" at the polls and vainly petitioned the National Electoral Jury to declare de la Guardia's election invalid.

In his inaugural speech of October 1, 1956, de la Guardia conceded that Panama was "confronted with the most serious period since the country became a republic," and said he recognized that there were differences between the United States and Panama over interpretation of the 1955 treaty. (Paul P. Kennedy discusses some of these differences in the New York *Times*, September 16, 1956.)

The history of Panama since the days of the Spaniards has been turbulent. In November 1903 after the Republic of Colombia (of which Panama was a province) failed to ratify the Hay-Herrán Treaty of 1903, Panama revolted and proclaimed her independence. The United States recognized the new nation on November 6, 1903. A treaty was signed on November 17, which granted the U.S. exclusive control of a canal zone in perpetuity and other sites necessary for defense, and sanitary control of Panama City and Colón, in return for an initial cash payment of $10,000,000 and an annuity of $250,000. The canal was formally opened on July 12, 1915. In 1936 Panama's annuity was increased to $430,000.

A new Canal Zone treaty was effected in 1955 which raises the annual payment to $1,930,000, terminates the right of non-U.S. citizens not residing in the Canal Zone to purchase food and clothing in the U.S. commissaries (which sell goods from 20 to 35 per cent below Panamanian prices), provides for the waiving of U.S. rights to enforce sanitary ordinances in Colón and Panama City, and establishes a single basic wage for all employees regardless of nationality. The Panama Canal Company, a U.S. Government-owned corporation, raised average salaries about 13 per cent in 1956, but it has not yet carried out the single wage scale.

Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., golfs in the low 70's and in 1932 won the Panama Open Championship. His racing stable is among the oldest and finest on the Isthmus. He has served as president of the Panama Golf Club, the Basketball League of Panama, and as head of the mutuel room at the Juan Franco racetrack. He also enjoys reading for relaxation. De la Guardia has been active in civic organizations and was president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Agriculture in 1942-43.

De la Guardia and Mercedes Galindo were married on April 8, 1926 and have two sons, Ernesto 3d and Joaquín, and a daughter Analida. Ernesto 3d is a graduate of the Cornell University College of Architecture and is the designer of the Asamblea Nacional's new Legislative Palace and the adjoining nine-story Administration Building. The President is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. His outstanding qualities are "competitiveness, determination, and patience" (New York *Times*, October 2, 1956). He holds the Order de Sol of Peru.

The New York *Times* (October 2, 1956) reported that he has "great admiration for North American ways of doing things and for North Americans in general. He never misses an opportunity, however, to emphasize that he is first a Panamanian."

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GUINZBURG, HAROLD K(LEINERT)

Dec. 13, 1899- Publisher; organization executive

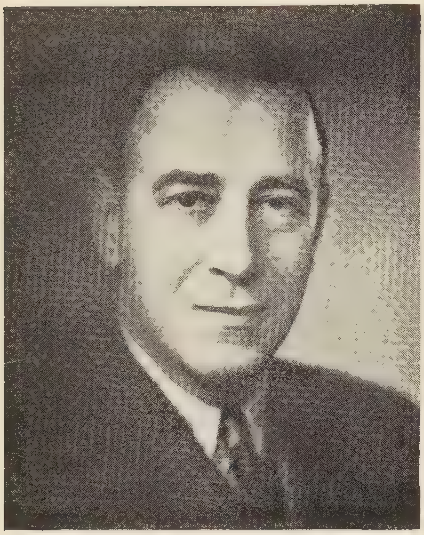
Address: b. Viking Press, Inc., 625 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 8 Sutton Sq., New York 22

"Let us help create a world in which there is such freedom, such security, such opportunity, that every human being may someday enjoy the unfettered circulation of knowledge and ideas." This credo was expressed by Harold K. Guinzburg, president of the Viking Press, Inc., as a goal to be followed by book publishers. For more than thirty years Guinzburg has been directing the Viking Press and taking a prominent part in publishing affairs. He was elected president of the American Book Publishers Council, Inc., in May 1956 and is a member of the National Book Committee, Inc.

Harold Kleinert Guinzburg was born in New York City on December 13, 1899 to Henry A. and Leonie (Kleinert) Guinzburg. He entered Harvard University in 1917 and received the A.B. degree in 1921. Interested in journalism, he got a job working for a Bridgeport (Connecticut) newspaper and later was employed as a correspondent for the Boston *Evening Transcript*. He then entered the Columbia University School of Law, but after two years of law study "found he did not care much about it."

Through Richard Simon, a former classmate, Guinzburg joined the embryo firm of Simon & Schuster and went abroad in 1924 to "scout" for authors. He returned after about six months and worked in New York for a while for the firm. With what he calls "the over-optimism of youth," he saw no reason why he should not enter the publishing business himself. Guinzburg and George S. Oppenheimer formulated plans, and with about $50,000 capital they incorporated the Viking Press on March 13, 1925. The two young men had planned to call the firm the Half Moon Press and use Henry Hudson's ship as a trademark. However, Rockwell Kent, a friend of Guinzburg, was asked to design the colophon and designed a viking ship —hence the name Viking was adopted.

The founding creed of Viking was to make it "a symbol of enterprise, adventure and exploration in the publishing field." Viking effected a merger, before its first book was published, with the twenty-year-old firm of B. W. Huebsch, a "one-man" publishing house whose authors included James Joyce, D. H. Lawrence, Sherwood Anderson, Thorstein Veblen, and foreign authors in translation: Hauptmann, Strindberg,



Viking Press

HAROLD K. GUINZBURG

Sudermann, and others. Huebsch became editor-in-chief of Viking, and his annual trips to Europe, as well as his wide interests at home, have yielded Viking many of its prizes. In 1925 Huebsch's young apprentice, Marshall A. Best, came to Viking. For several years he has been general manager, although his interests, too, are primarily editorial (*ALA Bulletin,* September 1956).

Financial success came early to the firm because of the publication of quiz books and "boner" books which became popular in the late 1920's. Harold Guinzburg was among the first to promote the idea of book clubs in the United States. During a visit to Germany he decided that an enterprise based on the model of the successful German book clubs should be launched. The Literary Guild was founded by Guinzburg in 1927. (The Book-of-the-Month Club was originated by Harry Scherman in the preceding year.) A few years later Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., acquired a financial interest in the Literary Guild and in 1934 the remainder of the Literary Guild was sold by Guinzburg to Doubleday.

The early emphasis of Viking on publishing European authors came about because Guinzburg and B. W. Huebsch had a considerable number of acquaintances abroad and succeeded in getting books which were extremely successful on the American market. Among these best-selling books were: Arnold Zweig's *The Case of Sergeant Grischa,* Francis Yeats-Brown's *Lives of a Bengal Lancer,* Lion Feuchtwanger's *Power,* Stefan Zweig's *Marie Antoinette,* and Franz Werfel's *The Song of Bernadette.* Distinguished British authors who appeared on the early Viking lists included Harold J. Laski, "Saki" (H. H. Munro), and Rebecca West; American authors included Dorothy Parker, Alexander Woollcott, Ludwig Bemelmans, Carl Van Doren, and Upton Sinclair, among others.

During 1933 two major changes occurred at Viking. George S. Oppenheimer left the company and Guinzburg became director and president; and a junior books department was initiated under the direction of May Massee. The first Viking book for children, *The Story About Ping,* by Marjorie Flack and Kurt Wiese, has passed the quarter-million mark in sales, and another early Viking book *Ferdinand* by Munro Leaf has sold over 350,000 copies. This department now represents about one third of Viking's total sales and Viking children's books have received nine Newbery medals, three Caldecott medals and several New York *Herald-Tribune* children's book awards.

A merger with Covici-Friede was effected in 1937, "in the wise and genial person of Pascal Covici" who brought with him one of the firm's most valuable authors, John Steinbeck. Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* was published in 1939 and was made into an important moving picture; it won a Pulitzer Prize (1940), went through twelve editions and was published in fourteen foreign languages. Other Steinbeck best-selling books, which were listed in *60 Years of Best Sellers 1895-1955,* are *The Wayward Bus, Sweet Thursday,* and *East of Eden.* Viking published Steinbeck's *The Short Reign of Pippin IV* in 1957. Pascal Covici now has charge of the Viking Portable Library, an innovation of the 1940's, which has won an influential place both with general readers and in the college market. In 1949 Helen Taylor and Keith Jennison, who had worked at Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc., and had later helped to found William Sloane Associates, Inc., joined the Viking family, and brought with them a valuable list of non-fiction writers and one novelist, John Masters, "now a mainstay on the Viking list."

During World War II Harold Guinzburg served with the Office of War Information; first he was employed with the overseas branch and then in 1943 he was appointed chief of the domestic bureau of publications. In 1944 he was sent to London as director of the London publications division where he helped to issue information pamphlets to be sent to liberated areas in Europe. In the course of his work with the OWI, Guinzburg discovered that "the printed word is the most solid method of getting information . . . to the liberated territories" (*Publisher's Weekly,* February 3, 1945). About a half-million books and magazines were published under his direction for the OWI.

Following the end of the war, Guinzburg returned to his duties at Viking. The increased competition from paperback books and television caused Guinzburg to expand Viking's publication of books of the instructive and practical type. Eventually Viking came out with its own paperback series, entitled Compass Books. The first paperbacks Viking published included works by authors such as Saul Bellow, Graham Greene, John Steinbeck, and Malcolm Cowley.

On the occasion of Viking's and Random House's twenty-fifth anniversaries *Publisher's Weekly* (December 9, 1950) commented, "The year 1925 will probably go down as one of the most significant in the history of American publishing," for it marked the foundation of what became two of "the most exuberant, progressive, and individualistic publishing firms in this country."

Harold Guinzburg has long been associated with those who feel that publishers should encourage reading habits, creative thinking and the promulgation of new ideas. In an article in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (May 26, 1951) entitled "Book Publishing: A Dubious Utopia," Guinzburg stated that publishers have a responsibility to act as the channel that carries the written word to the public. However, the publisher found that in the group of serious contemporary works, too few of the titles are selling enough to justify their existence economically. He maintained that large-scale enterprise brings on a selectivity based on economic success with the mass audience. "If we want an environment in which substantial numbers of creative people, with a community of interest, work in a medium in which a representative audience is vitally interested . . . we must do something about it . . . soon."

Chosen to deliver one of the Windsor Lectures for 1952 at the University of Illinois in Urbana, Guinzburg spoke on "Free Press, Free Enterprise, and Diversity." He pointed out that in the concept of freedom of expression "not merely must man be allowed to say what he wishes, but also that those who control the limited channels for reaching the public have an obligation to present both sides of controversial issues." He asked the question: "Can the ideal of a free press be maintained now that the book business is 'big business,' now that mass distribution methods put a premium on the publication of the popular, the familiar, and the comfortable?" He concluded that free speech and free enterprise are among the freedoms which have been endangered by contemporary trends in America. His lecture along with two others, presented by Robert W. Frase and Theodore Waller, was published in a book entitled *Books and the Mass Market* (University of Illinois Press, 1953).

The publisher endorsed a manifesto on freedom to read promulgated by the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council in June 1953. The declaration espoused complete freedom in the circulation of books and denounced efforts to limit literary expression and inquiry as incompatible with democracy. Speaking at the dedication of the Paul Klapper Library of Queens College, Flushing, New York, Guinzburg urged colleges to try to foster a love of reading in students, encourage them to develop good reading habits and try to make current writing a vital part of their world. His speech, "Educate Students So They Want to Read," was reprinted in the *Wilson Library Bulletin* (February 1957).

The American Library Association awarded the Viking book *Harlan Fiske Stone: Pillar of Law* by Alpheus Thomas Mason its first Liberty and Justice Award in the category of history and biography in April 1957. The purpose of the award is to "draw attention of Americans to outstanding books . . . [and] to encourage authors and publishers in creating such books."

In May 1956 Guinzburg was elected president of the American Book Publishers Council, Inc., succeeding Donald S. Klopfer. The American Book Publishers Council is a cooperative association of U.S. trade book publishers, representing about 85 per cent of trade book sales. It deals with problems confronting the book industry and performs many services for its members. He is a member of the National Book Committee, Inc., and the New York City chapter board of the American Civil Liberties Union. He is a member of the board of Freedom House, Inc. Guinzburg was among those who endorsed a statement by the American Civil Liberties Union which charged that the National Organization for Decent Literature was "using blacklists and boycotts to impose censorship of what the American people may read" (New York *Times*, May 6, 1957).

Harold Guinzburg and Alice Reizenstein were married in 1921. They have two children: Thomas H. (who is married to screen actress Rita Gam and joined the staff of Viking in 1954) and Carola. The publisher is nearly six feet tall, slender, and has a ruddy complexion and dark hair.

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HAAKON VII, KING OF NORWAY

Aug. 3, 1872-Sept. 21, 1957 Elected constitutional monarch by popular referendum on November 18, 1905 when Norway separated from Sweden; was crowned King on June 22, 1906; in 1940 fled to England during German occupation of his country; returned on June 7, 1945. See *Current Biography* (May) 1940.

Obituary

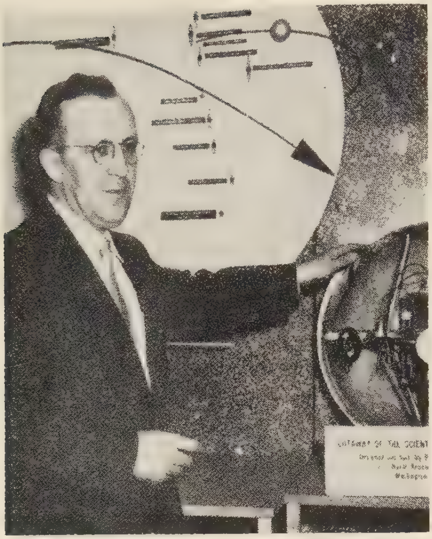
N Y Times p 1+ S 21 '57

HAGEN, JOHN P(ETER) July 31, 1908-

Physicist

Address: b. U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.; h. 3001 N. 2d St., Arlington, Va.

Project Vanguard, the bold scientific venture devoted to the construction and launching of an artificial earth satellite, is headed by Dr. John P. Hagen, a specialist in microwave circuits and radio astronomy. On leave from his position as superintendent of the division of atmosphere and astrophysics of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C., Hagen has been responsible for coordinating a crash program of scientists in Government and industry leading to the "greatest adventure of modern times" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, November 30, 1956). The launching of the U.S. satellite is expected to occur in the early part of 1958, unless delays arise. Dr. Hagen has insisted that no launching will be made "until a streamline



Wide World

JOHN P. HAGEN

test program" has been completed (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 30, 1957).

The launching of this artificial "moon" is part of the United States' contribution to the International Geophysical Year (July 1957 to December 1958), which involves some sixty nations. The satellite is expected to yield new information on the density of the outer atmosphere, size and shape of the earth, ultraviolet radiation and cosmic radiation. (On October 4, 1957 the U.S.S.R. announced that it had launched an artificial satellite in outer space.)

Born on July 31, 1908 in Amherst, Nova Scotia, Canada, John Peter Hagen came to the United States while he was still in his teens. He attended high school in Boston, Massachusetts and then matriculated at Boston University, which awarded him the B.A. degree in 1929.

That he became a scientist at all was purely by chance, for he aspired to be a lawyer. "In my senior year," John Hagen explained, "I was offered a teaching fellowship at Wesleyan University (Middletown, Connecticut) in physics. That paid money; law school didn't. So I became a scientist" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* November 30, 1956).

After receiving his master's degree in 1931, Hagen pursued further graduate studies at Yale University. He remained on the Wesleyan faculty as an assistant until 1935, when he took a position with the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory. Hagen worked originally on the properties of quartz and crystals, but soon established himself as an authority on microwave radio circuits and the military use of microwave radio. He has also pioneered in a completely new scientific area—radio astronomy. In 1949 Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. conferred a Ph.D. degree in physics on Hagen, and the following year he was appointed head of the atmosphere and astrophysics division of the Naval Research Laboratory. He was taken from these duties to supervise Project Vanguard.

Since July 29, 1955, when the United States announced that an earth satellite would be constructed, many scientists at the Naval Research Laboratory and in private industry have been working under Dr. Hagen's guidance. The satellite will be spherical in shape and will be "made of magnesium, coated inside and out with gold .00005-inch thick, covered next on the outside with layers of chromium, silicon monoxide, aluminum and finally a second layer of silicon monoxide. Total thickness of the multilayered shell: 1/33 inch" (*Life,* June 3, 1957).

The artificial "moon" will be sent aloft by a three-stage rocket, which Dr. Hagen has described as "a finless cylinder about seventy-two feet long and forty-five inches at its greatest diameter," weighing eleven tons. The first stage will launch the satellite vertically, traveling approximately 4000 miles per hour. As this stage disintegrates, the second will come into play. Traveling at 11,000 miles per hour, the second stage, according to Dr. Hagen carries an electronic "brain" which spins the satellite toward its orbit before falling to the ground. The third stage is already 300 miles high when its fuel (a solid, like that of a firecracker) ignites, speeding the satellite steadily faster in an arc roughly parallel to the earth's surface. Well before this time the cone guarding the satellite in the rocket's nose has opened like a flower, and the artificial "moon" itself is at last released into space by means of a powerful spring.

The satellite then spins along on its own momentum, followed for a long time by the rocket's third stage, which is shaped like a modern sculptor's representation of a bird (*Saturday Review,* September 1, 1956). (The U.S.S.R. is launching its satellite in a polar orbit, from north to south, rather than from east to west along the equator; the contrast in the two methods is not very significant. See *Christian Science Monitor,* August 2, 1957.)

"Once the satellite is free," Dr. Hagen explains, "it becomes a separate entity, orbiting once around the earth in an hour and a half. This orbit is undisturbed by the rotation of the earth, so that as the planet turns on its axis the satellite swings over the equator 1500 miles further west each time around." In a circular orbit of 300 miles high the satellite is expected to remain aloft for possibly one year; if it does not go beyond 200 miles, it will last only two weeks.

Lest a difficulty arise in getting the satellite into its orbit, Dr. Hagen's staff has provided for human control. If it is indicated that the steering mechanism in the second-stage rocket is not guiding the satellite into place, an operator will be able to issue "radio commands" to guide the satellite into its orbit. If the "moon" should be completely out of control with the possibility of endangering inhabitants on earth, the operator will be able to explode it by radio command. The maximum allowable error in aim, up or down, is about four degrees (New York *Times,* June 30, 1957).

Project Vanguard changed its original plans in August 1957 for its first launching. Instead of a sphere twenty inches in diameter and twenty-one pounds a smaller satellite a little over six inches in diameter and weighing four and a half pounds will be sent up. It will carry only minimum radio equipment to allow it to be tracked through space (*Time,* August 12, 1957).

It is hoped that later satellites will be heavier and capable of carrying such instruments as a sensitive microphone to detect the number of meteorites that strike the sphere, a Geiger counter to record the extent of cosmic radiation, and a magnetometer to explain variations in the earth's magnetism.

The original intention of launching a satellite in 1957 was also changed for a date early in 1958, and the number ot satellites to be launched was reduced from twelve to six. Some of the delay was caused by the inadequacy of newly devised rockets. However, it was reported that after rigorous testing the major components of the launching system were regarded as "individually satisfactory" and that two test firings were "highly successful" (*Christian Science Monitor,* August 8, 1957). In August 1957 Dr. Hagen stated: "We feel pretty good now—we've come a long way. Many different, difficult things have to be brought to one climax. We've had our troubles, but now most of them are out of the way" (*Christian Science Monitor,* August 8, 1957).

Aside from the Government scientists engaged in work on Vanguard, hundreds of private companies are involved in the program. In September Hagen announced that in late 1957 four data-gathering aluminum spheres the size of grapefruits would be launched.

Wearing gold-rimmed glasses and usually smoking a pipe, Dr. Hagen, called "Pete" by his friends, is a "quiet, soft-spoken" man. He is a member of the Astronomical Society and a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers. Dr. John Hagen and Mrs. Hagen, whom he met at a Methodist church, to which they both belonged, were married in 1935. They have two sons, Peter and Chris. Dr. Hagen is an active member of the local Parent-Teachers Association, a television sports fan, a do-it-yourself carpenter and an amateur photographer.

References

N Y World-Telegram p10 N 30 '56
Scholastic 69:6 Ja 4 '57
Washington Post p1+ O 7 '55 por

American Men of Science vol I (1955)

HAGY, RUTH GERI May 31, 1911- Television producer and moderator; journalist

Address: b. American Broadcasting Co., 7 W. 66th St., New York 23; h. 3636 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

College News Conference, moderated by Ruth Geri Hagy, is a popular public affairs program originating from Washington, D.C., and presented Sundays on the coast-to-coast television and radio facilities of the American Broadcasting Company. Mrs. Hagy, who founded this panel discussion show in Philadelphia in 1952 as *Junior Press Conference* (later called *College Press Conference*), has had a notable career in magazine and newspaper writing and in public relations work for political campaigns and civic causes. She was the only woman member of ABC's team of commentators assigned to cover the 1956 Presidential conventions for radio and television.

In an article, "TV is Unfair to Teen-Agers," in the New York *Herald Tribune TV and Radio Magazine* (May 12, 1957), Mrs. Hagy wrote: "Sufficient notice is not given to television's capacity for teenage participation in shows. . . . Our program is a showcase for the best in youth. Here is proof of American youngsters who are thinking; who are aware of the times and of their role in tomorrow's world. What I'm suggesting is: Let's showcase some more of these bright youngsters. The bad kids — the juvenile delinquents — have had their innings on TV . . . the good ones should get at least equal time."

Ruth Geri Hagy was born in New York City on May 31, 1911, the daughter of Jeanette and Abraham Fleischman. As a child she was a concert pianist and was known as Ruth Geri. She attended Public School 40 in the Bronx, where she edited the school publication, *Forty Winks.* She also wrote stories and in school was considered a child prodigy.

Having moved from New York to Chicago, she was graduated from the Hibbard High School in the latter city in 1926. During that year she submitted a prize-winning essay to the League of Nations Association Contest and was awarded a trip to Geneva, Switzerland to see the League of Nations in session. This experience increased her interest in international affairs and especially in the subject of world peace. Continuing her education at the Chicago Musical College (1927), Crane Junior College in Chicago (1928), and the University of Chicago (1928-29), Ruth Geri received the Bachelor of Music degree and completed a prelaw course.

Meanwhile, in 1927-28, she worked as a copy girl for the Chicago *Journal,* and the following year she began a tour of Canada as a musician with a Russian company playing the Chatauqua circuit. While on tour, she was married to Anatole Friken, a Russian prince, in 1930. She lived briefly in New York and then returned to Chicago, where she was employed in a number of writing assignments: from 1931 to 1933 for the Chicago *American,* the Chicago *Daily News,* and radio station KXW. While writing for radio she met and later married the editor of *Radio Guide,* Louis Yarnall Hagy 3d, a Philadelphia socialite.

She continued her work in magazine writing, radio and theatrical publicity, and from 1933 to 1935 in New York she wrote for Fawcett Publications, MacFadden Publications, and Street & Smith Publications. For the year 1935-36 she was special news feature writer and columnist for the Chicago *Daily Times*; and while free-lancing for other magazines, she worked in Hollywood as Western editor for MacFadden Publications in 1936-37.

(Continued next page)

Gary Wagner

RUTH GERI HAGY

When Mrs. Hagy moved to Pennsylvania in 1937, she resumed her newspaper work, as a special feature writer for the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*. She handled publicity for the gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania in 1938 and for the mayoralty campaign in Philadelphia in 1939-40. She covered Wendell L. Willkie's campaign for the Presidency in 1940 and also Jay Cooke's campaign for U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

During World War II, Mrs. Hagy helped to organize and publicize civil defense efforts, was publicity chief of staff for the United War Chest of Philadelphia (later Community Chest) and director of special events and women's events of the U.S. Treasury bond drive. She reported the Pennsylvania gubernatorial campaign of Edward Martin in 1942 and of James Duff in 1946, and she was associated with Estes Kefauver (Democrat from Tennessee) in his Senatorial campaign in 1948.

Possibly Mrs. Hagy's most dramatic experience in politics occurred in 1951 when she interviewed Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Forces in Europe, at SHAPE in Paris. She is credited with having contributed to persuading him to seek the nomination for the Presidency, and Eisenhower is said to have later called her "the greatest salesman in the world."

Since the beginning of her association with the Philadelphia *Bulletin* in 1946, Mrs. Hagy has been women's editor of that newspaper as well as director of its annual forum, which she founded, and of its civic service bureau, which coordinates the work of some 7,000 voluntary organizations. Also since 1946 she has been a producer and moderator of programs on Philadelphia's WCAU and WCAU-TV of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

In 1952 Mrs. Hagy became creator and moderator of *Junior Press Conference,* a television feature of WFIL of the American Broadcasting Company in Philadelphia. The program moved to Washington, D.C. in 1955 to be presented on Sundays over the ABC-TV nationwide network. Its name was later changed to *College News Conference* to avoid confusion with ABC's *Press Conference.*

Among the well-known people who have appeared on *College News Conference* to be interviewed by a panel of college students are V. K. Krishna Menon, Harold E. Stassen, James B. Carey, Paul M. Butler, and many Senators, Representatives, and Cabinet members. Questioners have included Joan and Ann Brownell, daughters of U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.; Borden Stevenson, son of Adlai E. Stevenson; and Judith Morse, daughter of Senator Wayne Morse (Democrat of Oregon).

In choosing guests for her program, Mrs. Hagy has explained, "It's not who you have, it's when you have them that's important. We try to pick panelists who have a special interest and knowledge of the subject the guest is an expert on and very often the kids know too much for the guest. They come in with all the material. They come loaded. And they go to the original documents and they read them" (New York *Post Magazine,* January 6, 1957).

College News Conference is the official outlet for National Merit Scholarship Foundation, a $20,000,000 fund set up by the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, and nineteen corporations to send outstanding students to college. The program has been given the Philadelphia Real Estate Board Award (1954), the U.S. National Student Association Award (1954, 1955, and 1956), and the General Federation of Women's Clubs TV Award (1955).

Other honors that Mrs. Hagy has received include the Freedom Foundations Award (1953, 1954, 1955) for the Philadelphia *Bulletin* Forum, Daughter of Pennsylvania Award, Red Feather awards, and several awards of the Treasury Department and Defense Department for fund raising and bond drives. In 1956 she was named a member of the women's advisory committee of the bond division of the Treasury Department. She served during 1954-55 on the Governor's Commission on Intergovernmental Affairs of Pennsylvania. She is a member of the national board of Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, of the American Heritage Foundation, and a senior adviser to the United States National Student Association. Her professional organizations are the Women's National Press Club, American Women's Newspaper Club, Overseas Press Club, American Women in Radio and TV, Senate and House Radio, TV, and Press Galleries.

Ruth Geri Hagy is the wife of Albert Thomas Brod, a member of the New York Stock Exchange. She is the widow of Louis Y. Hagy. She has a daughter, Sybil Joan (now Mrs. Duffman), by her first marriage to Anatole Friken. She makes a striking appearance on TV: her eyes are dark-brown and she wears her black hair parted in the center and drawn back tightly into a bun. She is five feet eight inches tall. She likes to play the piano, go to the theatre, play bridge, and read. She has one grandson. She accompanied her husband and the NATO journalists who visited Greece and Turkey in the summer of 1957.

Reference

N Y Post Mag p2 Ja 6 '57 por

HAILSHAM, LORD See Hailsham, Quintin McGarel Hogg, 2d Viscount

HAILSHAM, QUINTIN MCGAREL HOGG, 2D VISCOUNT (hāl'shum) Oct. 9, 1907- British Cabinet member; barrister; author

Address: b. Privy Council Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, England; h. 13 Heathview Gardens, London S.W. 15, England; Carters Corner Pl., Hailsham, Sussex, England

In an effort to end the Conservative party's weakness with the electorate, Lord Hailsham was appointed Lord President of the Council on September 16, 1957 and several days later chairman of the Conservative organization. At the time of the formation of the Macmillan government in January 1957, Hailsham had succeeded Sir David Eccles as British Minister of Education. Prior to that time Lord Hailsham was First Lord of the Admiralty for five months, when he criticized United Nations and United States policy during the Suez crisis. One of his country's leading barristers before accepting a sub-Cabinet post, Lord Hailsham was also Quintin Hogg, a prominent member of the House of Commons from 1938 to 1950. He then succeeded his father as 2d Viscount Hailsham and entered the House of Lords.

Quintin McGarel Hogg is a great-grandson of Sir James Weir Hogg, a baronet and Member of Parliament, and grandson and namesake of the Victorian philanthropist, who founded the Polytechnic in London. Quintin was born on October 9, 1907 to Douglas McGarel and Elizabeth (Brown) Hogg. His father served as Attorney General and Lord Chancellor and was created 1st Baron Hailsham in 1928 and 1st Viscount Hailsham in 1929. His American-born mother was the daughter of Judge Trimble Brown of Nashville, Tennessee. Quintin's brother, William Neil McGarel Hogg, was in the diplomatic service.

At Eton College Quintin won the Newcastle Scholarship, and at Christ Church College, Oxford University, he read classics and took two first class honors. He was prominent in debating activities, was elected president of the Oxford Union Society in 1929, and received the B.A. degree in 1930. While reading law at Lincoln's Inn, London, he was elected a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford University. He took another "first" at his final bar examination, was called to the bar in 1932, and received the M.A. degree in 1935.

British Inf. Services

LORD HAILSHAM

He soon made his mark as a barrister and developed a leading accident practice. He contributed articles on industrial, social and political questions to newspapers and periodicals and participated in political programs of the British Broadcasting Corporation. His book *The Law of Arbitration* was published by Butterworth in 1936.

Following the death of Captain R. C. Bourne, Member of the House of Commons for the city of Oxford, Quintin Hogg became the Conservative candidate at the by-election held on October 27, 1938. He defeated A. D. Lindsay, who was supported by the Liberal and Labour parties.

Seated in Commons, the new Member delivered his maiden speech on penal reform in November. In the following years he earned a reputation as a great orator. Commissioned a first lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade in 1939, Hogg served with the Middle East Forces and was wounded in Egypt and invalided home with the rank of major.

Resuming his seat in Commons, he accepted in January 1943 the post of Joint Secretary of the Conservative Health and Housing Committee. He was a leader with Peter Thorneycroft (now Chancellor of the Exchequer) and others in the formation of the Tory Reform Committee, which urged the government to implement the Beveridge report on social services. (He was chairman of this committee in 1944-45.)

Hogg was one of six Conservative Members of Parliament rendering the report *The Law and Employers' Liability* (Stevens, 1944), as well as the author of *One Year's Work* (Hurst, 1944), *The Time We Live In* (1944), *The Left Was Never Right* (Faber, 1945), and *Making Peace* (1945). He was appointed Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Air in the coalition government in April 1945, and was

HAILSHAM, LORD—*Continued*

reappointed in the following month when the caretaker government was formed.

In the general election of July 1945, which brought the Labour government of Clement Attlee into power, Hogg won in a three-cornered contest.

At a Conservative party's first postwar conference held in 1946, Hogg and Peter Thorneycroft joined in urging a firm Tory program in regard to both the prevention of mass unemployment and the nationalization of industry. In 1946 Hogg published *The Purpose of Parliament* (Blandford), which included the statement that "a world Parliament is possible and world government inevitable." In 1947 his *The Case for Conservatism* appeared as a Penguin Book.

He served as vice-chairman of the Conservative party's Parliamentary subcommittee on air from 1945 to 1951. He was re-elected by Oxford city in February 1950. But six months later, by reason of the death of his father on August 16, 1950 and his succession as the 2d Viscount Hailsham, he became ineligible to sit in Commons. He wanted to forego his peerage and to retain his seat, and asked Prime Minister Clement Attlee to introduce enabling legislation, but Attlee declined. Thereupon, Lord Hailsham took his seat in the House of Lords on September 12, 1950. Membership in the upper chamber did not preclude continuance of his practice as a barrister, or his appointment as a Queen's Counsel in 1953.

When the Anglo-Egyptian agreement providing for the evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal zone was concluded in October 1955, it was assailed by Lord Hailsham in the House of Lords. Later, after the nationalization of the canal by Egypt in July 1956, he defended Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden for not submitting the Suez dispute to the United Nations. On September 2, 1956 Sir Anthony announced the resignation of Lord Cilcennin as First Lord of the Admiralty and the designation of Lord Hailsham as his successor. With this appointment the latter retired from his practice at the bar estimated to bring him an annual income of £15,000 each year.

Lord Hailsham served as First Lord of the Admiralty during the period covering the Anglo-French "intervention" in Egypt and a dispute as to whether clearance of the canal should be undertaken by an Anglo-French or a United Nations salvage fleet. He maintained in December that a U.N. salvage fleet comparable to the Anglo-French fleet could not be assembled. (Eventually, the canal was cleared by a U.N. crew.)

Meanwhile, 126 out of 314 Conservatives had signed a motion in Parliament criticizing "the attitude of the U.S.A." in the Suez crisis as "gravely endangering the Atlantic Alliance." (*Time*, December 10, 1956). In a speech at Oxford Lord Hailsham warned that Britain did not "wish to hear any moral lectures from those whose moral weakness and incapacity to see facts was the precipitating factor" in the crisis (New York *Times*, December 1, 1956).

The formation of a new Cabinet by Harold Macmillan on January 13, 1957 brought the transfer of Lord Hailsham from the post of First Lord of the Admiralty to that of Minister of Education. Hailsham's first task was to provide increased technical training to meet the demands of Britain's "new industrial revolution" (Drew Middleton, New York *Times*, March 11,1957).

He headed a British good-will mission to the opening on April 1, 1957 of the festival celebrating the 350th anniversary of Jamestown, Virginia. On April 7 he appeared on the radio and television program *Meet the Press*, and defended his Oxford speech on the Suez crisis. In addition, he stated: "The invasion of Suez will in fact have saved the world a great deal of trouble . . . all the Arab countries would have ringed Israel around and plotted and perpetrated her destruction. Now you may think that could have happened without introducing war between some of the major powers; I don't."

In answer to a question as to whether the Anglo-American alliance has been mended since the invasion of Egypt, Lord Hailsham said that "our moral aims in the world remain identically the same and therefore my answer on the whole is that the alliance has been repaired."

Viscount Hailsham has been married twice, first to Natalie Antoinette Sullivan on November 12, 1932; this union ended in divorce. In April 1944 he married Mary Evelyn Martin Ross; by this marriage he has four children, Douglas Martin (his heir), Mary Claire, Frances Evelyn, and James Richard Martin. Lord Hailsham is a High Anglican. His reading preferences include philosophy and history. For outdoor recreation he enjoys walking, climbing and shooting. His clubs are the Carlton, Alpine and Marylebone Cricket. Some of his poems have appeared in the *Spectator*.

References

N Y Times p3 S 3 '56
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, 1956
Who's Who, 1957

HALL, MARJORY May 16, 1908- Author
Address: Lincoln House Point, Swampscott, Mass.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Oct. 1957.

Marjory Hall has had a successful dual career as businesswoman and as a writer of vocational fiction for girls. (She has also written under the name Carol Morse.) The author of nineteen books, she has four more in progress with the working titles "Glass House," "Courtesy Bend," "Carnival Cruise," and "Three Stars for Star Island"—evidently a sequel to *Star Island* (Funk, 1953) and *Star Island Again* (Funk, 1955), which described life in a girls' summer camp from a counselor's viewpoint.

Descended from a long line of teachers and preachers, all of New England, Marjory Hall was born on May 16, 1908, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts in the heart of the Berkshires. Her mother, Lucile Carol (Reynolds) Hall, had taught algebra and Latin at Cambridge Latin School; her father, Walter Atwood Hall, was an engineer. The family moved to Swampscott, where she graduated from the local high school in 1924. Marjory then had two years at Drew Seminary, Carmel, New York. At Wellesley College in Massachusetts, where she majored in English composition, she participated in athletic activities, was house president and member of the TZE Society, and took her B.A. degree in 1930. She also won third prize of $25 in an *Atlantic Monthly* essay contest, her first earning as a writer.

Her first job was with the division of commercial research of the Curtis Publishing Company in Philadelphia, working on statistics in advertising. She was also allowed to try her hand at writing unsigned teen-age advice for the sub-deb department of the *Ladies' Home Journal.* After her marriage on October 30, 1957, to Taylor BlairYeakley, a lawyer, she did department store promotion for the *Ladies' Home Journal,* working out of Jordan Marsh Company in Boston, traveling around the country, and meeting about two thousand girls who called her "Midge." The Boston *Transcript* then asked her to write a twice-a-week column, "Talking to Teens." Although her first publisher declined to put the articles together in a book, he insisted that Miss Hall try a novel for girls—and she was launched on a writing career.

Success in Reserve (Houghton, 1941) was the first Marjory Hall novel—the heroine becomes a vocational adviser. Its sequel, *Bread and Butter* (Houghton, 1942), was a Junior Literary Guild selection. May Lamberton Becker in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* described this as "a busy little small-town story of life among the sub-debs, rather than vocational fiction."

When World War II slowed up promotional activities, Miss Hall took a job as copywriter for the H. B. Humphrey advertising agency in Boston, eventually becoming an account executive and vice-president. Here she learned to sell a variety of things. Every client seemed to represent "a multitude of story backgrounds, since I've concentrated more or less on novels for girls with vocational backgrounds." Though she retired from the agency in March 1956 after a two-months' leave of absence in Mexico ("where I wish I were living"), she is still a free-lance and consultant. She has also conducted the travel and resort department for the magazine *Yankee* for several years.

The heroine of *After a Fashion* (Houghton, 1944) flunks a nurses' training course, but gets a job in the fashion department of a department store not unlike Jordan Marsh. "Worthwhile, but insufficiently integrated," said the *Saturday Review of Literature.* Bunny Wayland in *Model Child* (Houghton, 1945) is a spoiled glamour girl who succeeds as a model; *Copy Kate* (Houghton, 1947) becomes a secretary in an advertising agency. *Your Young Life* (Houghton, 1949) is a realistic story of a girl worker on a teen-age magazine. "Well-written," was Jane Cobb's verdict in the *Atlantic Monthly,* and she thought "this book ought to jar the star dust out of a few overdreamy adolescent eyes."

MARJORY HALL

Linda Clayton (Sloane, 1951) enters the even more cheerless field of statistics research. "Not many girls will be lured into 'research' by this story, but because of its basic honesty, such girls as recognize themselves in Linda will know whether they can 'take' that sort of job, and also whether they are meant to have a city career," said Louise S. Bechtel in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review.*

The background material for *Saralee's Silver Spoon* (Sloane, 1952) was gathered at the Towle Silversmith Company of Newburyport, Massachusetts (one of Miss Hall's accounts), which has been engaged in silversmithing since 1690. Saralee seemed to Ellen L. Buell (New York *Times Book Review*) "singularly unobservant for a girl who has had a year in art school," but she called it an entertaining story with interesting sidelights. E. J. Fitzgerald in the *Saturday Review* observed that "it's all as wholesome as a strawberry ice cream soda, and about as stimulating." *Mirror, Mirror* (Westminster Press) appeared in 1956, and *Cathy and Her Castle* (Funk) in 1957.

The Yeakleys live in Swampscott in a modern glass-fronted house on the edge of the ocean, which during the summer months they "seem to be on when not in." She described the house in an article published in *Better Homes & Gardens* (July 1950). Most of her writing is done on week ends. She is a Republican and a Congregationalist.

Marjory Hall is blue-eyed and blonde-haired, five feet eight inches tall, and weighs 140 pounds. She likes music, the theatre "and,

HALL, MARJORY—*Continued*

of course, reading. Travel I love." She has been around the Caribbean repeatedly and three times to Europe. Her professional and social affiliations include the Fashion Group, Home Fashions League, Boston Authors' Club, and the North Shore Wellesley Club.

Reference

Boston Post Mag p7 My 4 '52 por

HALLEY, RUDOLPH June 19, 1913-Nov. 19, 1956 Lawyer; partner in firm of Fulton, Walter & Halley in Washington and New York (since 1945); became nationally known in 1951 as counsel of U.S. Senate Crime Investigating Committee, hearings of which were televised; elected president of the New York City Council (1951); was unsuccessful Liberal-Independent candidate for mayor of New York (1953). See *Current Biography* (June) 1953.

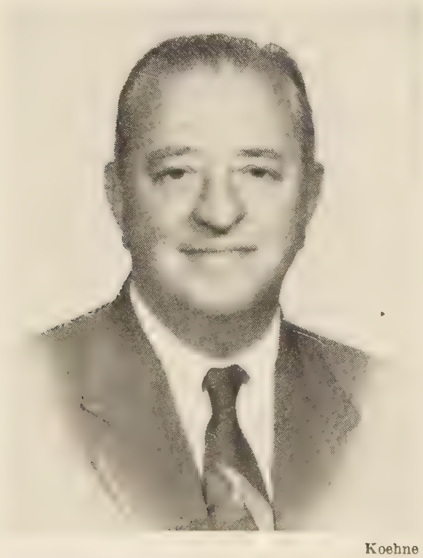
Obituary

N Y Times p37 N 20 '56

HALLIGAN, WILLIAM J(OSEPH) Dec. 8, 1899- Corporation executive

Address: b. 4401 W. 5th Ave., Chicago 24, Ill.; h. 179 E. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Ill.

Amateur radio "hams" have reason to be thankful to William J. Halligan, founder in 1933 of Hallicrafters Company, manufacturer of high-quality radio receivers. Today, Hallicrafters, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Penn-Texas Corporation, is the world's leading maker of amateur radio equipment and a manufacturer of television sets and electronic products. Halligan, who has served almost continuously as president since the firm's inception, has been chairman of the board since 1954.



Koehne

WILLIAM J. HALLIGAN

In April 1957 Halligan announced the completion of four electronics laboratories in different parts of the country, a network to provide military engineering services, integrated with the Chicago central laboratory which employs about 400 scientists (New York *Times*, April 20, 1957).

William Joseph Halligan was born in Boston, Massachusetts on December 8, 1899, the son of William Edward and Mary (Cummings) Halligan. While studying electricity in his high school physics class, Bill became interested in the wireless (Guglielmo Marconi transmitted the first wireless signals across the English Channel in 1899) and began his initiation as a ham.

His first transmitter was made with a spark coil and an open spark gap, and his first receiver was produced by winding wire around an old cardboard mailing tube. The crude transmitter, which was supposed to be tuned at 200 meters, cut a very broad swath in the tuning band. Navy operators at a nearby Navy yard, when they could no longer endure it, would signal a desperate QRT (stop sending).

At sixteen Bill was graduated from high school and passed the Government examinations for an operator's license. He then worked as a wireless man on an excursion boat that ran between Boston and Provincetown, Massachusetts, later on a ship going from Boston to Maine, and on a steamship between Boston and Savannah, Georgia.

From 1917 to 1919 Halligan served with the U.S. Navy as a radio operator, first at a Naval station on Cape Cod, Massachusetts then on a mine layer in the North Sea. By the end of the war he had earned the rating of chief petty officer and was chief radio operator on his ship. Realizing that the rank of ensign was barred to him because he lacked a college education, he obtained his release from the Navy and enrolled in the engineering school of Tufts College in Medford, Massachusetts. One year later he entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York.

In order to get married (marriage is prohibited to cadets), he left the academy after two years and joined the staff of the Boston *Telegram*, for which he wrote the weekly column, "Radio Waves," one of the first devoted to radio. He also continued his hobby as an amateur radio operator and was a publicist for the American Radio Relay League.

In 1924, Halligan became sales manager for Tobe Deutschmann Corporation in Boston. Deciding to go into business for himself as a manufacturers' agent, selling condensers and other parts directly to radio producers, he moved to Chicago in 1928 and opened his own office. He continued until the depression ruined his business in 1933.

In that year he founded Hallicrafters Company, specializing in making radio equipment for hams and professionals, with emphasis on precision design and quality workmanship. The name "Hallicrafters" was derived from a combination of the beginning of Halligan's name and "crafters" for the emphasis on craftsmanship.

By World War II Hallicrafters was a thriving company. Specializing in high-frequency equipment, it received $150,000,000 worth of war contracts from the U.S. Government.

In the early days of the company the ham sets were "housed in metal cabinets cluttered with innumerable dials, knobs and meters whose functions were clear to the ham but strictly beyond the ken of the 'missus'" wrote Don Wallance in *Shaping America's Products* (1956). The sets received weak distant signals through the worst type of atmospheric interference.

When the company returned to the production of commercial radio sets after the war, Bill Halligan attempted to appeal to the large number of radio fans who would appreciate precision instruments, but could not afford two radios and "would object to an ungainly metal box with a confusing array of controls in the living room." He planned to have the receivers equipped with a regular broadcast band and a simplified tuning device (*Shaping America's Products*). To achieve this end the technical staff of Hallicrafters collaborated with the Chicago office of Raymond Loewy Associates to develop attractively designed high-quality sets.

In addition to amateur, professional and commercial radios, Halligan in 1947 guided the company into the production of TV sets. Hallicrafters produced 87,000 television sets in 1949. In the following year the sale of TV sets accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the firm's receipts. When American television manufacturers displayed their new models in 1950, Hallicrafters Company showed the first set with a rectangular, rather than a round picture tube. This tube was developed by the American Structural Products Company. While other manufacturers soon after adopted the rectangular shape, Hallicrafters was the first to utilize it. Halligan said. "That's because we're smaller than the big boys. We're faster on our feet" (*Time,* January 16, 1950).

In 1955 Penn-Texas Corporation, whose principal products are heavy industrial equipment, oil, cable, wire and uranium, purchased Hallicrafters Company.

Bill Halligan is a director of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, senior-vice-president of the Army Signal Association, president of the Signal League, and a member of the American Radio Relay League and Armed Forces Communications Association (past president). His clubs are the Chicago Athletic Association, Edgewater Golf and Executives in Chicago; Evanston (Illinois) Golf; McHenry (Illinois) Country; and Indian Creek Country in Miami Beach, Florida.

On May 21, 1923 William J. Halligan married Katherine Margaret Fletcher. They have three sons: William Joseph, Jr., Robert Fletcher and John Richard. In 1947 Halligan received an honorary B.S. degree from Tufts College.

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HAMLIN, TALBOT (FAULKNER) June 16, 1889-Oct. 7, 1956; former university professor; author; taught at Columbia University's School of Architecture from 1912 to 1954 when he became professor emeritus; awarded Pulitzer Prize in 1956 for his biography *Benjamin Henry Latrobe*; among his books were *The Enjoyment of Architecture* and *We Took To Cruising*; edited four-volume work *Forms and Functions of Twentieth Century Architecture.* See *Current Biography* (October) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 O 8 '56

HAMMON, WILLIAM McDOWELL July 20, 1904- Epidemiologist; microbiologist

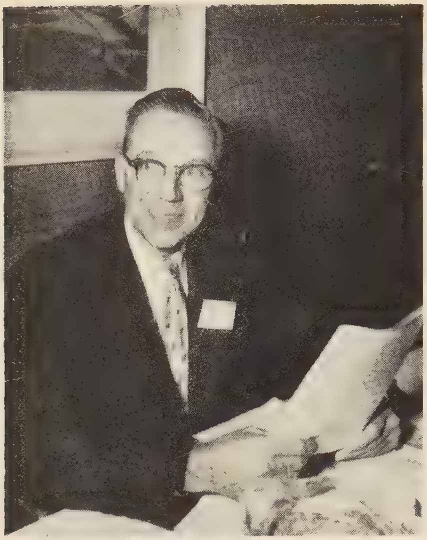
Address: b. Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.; h. 317 Sleepy Hollow Rd., Mount Lebanon 34, Pa.

In the long fight against poliomyelitis, Dr. William McDowell Hammon, professor of epidemiology at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public Health, has played an important part. He became known for his experiments with gamma globulin, the human blood "fraction," as a polio preventive, prior to the discovery of the (Jonas E.) Salk vaccine. During 1951 and 1952 Dr. Hammon conducted a study in epidemic areas, financed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The results of these mass tests of GG showed that a temporary immunization was obtained. Subsequently, it has been discovered that gamma globulin's greatest usefulness is in the prevention of German measles, of infectious hepatitis, measles and chicken pox. Recently, a new use for GG has been found, in testing persons for active rheumatoid arthritis, in studies made in 1957 at the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Maryland.

Dr. Hammon is also known for his work in microbiology and with an associate at the University of California, Dr. William C. Reeves, introduced the term "Arthropod-borne viral encephalitides" to medical literature, which has been widely used in the classification of neurotropic viruses.

William McDowell Hammon was born on July 20, 1904 in Columbus, Ohio, the son of William Henry and Adeline (McDowell) Hammon. When he was twenty-two Hammon went to the Belgian Congo as director of a medical dispensary. He remained there for four years, returning to the United States in 1930. Completing the requirements for the A.B. degree at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania in 1932, he went on to receive the M.D. degree from Harvard University Medical School in 1936.

From 1935-1938 he was the recipient of a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for field training in public health. Dr. Hammon completed his medical internship at Allegheny General Hospital in Pittsburgh in 1937 and for the next two years attended the Harvard Univer-



Wide World
DR. WILLIAM MCDOWELL HAMMON

sity School of Public Health. He was awarded the M.P.H. and Dr.P.H. degrees from Harvard in 1938 and 1939 respectively.

Hammon began his academic career with an appointment as an instructor in epidemiology at Harvard in 1939. The following year he went to the University of California as a lecturer of epidemiology for the George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research. He became assistant professor a year later and associate professor in 1944. From 1946-47 he served as dean of the School of Public Health and in 1947 was named a full professor.

During World War II Dr. Hammon was a consultant to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army and served on the rickettsial and virus commission of the epidemiology board. He received his Army Medical School certificate in 1943. Appointed director of the Tropical Diseases Commission in 1946, he traveled to Japan, Korea and China. From 1946 to 1951 he was a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service in the virus and rickettsial study section of the National Institutes of Health. He went to Guam and Japan with the communicable diseases control center of the U.S. Army in 1948.

With Dr. W. C. Reeves of the University of California, Dr. Hammon experimented with neurotropic viruses. At the International Congress of Microbiologists held in Petrópolis, Brazil in 1950, the group of viruses which Drs. Hammon and Reeves had called "arthropod-borne viral encephalitides" was accepted by the virus subcommittee of the International Nomenclature Committee as ready for more formal classification of the Linnean nomenclature.

In 1950 Dr. Hammon became head of the department of epidemiology and microbiology at the Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania. Shortly after joining the faculty there he was asked to direct a polio prevention study for the National Foundation for the Prevention of Infantile Paralysis and to make mass field tests of gamma globulin (which Dr. Edwin Cohn of Harvard University had first derived from human blood.) Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., physician in chief of the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, who had first given GG a limited trial in 1947 and 1948, was general consultant of the study. Assisting Dr. Hammon as deputy field director was Dr. Lewis L. Coriell, medical director at the Camden (New Jersey) Municipal Hospital. Their report was given in October 1952 at the meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Cleveland, Ohio. An article for laymen was published in the *Saturday Evening Post* (November 1, 1952) entitled "The Best News Yet on Polio!" by Steven M. Spencer.

The report showed that the innoculation of GG in children in three cities (Houston, Texas; Sioux City, Iowa; and Provo, Utah) "reduced by almost 60 per cent the chances of contracting paralytic polio in these epidemic communities." However, Dr. Hammon stated that the immunity was only a temporary one—the effect apparently was gone after the fifth or sixth week (New York *Times,* October 26, 1952).

In October 1953 Dr. Hammon issued a statement that the public had highly overrated the uses of GG as a polio treatment and warned against doing the same with the new Salk vaccine to be given a field trial in 1954. He stated that the use of GG was "very limited" in mass immunization because thousands of shots must be given to prevent one case. He also mentioned the shortcomings of "close-contact" immunization (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 21, 1953). Hammon wrote in the *Transactions of the Association of American Physicians* (1953) that gamma globulin is "a passive immunizing agent with a very limited field of practical usefulness."

Following the successful tests of the Salk anti-polio vaccine in 1954 by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (see Salk, Jonas E., *C.B.,* May 1954), a vaccine made possible by the basic researches of Dr. John F. Enders (see *C.B.,* June 1955), Frederick C. Robbins and Thomas H. Weller, the use of gamma globulin as a polio preventive was dropped by the U.S. Public Health Service. However, since 1954 good results have been reported in Mexico and in Argentina when the GG is used just prior to the poliomyelitis season.

According to a statement made by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (April 17, 1956) gamma globulin has found its greatest usefulness in the prevention of German measles in pregnant women and infectious hepatitis. In both diseases it "must be given shortly after exposure and well before the onset of symptoms in order to be effective."

Dr. Hammon's memberships in professional organizations include the Society of American Bacteriologists (president 1950); American Association of Immunology; Society of Epidemiology; Society of Experimental Pathology; Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine; American Physicians; American

Public Health Association; Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; National Malaria Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the American Board of Preventive Medicine and Public Health. He is an associate editor of the Journal of Immunology. He was a member of the Lasker Awards committee and also a member of the Research and Standards committee in 1949 and chairman in 1950. Hammon was the recipient of the Medal of Freedom for his work with the Okinawa expedition during World War II.

He is the co-author of many articles, including "Western Equine and St. Louis Encephalites Viruses in blood of experimentally infected wild birds and epidemiological implications of findings (*Annals of Medicine,* 1951) and "California Encephalitis Virus, A Newly Described Agent," with W. C. Reeves and G. Sather (*Annals of Medicine* 1952).

William McDowell Hammon married Helen Black on August 3, 1926. They have two children.

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HAMMOND, E(DWARD) CUYLER June 14, 1912- Biologist; statistician; organization official

Address: b. c/o American Cancer Society, Inc., 521 W. 57th St., New York 19; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

As director of the statistical research section of the American Cancer Society since 1946, Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond has been in the forefront of the controversy in scientific circles concerning the possible link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. He has headed numerous studies to determine the causes of the many varieties of cancer. He has also written papers in medical journals concerning studies made of occupational and environmental factors, including carbon monoxide "which is present both in city air and cigarette smoke."

Dr. Hammond was co-author with Daniel Horn of the American Cancer Society's report, issued in June 1955, on the smoking habits of American men. The report provoked a debate among medical experts as well as criticism from the Tobacco Industry Research Committee. Known as the Hammond-Horn report, it was the result of questioning of 187,766 men from the ages of fifty to seventy by 22,000 volunteer researchers in nine states. Dr. Hammond has also collated the studies conducted by Dr. Ernest Wynder for the Sloan-Kettering Institute of Cancer Research and those of Dr. Oscar Auerbach of the Veterans Hospital in East Orange, New Jersey.

He has been professor of biometrics at Yale University and director of graduate studies in statistics there since 1953. From 1938 to 1942 he was associate statistician in the division of industrial hygiene of the National Institute of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service, and in 1941-42 he made studies of airplane accidents, fatigue and visual tests for the research section of the bureau of aeronautics of the U.S. Navy.

Yale News Bureau—Alburtus

E. CUYLER HAMMOND

Edward Cuyler Hammond was born in Baltimore, Maryland on June 14, 1912. After he was graduated from the public schools there, he attended Yale University and received the B.S. degree in 1935. He returned to Baltimore and entered The Johns Hopkins University for graduate study and was awarded a D.Sc. degree in biology in 1938. Joining the U.S. Public Health Service in Washington, D.C., he became an associate statistician and worked in the area of industrial hygiene from 1938 to 1942. He moved over to the Navy medical research section in the bureau of aeronautics during 1941 and 1942. During World War II his specialty was turned toward other military requirements and as a member of the Army Air Forces, he was assigned in 1942 to the Office of the Quartermaster General, requirements branch, in Washington, D.C., with the rank of major.

When his military service ended, Hammond became director of the statistical research section of the American Cancer Society in 1946. Besides the specialized work he has done for the society, Dr. Hammond is engaged in other aspects of the statistical and biometric fields. As a statistical consultant, he conducted a study of epidemiology of cancer; studies in fatigue, psychometer and visual tests; aviation medicine; aircraft accidents; medical economic studies; effects of radiation; human and experimental population studies. He then began a study of a possible link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

While this work was still in progress, Dr. Hammond was given an honorary M.A. degree at Yale University in 1953 and in the same year joined that university's faculty as professor of biometrics. During 1953 he became a member

HAMMOND, E. CUYLER—*Continued*

of the committee for nomenclature and statistics of the International Cancer Organization. Although some suspicion on the part of doctors had been growing concerning the causal relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, members attending the 1954 convention of the American Medical Association, meeting in San Francisco, were startled to hear the Hammond-Horn (Dr. Daniel Horn, a statistician also connected with the American Cancer Society) report, giving facts and figures on this relationship. The A.C.S. had obtained for Hammond the services of some 22,000 trained volunteers. The report covered the smoking habits of 187,766 men in nine states, between the ages of fifty and seventy, an age group in which lung cancer is highly prevalent. Their cases were followed, and where deaths occurred, the cause of death, in relation to their smoking habits, was established.

During the months before the June 1954 American Medical Association convention, Hammond was able to formulate some of the findings. Addressing the New York chapter of the American Statistical Association on February 17, he stressed the need for caution in trying to pin the cause of lung cancer on one factor alone. He thought it possible that the rise of such deaths among males from .7 in 100,000 population in 1914 to twenty-eight times that rate could be attributed to other environmental causes as well as an increase in susceptibility (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 18, 1954).

During an interview subsequently published in *U.S. News & World Report* (February 1954), Hammond was asked if the American Cancer Society was doing research on other forms of cancer. He answered that it was, but that lung cancer was the only type which was increasing rapidly in age-adjusted rates. He stressed that all forms of cancer were increasing, but that it was primarily because it is a disease largely of later life. As the population ages, there is a larger number of old people in it. He was asked about the lung cancer rate among women and answered that men have a 5 to 1 incidence rate over them. While women are becoming increasing users of cigarettes, Hammond felt it was too early for the full effect to become apparent. "If smoking causes lung cancer, and if, furthermore, it takes about twenty years of heavy smoking to do it, then what is known about the smoking habits of men and women over the past twenty years would pretty well account for the difference, because women didn't start smoking heavily as early as men did."

He pointed out the danger of presenting extreme views when experimenting with animals alone, since a much higher concentration of cancer-causing elements might be used than the ordinary smoker would encounter in his habit. "If you depend just upon animal experiments, you have to argue from extremes. An argument will run something like this—I'll deliberately use a ridiculous example—if you hold somebody's head under water, he'll drown. Therefore, using the type of argument some people use, drinking any water is bad for you."

On Edward R. Murrow's two-part CBS-TV program, *See It Now,* May 31 and June 7, 1955, devoted to the subject of cancer, the pros and cons of the report were summarized and Dr. Hammond, along with other eminent men in the medical and statistical fields, discussed the findings of the report. Several scientists stated their opinion that cigarette smoking alone would not be the sole cause of lung cancer and that air pollution may be an indictable agent singly or in combination with smoking.

Dr. Hammond stated: ". . . we found that the heavy cigarette smokers had about nine times the death rate from lung cancer as did those men who never smoked. Even moderate cigarette smokers had a lung cancer death rate about four times as high as men who never smoked . . . lung cancer kills about 24,000 Americans each year at the present time. . . . We made an analysis of the over-all death rates among this group of men, comparing the smokers, the various types and amount of smoking with the men who never smoked, and we found that the heavy cigarette smokers, a pack or more a day, had a death rate about 75 per cent higher than had men who never smoked. . . . In my opinion, people should be warned of the danger—whether they wish to smoke or not is their business. But, if we now accept it as being reasonably well established that smoking does increase death rate from these causes, then we can clear the mental decks for an intensive program to develop a safe cigarette." Addressing the Sixth International Cancer Congress, in São Paulo, Brazil in July 1954, Hammond had stated his hope that a harmless tobacco might eventually be grown (New York *Times,* July 27, 1954).

During the Third National Cancer Conference, held in Detroit, Michigan, it was reported that a team of seven physicians and two statisticians (one of whom was Dr. Hammond) had examined 117 pairs of human lungs in a recent study of the cause and effect relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. At a press conference Hammond stated that the study was made at the Veterans Administration Hospital at East Orange, New Jersey. "When a veteran died of whatever cause at the hospital and an autopsy was performed," he said, "the windpipe and bronchi were sliced into between 200 and 500 tissue-thin cross sections, each of which was examined under a microscope." The records were attached to the smoking history of the deceased and computed. "The results were that all the abnormalities were far more common in smokers than in nonsmokers . . . the amount of abnormality increased with the amount of smoking recorded."

Dr. Hammond's recent articles have included: "The Relationship between Human Smoking Habits and Death Rates" (with Daniel Horn) in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (August 7, 1954); "Lung Cancer and Common Inhalants" in *Cancer* (November 1954). He wrote the chapter "Cause and Effect" in *The Biologic Effects of Tobacco; with Emphasis on the Clinical and Experimental As-*

pects, edited by Ernest L. Wynder (Little, Brown, 1955). With W. Machle he discussed "Environmental and Occupational Factors in the Development of Lung Cancer" in the book *Pulmonary Carcinoma; Pathogenesis, Diagnosis and Treatment*, edited by E. Meyer and H. C. Maier (New York University, 1956). He read a paper on "Smoking and Cancer; Consideration of Some Statistical Aspects" at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association held in New York City on December 27, 1955.

In recent months Dr. Hammond has been working with Dr. Milton Earl Eisen, a New York physician, on experiments which suggest that cigarette smoking thickens the blood of the smoker. Their report, summarized in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 8, 1956), showed that the heart rate may change after smoking cigarettes. This is the first study to indicate an actual change in the composition of the blood.

Hammond's subsequent report to the American Medical Association in June 1957 showed "an extremely high association between cigarette smoking and death from lung cancer" (New York *Times*, June 5, 1957).

Dr. Hammond belongs to the Biometrics Society, Public Health Association, New York Academy of Sciences, American Statistical Association, and various mathematics and cancer organizations. E. Cuyler Hammond was married in 1948 to Marion E. Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Render Thomas of Montgomery, Alabama. They have three children.

Because of so much emphasis on smoking and lung cancer, reporters have been curious concerning Dr. Hammond's own smoking habits. A user of about four packs a day before the Hammond-Horn report, he admits that he then switched to a pipe, while Mrs. Hammond, who previously had smoked about three packs a day, also turned, but in strictest privacy, to a ladies' version of her husband's pipe. "I wish I had the nerve to smoke it in public," she said. "It might start a whole new trend."

Reference

American Men of Science vol II (1955)

HAN SUYIN Sept. 12, 1917- Author; physician

Address: b. c/o Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6, Mass.; h. 39 Upper Pickering St., Singapore

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* May 1957.

"Who is this Han Suyin?" asked Roger Angell in an article in *Holiday* (December 1954). He then answered his question: "She is a doctor, a writer, a speaker, a pamphleteer, a wife and mother, a formidable intellect and very much a woman." For American readers, one might add, she is an especiallv eloquent spokesman for Asia. Her books—*Destination Chungking*, an autobiography; *A Many-Splendored Thing*, a memoir of her love affair with a British foreign correspondent (made into a motion picture in 1955 with Jennifer Jones and William Holden called *Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing*); *. . . And the Rain My Drink*, a novel of modern-day Malaya—have brought to Westerners a vivid picture of the complex, turbulent Far East. They have presented with honesty and integrity the issues that divide the world.

Han Suyin is the pseudonym of Dr. Elizabeth Comber. She was born in Peking, China on September 12, 1917, the daughter of a Chinese scholar and engineer named Chow and his wife, a Frenchwoman, whose maiden name was Denis. She spent her girlhood in a city that was the scene of militant Chinese nationalism. "As far back as our short memories went," she wrote in *Destination Chungking*, "the children of our generation knew frequent war, chaos, fighting. None of us but had a first-hand acquaintance with civil war."

After graduation from Yenching University in Peking, Han Suyin (whose name means "the Chinese gamble"—with the added phrase "for liberty" understood) went to London to study medicine. There she met a Chinese diplomat-military attaché, General Tang. They returned to China and married in 1938. While her husband fought in the Nationalist army, she practiced medicine and witnessed the gradual collapse of China to Japanese aggression and its own internal corruption. This was the subject of her first book, *Destination Chungking* (Little, Brown, 1942), which she wrote in collaboration with an anonymous American woman missionary.

General Tang was killed in the fighting with the Communists in 1947. Left with a young daughter, Mei, Han Suyin completed her medical studies in London with the aid of scholarships and supplemented her small income with jobs as typist, stenographer, and museum curator. She returned to China in 1949 and settled in Hong Kong as a resident physician in one of the hospitals. In this international city crowded with refugees from China, she met a British newspaperman. They fell in love, and it is their love story—set against a background of war, revolution, poverty, social upheaval, and the beauty of the city of Hong Kong—and his death while covering the war in Korea that make the subject of *A Many-Splendored Thing*.

Published by Little, Brown in 1952, this book became a best seller in the United States and abroad. Its particular achievement was the bringing together of an intensely personal narrative—the love story, Han Suyin's personal conflicts as a Eurasian in love with a Westerner—and a clear-thinking and objective report on conditions in present-day Asia. In the course of the book the author described her attempts to return to China to work for her people. Deeply conscious of her duties to them, she was aloof to the divisions of Communist and non-Communist China. But once inside Communist China, she found herself viewed with suspican, an outsider, unwanted, unable to accept the rigid patterns of totalitarian life. *A Many-Splendored Thing* deals frankly with the touchy political issues of the East-West conflict. She has said: "I write as an Asian, with all the pent-up emotions of my people. What I say will annoy many people who prefer the more conventional myths brought back by writers on the Orient. All I can say is that I try to tell the truth. Truth, like surgery, may hurt, but it cures."

In 1957 Han Suyin lives in Singapore. She has been married since 1952 to Leonard Comber, formerly a British police officer, now a student of Oriental cultures. From Singapore she continues her work for the people of Asia. She maintains a small medical clinic where she treats the sick and teaches them basic hygiene and health practice. She lectures and raises money for charitable causes. She has helped to raise millions of dollars for the establishment of Nanyang University in Singapore for educating south Asian Chinese. She writes about Asia for the West; her articles have appeared in *Holiday*, the *Reporter*, the *Observer* (London).

. . . And the Rain My Drink (Little, Brown, 1956) was written in the three to four hours of evenings that Han Suyin can spare from other duties. The scene is Malaya caught in the conflicts of traditional colonialism and rising nationalism, and the characters represent a panoramic view of Asian society. Some book reviewers found that the intensity of the author's feelings resulted in a style, especially in the descriptive passages, that was overwrought and pretentious. This, however, was outweighed, they agreed, by the book's vitality and sympathy. "The book may be a hodgepodge with impact, but it is also a living experience," Margaret Parton wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review*.

A slender woman with black hair, brown eyes, and a fine broad facial structure, Han Suyin finds relaxation in travel, horseback riding, botany and collecting paintings. Her religion is Roman Catholic. She is a rarity, Roger Angell remarked—"a complete person, totally involved, in work, thought, and in human relations, with the world around her. Here is a mature, delightfully complex woman whose tough mind still allows room for a warm heart and a compassionate understanding."

HAN SUYIN

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HANCHER, VIRGIL M(ELVIN) Sept. 4, 1896- University president; lawyer

Address: b. State University of Iowa, Old Capitol, Iowa City, Ia.; h. 102 Church St., Iowa City, Ia.

According to its president Virgil M. Hancher, the State University of Iowa in Iowa City has taught the rest of the world the lesson "that culture is not limited to the Eastern seaboard or to a social elite, that Iowa is no longer an isolated pioneer prairie state, but that we are in the stream of Western culture and civilization, and all that is good in it should be a part of us." The university has an enrollment of over 9,900 students in fifteen colleges.

Hancher, who became S.U.I.'s president in 1940, has brought to bear his sixteen years of previous experience as a successful Chicago lawyer in giving the university an efficient business administration. Until 1951 he has also taught a course in constitutional law. President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed him in January 1956 to an eight-year term on a committee which will prepare a history of the Supreme Court as a memorial to the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Virgil Melvin Hancher was born on a farm near Rolfe, Iowa on September 4, 1896, the only child of Melvin Park and Priscilla (Hanlon) Hancher. His father was one of Iowa's best-known breeders of blooded livestock. The Hancher family is an old one in Iowa and had originally come to America from England in 1654. On his mother's side, Hancher has English and Irish ancestors. Young Virgil attended the high school in Rolfe and then entered the State University of Iowa. There he was first in his class in scholarship, senior class president, and an intercollegiate orator and debater.

He was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa and was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1918. After serving with the U.S. Naval Reserve Forces in 1918-19, he returned to the university for a year of law study. Awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, he went to Oxford University in England, where he studied law at Worcester College. In 1922 he was granted a B.A. degree in jurisprudence. During his vacations he traveled extensively on the Continent. He received an M.A. degree from Oxford in 1927.

Having returned to his law studies at Iowa in 1922, Hancher became a member of the *Iowa Law Review* staff and was awarded the J.D. degree in 1924. During this time he also taught political science at the university. His article "Oxford and American Legal Education, a Contrast" was published in the August 1930 issue of the *Journal of the American Bar Association.* Hancher was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1924 and to the Illinois bar in 1925.

He began practicing law in Chicago with the firm of Butler, Lamb, Foster & Pope in September 1924. Except for several months in 1926, when he was associated with his firm's Washington office, he practiced law continuously in Chicago until 1940, by which time he was a partner in the law firm of Pope & Ballard. His specialty was corporation law and its related subjects.

Meanwhile, Hancher had continued his interest in S.U.I. He served for several years as a member of the alumni association's board of directors and from 1938 to 1939 was president of the association. He was elected president of the university by the state board of education on September 10, 1940 and assumed his duties the following November. Upon his inauguration on May 24, 1941 he became the university's thirteenth regular president.

Founded in 1847, the university has grown to comprise 9,900 students and fifteen colleges, including those of law, dentistry, medicine, engineering and pharmacy. Its library has 859,713 volumes and an open-stack system. S.U.I. has a Rockefeller-financed theatre and a Carnegie-financed art building. It is noted for its child welfare research station, its writers' workshop, and its school of religion. Hancher is responsible for establishing a college of nursing, and building a communications center and a hospital-school for handicapped children.

In line with his belief that "what our cultural life needs today is more general practitioners," he has been remodeling S.U.I.'s curriculum, cutting down the number of vocational courses in favor of a broad liberal arts program. The university deals out culture, according to *Time* (September 6, 1954), in "huge, generous doses, [and] turns out novelists, geologists, and hydraulic engineers of a quality almost any campus would envy." As a state university it must by law accept all applicants, but "students who cannot make the grade are gently but firmly dropped."

S.U.I. allows its students to earn their degrees by substituting for a traditional thesis an original novel, a painting, a performance in a play, or a musical composition. Hancher once remarked, "It is my personal opinion that creative effort has a proper place in a balanced fine arts program." Among the graduates of its schools, departments, and colleges are Tennessee Williams, Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Charles E. Merriam, Bruce and Beatrice Gould, Marquis W. Childs, and Archie A. Alexander.

Hancher has spoken at colleges and universities throughout the country; his speeches on education, citizenship, and Christianity have been published in *Vital Speeches of the Day,* the *Congressional Record,* and *Representative American Speeches* (H. W. Wilson, 1949), compiled by A. Craig Baird. Hancher's articles have been published in various education, law, medical, and business journals and in newspapers.

State Univ. of Iowa

VIRGIL M. HANCHER

In 1954 he served on the five-man commission which selected the site of the new U.S. Air Force Academy, in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In February 1956 President Eisenhower made him a member of the first board of visitors to the academy.

Honorary degrees bestowed upon Hancher include the LL.D from Grinnell (Iowa) College and St. Ambrose College (Davenport, Iowa); the L.H.D. from Cornell College (Mount Vernon, Iowa); the LL.D. from Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois); the Litt.D. from Beloit College (Beloit, Wisconsin); the LL.B. from the University of Southern California (Los Angeles, California); the LL.D. from Coe College (Cedar Rapids, Iowa); and the D.C.L. from the University of Florida (Gainesville). He received an honorary LL.D. degree from Michigan State University in 1956.

Dr. Hancher was president (1953-54) of the National Association of State Universities and has been active on many of its committees. The American Council on Education appointed him to its executive committee for two terms (1948-51, 1955-58). From 1949 to 1951 he was secretary-treasurer of the Association of American Universities and as its delegate he attended a conference on Indian-American affairs in New Delhi in December 1949, sponsored by the American Institute of Public Relations and the Indian Council on World Affairs. In 1953 and in 1956 he was A.A.U. delegate to a conference with the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth held at Durham and Cambridge in England.

He is a member of the National Committee on UNESCO, a trustee of the Teachers' Insurance and Equity Association, and the Iowa member of the electors to New York University's Hall of Fame. He belongs to the Guild of Scholars, the National Education Association, the American Association of School Ad-

HANCHER, VIRGIL M.—*Continued*

ministrators, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Newcomen Society of England.

He has been vice-president of the American Rhodes Scholars Association and a member of the Middle West selection committee for the Rhodes Scholarship since 1946. He is chairman of the education committee of the new Herbert Hoover Memorial Foundation, Inc., and a director of the Midwestern Universities Research Association. He was chairman of the American Council on Education (1954-55).

His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Iowa of the Episcopal Church. In 1953 he was named to the board of directors of the Religious Education Association of the United States and Canada. He belongs to the American Association for the Advancement of Science and in 1953 was appointed to a new advisory committee of the National Science Foundation. His legal associations include membership in the Chicago Bar Association and the Law Club of Chicago. He has been a trustee of the United Fund of Iowa since 1951 and a board member of the Iowa Geological Survey. He was a member of the National Housing Advisory Committee.

His fraternities include Sigma Nu, Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Eta Sigma, and Delta Sigma Rho. At the golden anniversary commemoration of Delta Sigma Rho in April 1956 he was cited for his "distinguished achievements." He is a member of the Order of the Coif. His clubs are the Century, the University and the Western University in New York City, the University in Chicago, the Triangle in Iowa City, and the University in Washington. He belongs to the Iowa City Rotary Club and the American Legion and is a 32d degree Mason. He is a Republican.

Virgil M. Hancher married Susan Jane Cannon on June 9, 1928. They have a son, Virgil Melvin, Jr., and a daughter, Mary Susan; another daughter, Priscilla, died in 1940. Hancher has been described as a "shy," "handsome," "friendly," and "bookish" man, who in hurrying about the campus "charges purposefully into all sorts of projects."

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HANCOCK, JOHN M(ILTON) Feb. 2, 1883-Sept. 25, 1956 Investment banker; a partner in Lehman Brothers from 1924 until his retirement in 1954; alternate to Bernard Baruch on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission (1946); director of twenty-one corporations; served on War Resources Board (1942); received Army Medal for Merit (1948); consultant to many government agencies. See *Current Biography* (April) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 S 26 '56

HARDY, PORTER, JR. June 1, 1903- U.S. Representative from Virginia; farmer
Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. Churchland, Va.; 502 Lloyd Lane, Alexandria, Va.

Beginning his sixth consecutive term in the U.S. House of Representatives in January 1957, Porter Hardy, Jr., has represented the Second Virginia District since 1947. Before being elected to Congress in 1946 on the Democratic ticket, he had experience as a businessman, farmer, and state agricultural official. His assignments in the House have been to the following committees: Expenditures in the Executive Department, Armed Services, and Government Operations.

He has been the chairman of subcommittees investigating the Maritime Administration, veterans' benefits, and defense contracts and loans. In 1956 Representative Hardy was the chairman of an international operations subcommittee which has reported on American aid to Iran as handed out in a "freewheeling and casual fashion" (New York *Times*, January 25, 1957.

Porter Hardy, Jr., was born to the Reverend Porter Hardy and Jane Lang (Mahood) Hardy at Bon Air, Chesterfield county, Virginia on June 1, 1903. He successively attended Virginia public elementary schools, the Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford, Virginia, and the high school at Boykins near the North Carolina border, where he was graduated in 1918 at the age of fifteen. At Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia, where he received his A.B. degree in 1922, Hardy became a member of the Washington Literary Society and the intercollegiate debating team, and was elected to the Tau Kappa Alpha forensic honors fraternity and the (Southern) Kappa Alpha Order.

Prior to the completion in 1924 of two years of postgraduate study in Massachusetts at the Harvard School of Business Administration, he had worked as an office boy. For three years after leaving Harvard he was employed as an accountant or a warehouse manager by shipping firms first in New York City and afterward in Norfolk, Virginia. For five years beginning in 1927 Hardy operated his own electrical equipment wholesaling business in Salisbury, Maryland. Since 1932 Hardy has worked his own farm in Churchland, Virginia, near Norfolk. He was one of the organizers of the Norfolk County Farm Bureau, of which he was president from 1939 to 1944, and was also a founder and for nine years the president of the Association of Virginia Potato and Vegetable Growers. He was chairman of the state agricultural adjustment committee in 1942, 1943 and 1944 and has served on the Virginia Agriculture Commission since the latter year.

Sharing the view of Virginia's Senator Harry F. Byrd on the need for Government economies and for curbs on labor unions, Hardy challenged at the Democratic state primary in August 1946 the renomination of the incumbent U.S. Representative Ralph Hunter Daughton of the Second Virginia District. (At that time the district included the rural Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Southampton and Princess Anne counties as well as Norfolk county, with the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Since 1952 the district has been limited to Norfolk county.) Hardy won at the primary by about two to one and was elected to Congress in November.

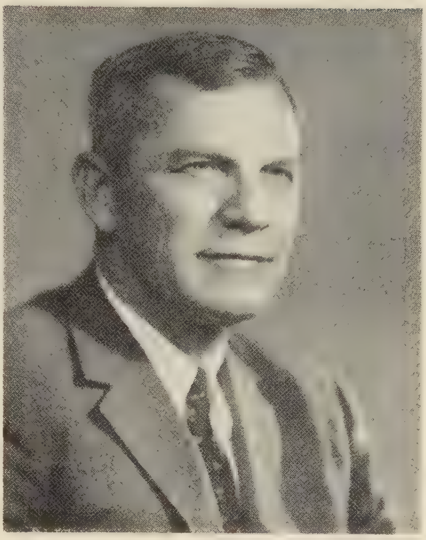
During the Eightieth Congress, in which he took his seat on January 3, 1947, he supported the Truman Administration on foreign relations issues, but on domestic issues favored banning of portal-to-portal pay suits (February 1947) and recorded "yeas" on overriding the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor bill (June 1947) and the subversive activities control bill (May 1948). Hardy cast the first of his recurrent votes against the anti-poll tax bill in July 1947 and in favor of states' title to tidelands oil in April 1948.

Assigned in the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, the Virginia Democrat was in concurrence with the chairman, Clare Hoffman of Michigan, when the latter requested President Truman to order the Civil Service Commission to open its confidential files to the committee. In the Democratic-controlled Eighty-first Congress, convening in January 1949, Representative Hardy began his since continuous membership on the Armed Services Committee.

As chairman in this Congress of an Expenditures Committee subcommittee to investigate alleged "profligacy" on the part of the Maritime Commission, he "produced evidence showing that the commission had entered into agreements" with four companies "for the sale of six ships for $70,000,000 although the ships had cost the Government $150,000,000 to build" (Washington *Post,* October 20, 1949). Hardy, in addition, headed a subcommittee to study the handling of the National Service Life Insurance Law by the Veterans' Administration, and in August 1950 introduced to the House a bill to give servicemen free insurance.

During the 1949 session Hardy voted for exemption of natural gas from Federal regulation and for a minimum wage somewhat lower than that asked by President Truman (August). In 1950 he supported the Administration on Korea-Formosa economic aid (February) and Marshall Plan extension (March), but voted for reduction of Federal expenditures by $600,000,000 (May) and for overriding President Truman's veto of the Communist control bill (September).

In November 1951 Hardy headed a combined subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee and Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department to examine SHAPE operations. The subcommittee was critical of misallocation of expenditures for mutual defense military construction in France and in the building of air bases in Morocco. In December 1952 Hardy's subcommittee was equally harsh in criticizing Army, Navy and Air Force building programs as including too much "plush and frills."


O'Neals Portrait Salon

PORTER HARDY, JR.

Hardy was chairman in the Eighty-second Congress of a subcommittee of the Expenditures Committee which investigated defense contracts. An amendment to the defense production bill to bar the President from forming Government corporations to handle stockpiling was offered by Hardy in July 1951 and passed the House by 92 votes to 38. Other investigations pursued by his subcommittee were alleged irregularities at the Army's center in Detroit and charges of political influence in connection with a loan approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

On roll calls in June during the 1952 session of the Eighty-second Congress he voted in favor of using the Taft-Hartley Act to halt the steel strike, and against termination of Federal price and rent controls. During the Eighty-third Congress he opposed statehood for Hawaii (March 1953), admission of 217,000 refugees from Communism (July 1953), and the St. Lawrence Seaway project (May 1954). He favored the legalizing of wiretapping only on court authorization (April 1954). In the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress he favored raising the pay of legislators to $25,000 (February 1955) and a higher postal pay raise than that agreed to by President Eisenhower (April), but voted to shelve a $20 income tax cut (February). In May he voted for restoration of rigid farm price supports.

Named in February 1955 to the chairmanship of a five-member "select committee to conduct investigation and study of benefits for survivors of deceased members and former members of the armed forces," Hardy announced in June

HARDY, PORTER, JR.—*Continued*

that this committee would recommend, among other changes, that all servicemen be brought under the Social Security program.

In 1956 Representative Hardy toured Latin America on behalf of the Armed Services Committee and warned that purchase of arms from countries other than the United States without regard to standardization was endangering our military leadership. Also in 1956 Hardy was made the chairman of a House international operations subcommittee which undertook investigation of alleged waste and bad administration in United States assistance to Iran since 1951. A revised version of the subcommittee's report was made public on January 24, 1957 after approval by the full Committee on Government Operations; it found that almost a quarter-billion dollars of U.S. aid to Iran had been "handed out in a cavalier, freewheeling and casual fashion" and recommended not only the discharging of those responsible for this "shocking" disbursement, but also a broad Congressional inquiry into foreign aid.

On roll calls in 1956, Hardy voted against the Upper Colorado River Project (March); for overriding President Eisenhower's veto of the first farm bill (April), and for placing a $3.8-billion ceiling on foreign aid. Hardy was victorious over his Republican challenger, Captain William R. Burns, at the election on November 6, 1956.

Representative Hardy was named "first citizen" of Portsmouth in 1951. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degre by Randolph-Macon College in 1955. He is an honorary member of Hampton Roads Post of the American Society of Military Engineers and Norfolk Rotary Club. Since 1933 he has served the Centenary Methodist Church at Churchland as steward, trustee, treasurer or lay reader. He is a member of Ahepa and the Loyal Order of Moose. He married the former Edna Lynn Moore of Morristown, Tennessee on June 22, 1939. Their two children are Lynn Moore and Porter 3d. Representative Hardy is six feet in height and weighs 180 pounds. His hair is brown and his eyes are gray-blue.

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HARE, RAYMOND A(RTHUR) Apr. 3, 1901- U.S. Ambassador to Egypt
Address: American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt

Regarded as the West's chief negotiator in discussions with Egyptian officials concerning the Suez Canal, Raymond A. Hare has been United States Ambassador to Egypt since August 30, 1956. At that time he succeeded Henry A. Byroade. Five weeks after presenting his credentials to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Hare was precipitated into crucial negotiations following Nasser's nationalization of the Canal and the subsequent open warfare between Egypt, on the one hand, and Israel, Great Britain, and France, on the other.

Hare's qualification for his present assignment is his thirty years of home and field duty in the Foreign Service. He was director general of the service from 1954 to 1956, during which time he helped to execute the policy of integrating Foreign Service officers and staff members of the Department of State. In addition, his prior experience included the ambassadorships to Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, service as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, and various diplomatic posts to many nations, including Great Britain and France.

Raymond Arthur Hare was born on April 3, 1901 in Martinsburg, West Virginia and later moved with his family to Manchester, Iowa. Following his graduation from Manchester High School, he matriculated at Grinnell College in Iowa, where he earned the B.A. degree in 1924. He then went to Constantinople, Turkey to serve as an instructor at Robert College from 1924 to 1927. In his last year at the college he was also executive secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant.

Entering the Foreign Service in April 1927, Hare became a clerk at the American Consulate General in Constantinople and in the following month was promoted to vice-consul. Many other assignments followed: language officer in Paris, France, May 1929; language officer and vice-consul in Paris, May 1931; vice-consul in Cairo, Egypt, June 1931: language officer and vice-consul in Paris, October 1931; vice-consul in Beirut, Lebanon, June 1932; third secretary and vice-consul in Tehran, Persia (now Iran), August 1933; third secretary and consul in Tehran, June 1935.

In February 1935 Hare was recalled to Washington, D.C. to serve at the Department of State, but soon returned to the Middle East as second secretary in Cairo in May 1939, and assumed the additional duties of consul a year later. In the World War II period Hare was also second secretary at Jidda, Saudi Arabia. Hare was sent to London, England as second secretary and consul in July 1944; he became first secretary and consul in August.

He was also sent to various international conferences. At the Dumbarton Oaks conference in Washington, D.C. in 1944 Hare was an area adviser to the U.S. representatives. He was a liaison officer at the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago, Illinois at the end of 1944. When the U.N. General Assembly convened in London for its First Session in 1946, Hare attended the meetings as a political adviser to the U.S. delegation. Later that year he was secretary to the U.S. delegation at the Conference of Paris which approved the draft treaties with Finland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Italy for consideration by the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers. From September 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947 he was assigned to the National War College in Washington, D.C. He then served as a member of a special mission to Nepal which paved the way for U.S. recognition of that tiny nation in 1947.

Recalled to the State Department in August 1947, Hare became chief of the division of Middle Eastern and Indian affairs, which was responsible for formulation of policies and coordination of U.S. programs in that area. Shortly afterwards the division was reorganized as the division of South Asian affairs. In July 1948 the State Department official was promoted to deputy director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs and a year later was made Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and African Affairs. His title was changed to Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs in October 1949.

President Truman named Hare to the dual diplomatic post of Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Yemen, effective September 20, 1950. Hare's second ambassadorial assignment came in July 1953, when he was appointed Ambassador to Lebanon. From the fall of 1954 until August 1956 he served as director general of the Foreign Service; he succeeded Gerald A. Drew in this position.

After the U.S. Government withdrew its offer to grant aid for the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt on July 19, 1956 and the subsequent nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt on July 26, the United States attempted to strengthen its position in the Middle East and reshuffled its diplomats in that area. Accordingly, Hare was given a recess appointment on August 14, 1956, subject to U.S. Senate confirmation, as Ambassador to Egypt, replacing Henry A. Byroade. (The Senate reconvened in January 1957 and Hare was unanimously approved by voice vote on January 29.) *Time* (July 30, 1956) noted that Hare "has no previous ties with Nasser, hence symbolizes a fresh, new era of U.S.-Egyptian policy."

When Hare presented his credentials to President Nasser on September 24, he was instructed to clarify the complexities of U.S. foreign policy and to persuade Egyptian leaders to "meet the United States half way on certain issues" (Osgood Caruthers in the New York *Times*, December 11, 1956). Following the Israeli attack on Egypt on October 29 and the British and French invasion on October 31, Ambassador Hare met with Nasser and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi several times a week to discuss problems of the moment and to try to lay a groundwork for future relations.

The Department of State instructed Hare in December to impress on Egypt the United States's "deep concern" over reports of deportation and mistreatment of Jews in Egypt and to gather all the facts regarding Jews in Egypt. Officials of the American Embassy in Cairo stated that conflicting information has made it impossible for the Embassy to obtain a clear picture of the situation. Hare discussed the matter with Nasser and urged a "moderate policy" toward Egypt's Jews.

After British and French troops had withdrawn from Egyptian territory in December (Israeli troops left Egypt in March 1957), Nasser resumed his pleas for short-term U.S. aid for the relief of Egypt's oil problem and for wheat. These were refused, according to Russell Baker (New York *Times*, January 19, 1957), because the Administration did not feel it could justify help of any kind to Nasser while he was refusing to bargain on major issues.

Wide World

RAYMOND A. HARE

An Egyptian memorandum dated March 18, 1957 announced that Egypt will operate the Suez Canal as a national property, will collect all tolls in advance, will guarantee certain rights to the user nations, and will set aside certain funds for canal improvements. Comment by the user nations was invited. The State Department immediately ordered Ambassador Hare to persuade Nasser to modify the memorandum so that it would include the U.N. Security Council's six-point resolution of October 13, 1956 (the key point of which is insulating the operation of the canal from the politics of any country) and to give the operating rules the status of an international obligation in order that Egypt may be held accountable for future infractions (Russell Baker, New York *Times*, April 14, 1957). The canal was reopened for use on April 8.

Observers noted that Hare had become the West's chief negotiator by April 1957 on reconciling the differences between Egypt's position regarding the canal and Western powers' demand that they should have a voice in its operation. Hare had many long, secret discussions with Nasser and Fawzi.

Nasser's government deposited with the U.N. a document on the Suez Canal on April 24, which was considered the final compromise as worked out by Hare, Nasser, Fawzi, and Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary General. It contained certain modifications of the memorandum of March 18, including the strengthening of Egypt's commitment to submit disputes over interpretation of the Constantinople Con-

HARE, RAYMOND A.—*Continued*

vention of 1888 (guaranteeing freedom of navigation through the canal to all nations) to the International Court of Justice and the promise to submit disagreements over operations to an arbitration tribunal.

Raymond A. Hare was married to Julia Cygan in 1932; they have two sons, Raymond Arthur, Jr., and Paul Julian. When the Hares were in Cairo during World War II, Mrs. Hare was official hostess to U.S. Minister to Egypt Alexander C. Kirk, a bachelor. Ambassador Hare has been described as slight, dapper, and soft-spoken. He speaks Arabic well and "holds the confidence of the Arabs" (Mary V. R. Thayer, Washington *Post and Times Herald,* November 3, 1956). The Hares love Cairo because of the beauty of the city.

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HASLETT, DAME CAROLINE Aug. 17, 1895-Jan. 4, 1957 British engineer; one of the few outstanding women in British industry; founder of Women's Engineering Society (1919) and Electrical Association for Women (1924); member of the British Electricity Authority (since 1947); was created a dame in the Order of the British Empire (1947); was named president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (1950). See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 Ja 5 '57

al-HASSAN, PRINCE OF THE YEMEN

June 1895- United Nations representative from Yemen

Address: b. c/o Yemen Permanent Mission to the United Nations, 445 Park Ave., New York 22; h. Royal Palace of Al Urdhi, Ta'izz, Yemen

Among the new delegates to the 1955-56 session of the U.N. General Assembly was His Royal Highness Prince Seif al-Islam al-Hassan, chairman of the Yemen delegation. Yemen's first U.N. delegate—Prince al-Hassan's brother—the late Prince Seif al-Islam Abdullah (see *C.B.,* December 1947) had been seated as the representative of the fifty-sixth member nation on September 20, 1947.

Al-Hassan's half-brother is the Imam (leader of the Zeidi Sect of Moslems) Ahmad, King of the Yemen. Prince al-Hassan, who has also served as his country's Premier, was Yemen's delegate to the Asian-African conference at Bandung, Indonesia in April 1955, and chief of the Yemen delegation at the U.N. tenth anniversary celebration in San Francisco, during June 1955.

The rulers of the Kingdom of Yemen—an absolute monarchy on the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula—had long discouraged foreign investors, even though the country adjoins Saudi Arabia, where some of the richest oil fields in the world were discovered. In 1953 Prince al-Hassan obtained the Imam's permission to negotiate with a German company. For two years the company prospected, but was said not to have fulfilled "contract obligations" and other companies were invited to submit offers (New York *Times,* May 13, 1955). Six months later the Yemen Development Corporation of Washington, D.C. disclosed that a thirty-year oil and mineral concession "for exclusive exploration and development rights" was signed in Yemen (New York *Times,* November 23, 1955.)

Prince al-Hassan's ancestry stems from the pre-Islamic Himyarite dynasty that ruled Sheba, or Saba—land of the Queen of Sheba—part of Arabia Felix. He is also a descendant of the Prophet Mohammed. The Prince's father, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din, His Majesty the Imam ruled Yemen for forty-four years, and was responsible for the revolt for independence in 1913 against the Ottoman Empire that controlled Yemen in different periods for 160 years. Prince Seif al-Islam al-Hassan, third of the Imam Yahya's thirteen sons who survived childhood, was born in the Royal Palace at San'a, capital of Yemen, in the year 1313 A.H., by the Moslem calendar. The Prince estimates the date as June 1895 by the Christian calendar. The prefix *Seif al-Islam* (Sword of Islam) was given to all of the Imam's sons.

Like his brothers, al-Hassan was instructed in religious duties by members of the royal household. Later he attended the College of Islamic Law and Arabic Literature in San'a. His first contact with Americans was in 1926, when Charles R. Crane, a retired Chicago businessman and former U.S. Minister to China, entered the walled city of San'a, remained as an adviser to the Imam and brought in experts who built the first steel bridge in all Arabia. Al-Hassan and several of his brothers consulted with some of the experts and considered ways and means of modernizing Yemen. Crane's death in 1939 halted the program, and the country lapsed into its old routine.

Prince al-Hassan was appointed governor general of Ibb, one of Yemen's five provinces. In "Yemen, Southern Arabia's Mountain Wonderland," H. B. Clark visited Prince al-Hassan in the Palace at Ibb and later said that the Prince "showed a good knowledge of the global war and other phases of international affairs" (*National Geographic,* November 1947).

The fact that the Council of Eleven Elders had the power to name the Imam's successor caused the princes to vie with each other for the throne. The death of the eldest who drowned while swimming in the Red Sea before he was twenty-one, gave Prince Ahmad seniority, with Prince al-Hassan only a few months younger. It was thought by some that the latter had definite aspirations until the eighth son, Prince Ibrahim, attempted to unseat his father and failing, fled to Aden.

When the Imam Yahya was actually assassinated in February 1948, Prince Ibrahim was suspected, but Ahmad al-Wazir, principal palace secretary, declared himself the ruler. The Princes Ahmad, al-Hassan and Abbas assembled tribesmen to avenge their father's death. Some authorities credited Prince Abbas with being the first to enter San'a; other sources maintained that Prince al-Hassan was first and that his men captured the leaders of the revolt. In either event, Prince Ahmad was unanimously recognized as the ruler (see Ahmad, King of the Yemen, *C.B.*, March 1956).

After Ahmad had ascended the throne and assumed religious leadership, he rewarded Prince al-Hassan by appointing him as Premier. Enroute to Queen Elizabeth's coronation in London during 1953, the Premier visited Germany and negotiated a contract with the Dielmann Company which gave it the rights to prospect and drill for oil.

When the Egypt-Syria-Saudi Arabia security pact was under discussion in 1954, Yemen was invited to join and Prince al-Hassan was sent to Cairo to consider the possibility. He had visited Egypt several times as Yemeni Premier and as emissary for his father in connection with Arab League activities.

The Prince was in Cairo when he learned that an army coup had forced the Imam to abdicate. Reports appeared in the Western press (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 3, 1955) that Prince Abdullah had replaced the Imam Ahmad and arrangements were made to fly Ahmad to Cairo. On April 6 the *Herald Tribune* stated that the revolt had been "stamped out." A later report (New York *Times,* April 22, 1955) disclosed that Prince Abdullah and Prince Abbas had been executed and that Prince al-Hassan would remain abroad. In June 1955 Prince al-Hassan was dismissed as Premier and the Imam took over that post.

Earlier Prince al-Hassan had represented Yemen at the Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia which opened on April 18, 1955. His next appointment was as chief of the delegation from Yemen to the United Nations tenth anniversary meeting, held in San Francisco during June 1955. He returned to Egypt for the summer and was appointed chairman of the Yemen delegation to the Tenth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

At the session of the U.N. Trusteeship Committee of non-self-governing territories held on October 6, 1955, Prince al-Hassan directed the Yemen speaker in an official protest on border clashes between British-controlled Aden Protectorate and Yemen which had occurred frequently since April 26, 1954. According to the *Illustrated London News* (July 24, 1954), Yemen claimed the territory within the Aden Protectorate. Britain had proposed a federation of small sultanates and sheikdoms, which the Imam had rejected. The largest refinery in the world was put up in the disputed area by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company making the area one of vital importance to Great Britain. The Trusteeship Committee took no action.

United Nations

AL-HASSAN, PRINCE OF THE YEMEN

In January 1956 the Yemen Legation in London charged that British forces from the Aden Protectorate had moved into Yemen territory. It also claimed that the Aden government had granted a concession to the British Petroleum Company in territory which "belongs to Yemen" (Washington *Post* and *Times Herald,* January 29, 1956).

Although Prince al-Hassan arranged the oil exploration contract with a German company, he now believes that the new thirty-year plan which was signed in November 1955 and which provides for a fifty-fifty division of the net profits with the Yemen Development Corporation of Washington, will bring prosperity to his country. In March 1956 Yemen signed a treaty of commerce and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Prince Seif al-Islam al-Hassan is married and has six children. The family have remained in Yemen. The Prince is a small man and quite bald with a fringe of black hair and a crescent beard. His eyes are brown. On his first visit to the United States, he wore native costume, but not long after he returned in September he adopted Western clothes. He speaks English, but it was learned that he seldom speaks at committee meetings, even in his own language, preferring to delegate his alternate. In accordance with his religious training, the Prince leads a quiet life. Music, dancing and wine are among the pleasures frowned upon by the Zeidi Sect of Moslems. B. W. Seager, writing in the *Royal Central Asian Journal* (July-October 1955), called him a "dyed-in-the-wool conservative."

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HAWLEY, CAMERON Sept. 19, 1905-

Author

Address: P.O. Box 642, R.D.2, Lancaster, Penn.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Mar. 1957.

Portraying the relentless pressure of the big business world, Cameron Hawley's best-selling novels, *Executive Suite* and *Cash McCall,* are among the most sympathetic and penetrating descriptions of the executive group ever to come from the pen of an American writer. Hawley strives to show "that the business medium is to some men of superb creative energy what paint and canvas are to an artist."

"During much of my life I was a corporation executive" Hawley has said, "experiencing . . . the excitement of constant challenge, the total demand of success, the ever-threatening catastrophe of failure, the clash of personalities, the power plays of the strong, the sharply plotted intrigue of the cunning. The world of business has always had a magnetic attraction for me. . . . No human being ever stands so clearly revealed as when under the stress and tension of making a difficult and vitally important decision. In my view it is that revelation of character that makes a story worth writing—and by the same token, worth reading."

Cameron Hawley was born in Howard, South Dakota, the son of Clifford and Atheline (Conover) Hawley, on September 19, 1905, when the West was still teeming with "original" characters and quick gunplay. Hawley's ancestry included a famous Continental chef and a circus ringmaster. His grandfather was a colorful Indian scout named Dennis Conover, a bearded man who wore a buffalo-robe coat and horsehair belt. His father, a law-enforcement officer in the old Western style, was tragically slain in a gun battle with dope smugglers when Cameron was only five.

CAMERON HAWLEY

While still in elementary grades young Hawley held a series of part-time jobs. While attending the Howard High School, he wrote a syndicated column for weekly newspapers. At South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Brookings, he reported on college sports and wrote popular fiction for magazines. During summers he traveled through the Midwest with carnivals and tent shows.

Shortly after graduation he became advertising manager for a Minneapolis national advertiser. In 1927 he joined Armstrong Cork Company, Inc., in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with which he was associated until 1951. His assignments ranged over the corporation's widespread activities from advertising to product research, from sales management to financial analysis. During his later years, as director of advertising and promotion, he received a long list of awards, including the title "1946 Man of the Year" in industrial marketing.

During his business career he continued to write, his short stories appearing in *Saturday Evening Post, Good Housekeeping, McCall's,* and other nationally known magazines. He also wrote movie scripts and some 200 radio and TV plays.

In view of these successful years of commercial writing, it is easy to understand why Hawley's first novel, *Executive Suite* (Houghton, 1952), became not only a best seller, but also a popular "A" movie, featuring stars William Holden, Fredric March, Paul Douglas, and Nina Foch. A description of what goes on in the minds of five top executives as they struggle to gain control of a huge corporation, this book is, according to the New York *Times Book Review* "an extremely well-informed novel of the financial world and its high-echelon inhabitants." Joseph Henry Jackson of the San Francisco *Chronicle* wrote: "This is the world of business snapshotted in one of its all-out battles with no holds barred."

Hawley's second best-selling novel, *Cash McCall* (Houghton, 1955), is an exhaustive study of "an operator, a raider, a man who has made millions by trading in corporate properties." He buys up companies in difficulties, doctors them, and sells them after he has raised their value. On these sales he makes heavy profits that are taxable only at a capital gains rate of 25 per cent.

Before the sixtieth congress of the National Association of Manufacturers, Hawley stated that *Cash McCall* is really a product of the deleterious effect of the current tax structure. This consciousness of tax loopholes governs almost all of McCall's business operations. So, if you accept the letter of the law as the boundary of honor, McCall is an honorable businessman. "Hawley himself," *Business Week* observed, "does not believe that whatever the law allows is moral."

Cash McCall was selected for abridgement in *Life* magazine and it was also a Literary Literary Guild selection. The New York *Herald Tribune* said: "The questions that

[Hawley] raises . . . and the answers he finds add up to a provocative and interesting picture of . . . American business life today."

Besides writing, Mr. Hawley's life consists of good food, salt water cruising on his own yacht, and duck shooting in Chesapeake Bay. He also manages a breeding herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle on a farm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Cameron Hawley married Elaine Gifford on September 1, 1926. The novelist is six feet four inches tall, weighs 225 pounds, has brown eyes, brown hair, and a bristling thick mustache. His clubs are the Lambs, New York City; and the Hamilton in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

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HEDDEN, MRS. WALTER PAGE *See* Hedden, Worth Tuttle

HEDDEN, WORTH TUTTLE Jan. 10, 1896- Author

Address: "Phloxhole," County St., Norwalk, Conn.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Feb. 1957.

The recipient of the $1,000 Anisfield-Wolf Award in 1948 for "the best book on racial relations in the contemporary world," *The Other Room*, comes from a long line of North Carolinians. Worth Tuttle Hedden was born January 10, 1896, in Raleigh, North Carolina. Her mother's ancestors were the first settlers of Brunswick county, while her minister father, Daniel Herndon Tuttle, was prominent in the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. He earnestly desired that his sixth child should be a missionary to China.

"My mother" (Ella Amelia Wescott), Mrs. Hedden says, "who gave up a gay social life to marry my father, wanted me to be happy. I have always felt a psychic conflict between my easygoing coastal ancestry and my austere, religious, western-North Carolina forebears."

Worth Tuttle grew up in a succession of eastern North Carolina towns. She loved pulling up roots and putting down new ones; the tearful farewells in church and at the railway station; the smiles that greeted them at the new parsonage. She read all the time and grew used to being introduced as "the timid one" or "the bookworm."

"No one really influenced me in my writing," Mrs. Hedden says. "My environment did. I was unable to compete socially with my pretty, popular sisters," she adds frankly, "but I got attention when I had something printed in school papers." After being graduated in 1916 from Trinity College in Durham, North Carolina (now Duke University), she served as secretary of the Virginia Bureau of Vocations for Women. After a year at the School of Journalism, at Columbia University, she became assistant to Walter B. Pitkin.

WORTH TUTTLE HEDDEN

On July 23, 1919 she married Walter Page Hedden, and the next year, while her husband explored labor relations in the North, Mrs. Hedden taught at Straight College in New Orleans, later incorporated into Dillard University, an institution for Negroes. While her second novel was not autobiographical, the idea for it grew out of this experience. Her husband took his master's degree in economics at Columbia, and the couple settled down in a Greenwich Village apartment, Mrs. Hedden serving afternoons as secretary to Mary Austin. Her own writing flourished. Her short stories were published in *Smart Set* and one in *The New Pierson* won a $600 prize. Her articles and essays appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals—on the Negro, women, marriage, and careers.

"I firmly believed that any intelligent woman could have both a family and a full-time career," she states, a belief not shaken until the birth of her first child. The Heddens moved to Connecticut, and after her second baby Mrs. Hedden got a writing job on the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. She enjoyed it and the commuting with her husband, who in 1923 had started his career with the Port of New York Authority (since 1952 he has been a port consultant). "I hated housework," Mrs. Hedden recalls, "and for a few months it was wonderful. Then I found myself worrying about the children during the day, and at home I would worry about the article I hadn't finished." So she stopped being a feminist, became a full-time housewife, and had a third child. She wrote when she could find a free hour. "Novels are

HEDDEN, WORTH TUTTLE—*Continued*

the easiest writing a nonfeminist can do," she comments. "Like knitting, they can be put down and picked up without dropping a stitch."

In 1944, Doubleday, Doran & Company published *Wives of High Pasture,* a novel of the Oneida Community. The *Nation* found it "entertaining," and the New York *Times Book Review* said "she tells a good story well." In 1947 Crown published *The Other Room.* Harnett Kane, a Southerner, wrote in the Chicago *Sun Book Week* of the author's "quiet understanding of people and the situation," adding "the author is a woman whose gift of literary creation almost matches her earnestness." Lewis Gannett said: "I haven't read a more satisfying novel in 1947," although the *New Yorker* said it was "warmhearted, superficial, and rather girlishly written." The book went into a third printing, was a choice of the Peoples Book Club, and in 1949 Bantam Books bought it and sold 1,250,000 copies. They bought it again in 1953, and it is still selling. In 1954 they also bought her first novel. "I waited over twenty-five years to write *The Other Room,*" Mrs. Hedden says. "I wrote it first as a play, with a New England girl as the heroine. After my first book, although I had two others in mind, I went back to it and wrote it as a book." For it Mrs. Hedden was also given the Southern Authors' National Democratic Organization Award in 1948. Earlier, her college had made her an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa.

The author's favorite book is her third, *Love Is a Wound* (Crown, 1952), about a Southern Methodist minister, his wife, and his wife's sister, who was in love with him. *Two and Three Make One* (Crown, February 1956) was published under the pseudonym of Winifred Woodley because, Mrs. Hedden says, "it is a personal family diary, written between 1934-1944, and I did not want my friends and acquaintances to be attracted to it by my name when it appeared."

Lively and slender, Mrs. Hedden is five feet two inches tall, weighs 123 pounds, with blue eyes and hair that is still blonde. She loves to garden, walk, swim, play croquet and Ping pong, talk, and read. She has traveled widely with her husband in South America, Africa, and Asia. They live in a 115-year-old house in Connecticut, furnished with early American antiques collected by Mrs. Hedden. The Heddens' children are Daniel, Page (Mrs. Ian Wilson) and Mark. The writer is at work on another novel, about people in their thirties, living in Westchester county, New York, in the 1930's, to be called "The Thirties."

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HEISENBERG, WERNER (KARL) (hī′ zĕn-bĕrᴋ) Dec. 5, 1901- Physicist; institute director

Address: b. Max-Planck-Institute for Physics, Böttingerstrasse 4, Göttingen, Germany

Acknowledged as "the greatest German theoretical physicist," Dr. Werner Heisenberg was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1932. Now a professor of physics at the University of Göttingen and director of the Max-Planck-Institute for Physics, he has been engaged in advancing West Germany's atomic research program and formulating plans for setting up a European atomic development center.

Professor Heisenberg has searched for a theory to explain the production of fleeting particles known as "pi mesons," and he has called for a new atomic theory to replace the relativity and quantum theories which have been the mainstays of contemporary atomic development. These existing theories, he believes, serve only "to give a semiphenomenological explanation for the qualities of elementary particles, but they fail to explain their existence convincingly" (New York *Times,* June 27, 1956).

The son of Dr. August Heisenberg, a professor of Greek philology, and of the former Annie Wecklein, Werner Karl Heisenberg was born on December 5, 1901 in Duisburg, Germany. He was reared and educated in Munich. In 1920 he matriculated at the University of Munich to study theoretical physics under Professor A. Sommerfeld. As a student, Heisenberg gained distinction for introducing and successfully defending, before a world congress of physicists meeting at Göttingen, the concept of "half quantum numbers for treating the natural multiplicity of spectral lines and their Zeeman effect, i.e., their splitting in a magnetic field into groups of polarized lines" (*Scientific Monthly,* January 1934).

After he received the Ph.D. degree at Munich in 1923, Heisenberg was invited to the University of Göttingen to serve as an assistant to Professor Max Born (see *C.B.,* May 1955), co-winner of the 1954 Nobel Prize in Physics, who, as did Sommerfeld, contributed to the theory of quantum mechanics. In 1924 Heisenberg was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation grant to study at Copenhagen University in Denmark with the 1922 Nobel laureate Niels Bohr. Heisenberg returned to Germany to accept a professorship at the University of Leipzig in 1927.

The foundation for Heisenberg's theory of matrix mechanics was developed as early as 1925 when he was studying with Bohr. The theory of quantum mechanics as extended to the atomic structure by Bohr was generally accepted by physicists, although many inconsistencies had been noted, especially when applied to more complicated atoms than those of hydrogen. The first break in the theory was offered by Prince Louis de Broglie (see *C.B.,* September 1955) with his theory of the wave character of electrons. The Bohr theory failed, according to Heisenberg, because it was based on things which were not directly observable, such as electrons moving in orbits. In conjunction with Born, who worked out the mathematical computations, Heisenberg presented the first explanation of why electrons revolving around atomic hearts stick to their orbits.

In 1927 Heisenberg enunciated his uncertainty principle which asserted that it is impossible to determine simultaneously both the position and velocity of subatomic particles. This principle led to the notion that the physical theory of quantum mechanics must be restricted to matters subject to experimental tests.

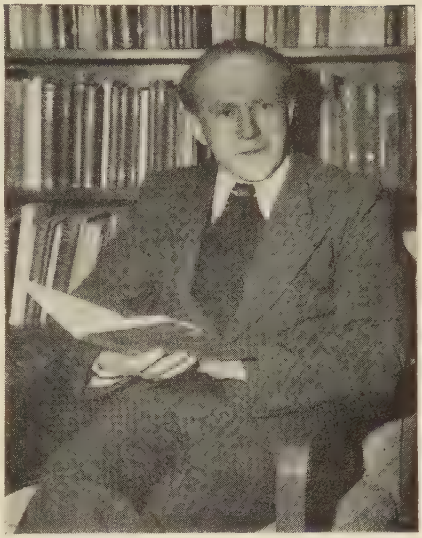
In 1932 Heisenberg received the Nobel Prize in Physics "for the creation of quantum mechanics, the application of which has, among other things, led to the discovery of the allotropic forms of hydrogen." He applied matrix mechanics "to explain alternations of strong and weak lines in the spectra emitted by diatomic molecules such as hydrogen." Two forms of the hydrogen molecule existed, the orthohydrogen, "in which the spins of the two separate hydrogen atom nuclei (protons) were in the same direction; the other, parahydrogen, in which they were in opposite directions."

Niels H. de V. Heathcote, in *Nobel Prize Winners in Physics, 1901-1950* (1953) pointed out that "in the system of atomic mechanics which [Heisenberg] built up, these directly observable quantities took the place of the hypothetical electron orbits in the older theory, pictorial representations of the atom being dispensed with altogether."

Heisenberg remained at the University of Leipzig until 1941, when he was appointed a professor at the University of Berlin and director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics. In this capacity, he headed Germany's atomic research program, and was the "man most feared by United States atomic bomb specialists" in their race against Hitler's scientists for mastery of the atom's secrets (*Life,* October 20, 1947). Since 1946 Heisenberg has been professor of physics at the University of Göttingen and director of the Max-Planck-Institute for Physics.

In an article in *Nature* (August 16, 1947) Heisenberg revealed that Germany had shown little interest in problems of atomic physics between 1933 and 1939 and that the country had only two adequately equipped laboratories and no cyclotron. He reported that German physicists were not far behind American physicists in their theoretical knowledge of chain reactions, of the essentials of furnace design, and of the general principles that would have to be applied in making an atomic bomb. However, government policy directed the physicists towards the problem of utilizing the splitting of the atom for industrial energy. Thus, "they never had to make a moral decision as to whether they should build an atomic bomb" (New York *Times,* December 28, 1948).

In 1949 Professor Heisenberg and other German scientists sought the approval of the Allied command to engage in atomic research. The New York *Times* (December 13, 1949) reported that Heisenberg wished to establish a West German research bureau to make contacts with international scientific organizations. Permission to work in the nonmilitary aspects of atomic research was granted by the Western High Commissioners in 1952, pending the ratification of treaties with the Western powers (New York *Times,* October 2, 1952). The Germans would be allowed to produce nine tons of uranium annually and construct atomic reactors having an output of 15,000 kilowatts. Ratification of the peace treaties with Western powers was completed in 1955.


Wide World
WERNER HEISENBERG

Since that time West Germany has concentrated on nuclear energy research, industrial uses of atomic energy, and the construction of atomic reactors. As the country's leading physicist, Heisenberg assumed partial responsibility for drawing plans for a reactor, which he said, "will be chiefly a pilot plant serving to gather experience in the building of atomic furnaces, and to train men who will operate future industrial reactors—and possible atomic power plants" (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 6, 1955).

In August 1955 Heisenberg criticized Chancellor Konrad Adenauer for failing to appropriate a larger budget for the construction of an atomic reactor. As a protest, Heisenberg declined to be a member of a West German delegation to the United Nations International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva, Switzerland that month. At the same time, the Bavarian state government, vying with the Federal German government for leadership of Germany's atomic research, asked Heisenberg to supervise its reactor program (New York *Times,* August 25, 1955).

Several of Dr. Heisenberg's treatises on quantum mechanics have been translated. The books are *The Physical Principles of the Quantum Theory* (University of Chicago Press, 1930), *Cosmic Radiation* (Dover, 1946), *Philo-*

HEISENBERG, WERNER—*Continued*

sophic Problems of Nuclear Science (Faber, 1952) and *Nuclear Physics* (Philosophical Library, 1953). He is also a prolific contributor to professional and scientific journals in Europe and America.

Werner Heisenberg married Elisabeth Schumacher in 1937. The physicist was awarded the Barnard Medal of Columbia University, the Mateucci Medal of Rome and the Planck Medal. He is a member of the Academies of Sciences in Leipzig, Halle, Berlin, Göttingen, Oslo, Bucharest and Uppsala, and he belongs to the American Philosophical Society and the Paris Philomatic Society. He has also participated as the West German delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization conferences to draft plans for a European atomic research center.

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HEPWORTH, BARBARA Jan. 10, 1903-

British sculptor

Address: h. Trewyn Studio, Saint Ives, Cornwall, England

During the summer of 1956 the Institute of Contemporary Arts exhibited the carvings and drawings of British sculptor Barbara Hepworth at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C. Critics praised her as one of the outstanding women artists of the twentieth century and noted that her work represents one of the salient trends in contemporary art: symbolism. Comparing her work with that of Henry Moore, the Washington *Post and Times Herald* critic Leslie Judd Portner pointed out: "Where Moore concerns himself with natural forms, Hepworth's work is almost entirely abstract. Where Moore sees forms held in assymetric tension. . . Hepworth seeks equilibrium and harmony as the ideal states of nature . . . she searches for the abstract symbol which underlies the form." Her sculpture was exhibited at the Art Gallery of Toronto, Canada in January and in Montreal in March 1956. The Martha Jackson Gallery in New York City had a large retrospective exhibition of her carvings (1937-1956) in stone, bronze and wood, in January 1957.

She was one of four second-prize winners in the 1953 international competition for a sculpture of the Unknown Political Prisoner, and the only woman sculptor asked to contribute to the 1951 Festival of Britain exhibition. Barbara Hepworth has examples of her work in the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Tate Gallery in London, and the art galleries of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Bristol. Her work shows unending development which has led through many types of wood and stone to her recent experiments with iron and bronze, and her entry into the field of stage settings.

BARBARA HEPWORTH

Barbara Hepworth was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, on January 10, 1903, the eldest of four children of Gertrude Allison and Herbert R. Hepworth, her family background on both sides being that of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Her early surroundings Miss Hepworth describes as "a curiously rhythmic patterning of cobbled streets, stunted and most ungracious houses dominated by the structure of mills, works' yards, mines, slagheaps, warehouses, noise, dirt, and smell." But her father, on his duties as county surveyor, took her in his car all over the Yorkshire dales during the school holidays. "The whole of this Yorkshire background means more to me as the years have passed," wrote Miss Hepworth in 1952; "I draw on these early experiences not only visually, in texture and contour, but humanly. The importance of man in landscape was stressed by the seeming contradiction of the industrial town springing out of the inner beauty of the country" (Sir Herbert Read, *Barbara Hepworth*, 1952).

At the age of seven, Barbara Hepworth was stimulated by her headmistress's lecture on Egyptian sculpture, a lecture which proved a lasting influence in the monumental and static subjects which are characteristic of much of her work. From Wakefield High School Miss Hepworth won a scholarship at the age of sixteen to Leeds School of Art, at a time when she was already beginning to model portraits in clay from life. Again with a scholarship in drawing she proceeded to the Royal College of Art in London in the following year. After three years' study there, Miss Hepworth won a traveling scholarship from her home county in

1924 for a year in Italy, where she remained for a further eighteen months. During the first year Miss Hepworth did no sculpture: making her headquarters in Florence, she explored the whole of Tuscany, a landscape which—with that of her native Yorkshire and the rugged Cornwall of her later years—was to pervade her work.

In Rome Miss Hepworth learnt from the Italian master carver Ardini how to carve in marble. It was he who taught her that "marble changes color under different people's hands"—a chance remark which, Miss Hepworth says, made her immediately decide that it was not dominance which must be attained over material, but an understanding, almost a kind of persuasion, and above all greater coördination between head and hand.

In Florence Miss Hepworth married British sculptor John Rattenbury Skeaping. (This marriage was dissolved in 1933.) Her first exhibition was held at the Beaux Arts Gallery, London, in June 1928 along with Skeaping's work. Little of her work from this period may be seen, but there are a pair of doves in Parian marble in Manchester's Art Gallery and a torso in the Earl of Sandwich's collection, which fully endorse E. H. Ramsden's verdict of "exquisite in attunement of conception, hand and material."

When, in 1930, Barbara Hepworth saw the paintings of British artist Ben Nicholson for the first time, she recognized in them an equivalent to her aims in sculpture. She and Nicholson were married in 1933. To Nicholson's powerful influence must be added that of Constantin Brancusi, whose Paris studio she visited in 1932, and of Jean Arp, whose white plaster sculptures she saw at his studio in Meudon, France. In the south of France she and Ben Nicholson visited Pablo Picasso and Braque and joined the Abstraction-Création group in Paris, and made drawings at Avignon and Saint-Rémy. To this period belong the dramatic figures of a rosewood *Kneeling* figure in Wakefield Art Gallery and a sycamore *Figure* of a woman with clasped hands.

The birth of triplets—Simon, Rachel and Sarah—to the Nicholsons in Hampstead on October 3, 1934, postponed Barbara Hepworth's carving for only a month, and then, she said, "my work seemed to have changed direction . . . [it] was more formal and all traces of naturalism had disappeared, and for some years I was absorbed in the relationships in space, in size and texture and weight, as well as in the tensions between the forms" (*Time,* May 3, 1954).

Owing to prewar events on the Continent, artists of the first rank were arriving in England and the Nicholsons found themselves at the centre of an international movement in architecture and art which included Mondrian, Naum Gabo, Walter Gropius, and Moholy-Nagy. From the Unit One group of 1934 grew the Constructive group, the latter producing *Circle: An International Survey of Constructive Art* (1935). At this time Miss Hepworth's work became increasingly rhythmical, pure geometrical shapes were introduced for the first time, and tension replaced movement, as in the darkwood *Discs in Echelon* (1936) now in the Museum of Modern Art.

The approach of war made life increasingly difficult for British artists, and in 1939 Miss Hepworth took the children with her to Cornwall; in her baggage were a hammer, a minimum of stone carving tools, and a maquette for her first sculpture with color. In Saint Ives she was occupied with a nursery school and a most successful vegetable garden. Her new sculptures were severely geometrical and in the holes (which by now were a familiar feature of her work) strings in a lyre-like formation were introduced.

A new influence on her work was the "remarkable pagan landscape" of that part of Cornwall, and in *Pelagos* (1946) Miss Hepworth has depicted the sea's horizon enfolded by the arms of the land on either side of her house high up on the cliff overlooking the bay. The sea occurs again in the planewood *Tides* (1946) whose hollowed interior is colored in fine contrast to the polished grain of its sides. "Colour and form," she has said, "go hand in hand; brown fields and green hills cannot be divorced from the earth's shape . . . but always we return to the essential human form, and the human form in landscape" (*Canadian Art,* winter 1956).

As a result of witnessing a hospital operation in 1947 Miss Hepworth drew in oil and pencil an intensely moving record of theatre work, in all of which the sensitive treatment of hands is particularly noticeable. These were exhibited at Durlacher's in 1949. Her renewed study of anatomy and structure led her to consider a group of separate figures as a single entity, and many of her subsequent carvings were on this theme, such as the Tate Gallery's *Bicentric Form* (1949).

In 1950 Miss Hepworth's work was exhibited at the Venice Twenty-fifth Biennale, and every day she sat in the Piazza San Marco observing the way in which groups of people responded to the proportions of architectural space. "They walked differently, discovering their innate dignity. They grouped themselves in unconscious recognition of their importance in relation to each other as human beings" (*Barbara Hepworth,* 1952). Thus her *Contrapuntal Forms* (1950) in blue limestone, commissioned by the Arts Council for the Festival of Britain, and her *Group* (1951), eleven white marble figures exhibited at the Corcoran in 1956, stress the opposition of vertical forms to the horizontal. Miss Hepworth is now experimenting in the use of brass, copper and bronze. In 1954 she designed the sets for Michael Tippett's opera *Midsummer Marriage.*

She is of medium height, with light-brown hair and dark-brown eyes. Miss Hepworth is a good dancer and a good pianist. She enjoys gardening and reading. Her marriage to Ben Nicholson was dissolved in 1951.

"I think that women will contribute a great deal to [the] understanding [of] the visual arts," she has said, "perhaps especially in sculpture, for there is a whole range of formal perception belonging to feminine experience." In

HEPWORTH, BARBARA—*Continued*

1953 a color film of her work in relation to the Cornish landscape *Figures in a Landscape* was sponsored by the British Film Institute, with commentary by Jacquetta Hawkes (Mrs. J. B. Priestley) and spoken by the British poet Cecil Day Lewis (See page 140, *Educational Film Guide,* 1955 Annual Supplement). The picture received a Recognition of Merit Certificate at the 1956 American Film Assembly.

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HERRIOT, EDOUARD July 5, 1872-Mar. 26, 1957 French statesman; author; for many years leader of the Radical Socialist party; mayor of Lyons since 1905 (except for World War II years); three times Premier (1924-25, 1926, and 1932); president of the Chamber of Deputies (1936-40) and of the National Assembly (1947-53); interned by Germans during World War II; wrote *La Vie de Beethoven* (1929) and other scholarly books; was elected member of the French Academy (1946). See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Mr 27 '57

HESS, DEAN E(LMER) 1917- U.S. Air Force Officer; author

Address: b. c/o U.S. Air Force, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.; c/o McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d St., New York 36

Of dual fame, Lieutenant Colonel Dean E. Hess is honored both as a combat pilot with 313 missions over Germany and Korea and as the founder of the U.S. Fifth Air Force Orphanage on Cheju Island, Korea. He is a former Protestant clergyman from Ohio who left his ministerial work to fight in World War II and subsequently remained in the Air Force. The rescue of hundreds of homeless Korean children in an airlift that became known as Operation Kiddy Car is the high point of Hess's autobiography *Battle Hymn* (McGraw-Hill, 1956), on which Universal-International's film dramatization of his career was based.

Dean Elmer Hess was born in Marietta, Ohio in 1917, one of four children in a family of German origin. His father was an electrician. With his two older brothers, George and Tom, and his younger sister, Ethel, Dean attended the Marietta public schools. He was a member of the Hi-Y Club in high school and was active in Christian Endeavor. The family belonged to the Christian Church, and when Dean was sixteen years old he preached his first sermon, one of many that he gave as a teen-age guest "minister." His boyhood idol was Charles A. Lindbergh.

As a high school and college student, Hess worked in a gas station to help pay his expenses. He studied at Marietta College in preparation for the ministry as a full-time profession and also learned to fly through the college's government-subsidized civilian-pilot training program. "For me," he wrote in his autobiography, "the sensation of flight, especially when alone, brought me many times closer to God." He was graduated from Marietta College in June 1941 and then ordained in the Christian Church.

Instead of taking a full-time assignment in the ministry, however, he worked as a boiler foreman at the Republic Steel Corporation plant in Cleveland in order to pay his college debts. On Sundays he preached at churches in rural communities in Ohio, often renting a plane to travel to as many as three churches in a single day. Immediately after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, December 1941, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps. To the elders of his church he gave his reason for choosing active combat instead of a chaplain's commission: 'If we believe our cause is just and necessary," he said, "how in all conscience can I ask others to protect it—and me—while I keep clean of the gory mess of war," (*Battle Hymn*).

Hess was trained at Maxwell Field in Montgomery, Alabama and Napier Field in Dothan, Alabama. Although he applied for overseas duty he was retained as a flight instructor at Dothan, where he also acted temporarily as Protestant chaplain. Eventually, upon his request, he was assigned to the Ninth Air Force in Europe, and in October 1944 he joined the 511th Fighter Squadron, based at St. Dizier, France.

During the following spring the squadron was moved to Asch, Belgium and later to Bad Kitzengren, Germany. Hess was made group operations officer and promoted to major. In the course of the war he took part in more than fifty combat missions, flying a P-47 plane which bore the inscription "Per Fidem Volo" (By Faith I Fly). (This motto was written in Korean symbols on the F-51 plane he later flew in the Far East.) On one raid against German targets, in December 1944, he accidentally bombed a school for children of war workers in Kaiserslautern, and it has been suggested that this tragic incident which left a mark on his mind "like a band" was related to his later efforts to help children in Operation Kiddy Car.

Back in his home state, he attended Ohio University in Athens, from which he received his M.A. degree in history in June 1947. He then enrolled at Ohio State University in Columbus to specialize in history and psychology. In July 1948, a few months short of obtaining his Ph.D. degree, he was called to active duty in the Air Force and was assigned to the officer-procurement program.

When his name came up for rotation overseas in April 1950, Hess was sent to Japan with the

Far East Air Force, and he was serving there as information-education officer at the outbreak of the Korean War in June. He was transferred at once to an airfield at Taegu in Korea, with the task of training South Korean pilots to fly the F-51 plane. Later at Chinhae, Yongdungpo (near Seoul), and Taejon he continued to help build up the Republic of Korea (ROK) Air Force and to lead his students in combat flights. He flew 250 missions in all, and in one raid which he directed near Taejon so many Communist tanks were destroyed that he was officially given credit for "turning the tide of battle" (*Life,* February 25, 1957). During the Korean War he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

It was at Yongdungpo that Hess began to gather together homeless Korean orphans and to find food and shelter for them in Seoul. Later in the year 1951, as Seoul itself was threatened by the Communists, Hess appealed to the Fifth Air Force to help him evacuate the children to Cheju Island off the southern coast of Korea. General Earle Partridge, commanding officer of the Fifth Air Force, sent fifteen C-54 planes to fly many hundreds of children to the island in the airlift known as Operation Kiddy Car. The orphange on Cheju was supported by funds from U.S. servicemen, gifts from people in the United States, and CARE packages. The children were put in charge of Mrs. On Soon Wang, a Buddhist trained in social welfare work. Quentin Reynolds describes this in "The Battle Hymn of Dean Hess" (*Reader's Digest,* February 1957).

Although his ultimate aim is to return to the ministry, Hess remained with the Air Force, in an assignment at the Pentagon, after coming home from Korea. During his first year back in the United States he raised $10,000 for the Cheju orphanage by speaking engagements and public appearances. To help care for war orphans he set up a nonprofit fund, Hope, Inc., in Washington, D.C., to which he contributed his proceeds, about $60,000, from the sale of his book, *Battle Hymn* to Universal-International, which released the motion picture in February 1957.

Battle Hymn was praised as "a stirring [book] of Christianity in action" (San Francisco *Chronicle,* October 23, 1956) and as "a tremendously interesting story, packed full of human interest detail" (Chicago *Sunday Tribune,* November 18, 1956). The motion picture, which starred Rock Hudson as Dean Hess, was also generally well received. Hess was technical director for the film and helped to publicize it. At about the time of the picture's release, it was announced that on March 15, 1957 Colonel Hess would become Air Force liaison officer to the motion picture-TV industry. One of his problems is to get the public better informed about sonic booms (caused by the sudden diving of jet planes).

While stationed in Alabama in the early part of World War II, Hess married Mary Lorentz, to whom he had become engaged several years earlier in Ohio. They have three sons, Larry, Alan, and Ronnie. Hess is a quiet, intense man, tall and slim, with dark hair and dark eyes. His love for children is a central preoccupation of his life. He once said that they "are what allow a fighting man to keep his sanity. In the midst of hate and fear they provide him with something to pity" (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 5, 1957). Hess was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Korean Order of Military Merit.

DEAN E. HESS

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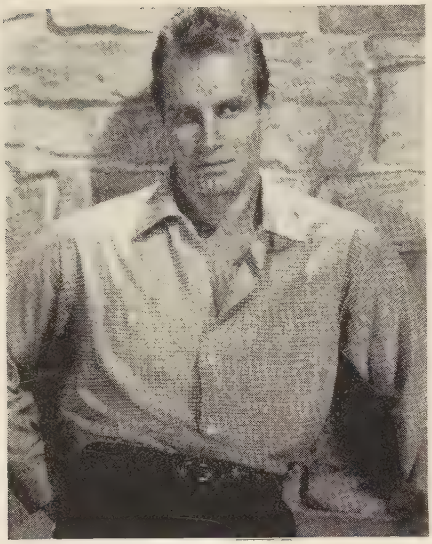
HESTON, CHARLTON Oct. 4, 1924- Actor

Address: b. c/o Paramount Pictures Corp., Studio 5451 Marathon St., Hollywood 38, Calif.; h. 351 S. Fuller Ave., Los Angeles 36, Calif.; 5 Tudor City Place, New York 17; St. Helen, Mich.

The role of Moses in Cecil B. De Mille's spectacular motion picture *The Ten Commandments,* released in 1956, was given to the American actor Charlton Heston. He had acted in many previous films, in community theatres, on *Studio One* and other television programs, and on Broadway, notably with Katharine Cornell in *Antony and Cleopatra* in 1947. He made his motion picture debut in *Dark City* (1950) and has since played leading roles in *Ruby Gentry, The Greatest Show on Earth, The President's Lady, The Naked Jungle, The Far Horizons, Lucy Gallant, The Private War of Major Benson,* and other films.

Charlton Heston was born on October 4, 1924 in Evanston, Illinois, where his parents,



Hal Wallis Productions, Inc.

CHARLTON HESTON

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Heston still reside. He has one brother, Alan, and a sister, Lilla. Both parents are of English-Scottish descent. His mother's family name was Charlton.

"I can't remember when I didn't want to be an actor," Heston has said. He was five when his great-uncle, Percy Charlton, an actor, saw him in the role of Santa Claus in a Christmas pageant and predicted "another actor in the family."

From the time he entered Stolp Grammar School in Evanston he took part in school plays and worked with puppets in his spare time. He attended New Trier High School in Winnetka, Illinois, taking a drama course. He then entered Northwestern University's School of Speech. While he was in college he appeared on a number of radio shows originating from Chicago. His education was interrupted by his service in the armed forces.

During World War II Heston served with the 11th Army Air Forces in the Aleutians. When he returned in 1947 he and his wife, actress Lydia Clarke, looked unsuccessfully for acting parts in New York and then went to Asheville, North Carolina as co-directors and performers in the Thomas Wolfe Memorial Theatre. At the end of three months, acting in and directing *The State of the Union, The Glass Menagerie* and other stock repertory plays, Heston decided to return to New York. Two days after his arrival he obtained the part of Proculeius, Caesar's lieutenant, in Katharine Cornell's production of *Antony and Cleopatra,* performed at the Martin Beck Theatre in 1947.

This was followed by roles in *Leaf and Bough* (1949) and *Design for a Stained Glass Window* (1950), which had brief runs on Broadway. In the summer of 1948 both Hestons worked in a Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania stock company as leads in *Angel Street, John Loves Mary, You Can't Take It With You,* and similar productions.

Television proved a successful medium for Heston's talents. On the CBS television series *Studio One,* Heston was given leading roles in *The Taming of the Shrew, Of Human Bondage, Julius Caesar, Macbeth,* and other productions. In 1950 Hal B. Wallis, independent producer at Paramount Pictures Corporation, signed Heston to a screen contract without benefit of a screen test.

Heston made his screen debut in 1950 in *Dark City,* produced by Hal B. Wallis for Paramount Pictures. Bosley Crowther, commenting on his performance (New York *Times,* October 19, 1950) wrote: "A new star named Charlton Heston—a tall, tweedy, rough-hewn sort of chap who looks like a triple threat halfback on a midwestern college football team, is given an unfortunate send-off . . . in Hal Wallis' thriller. . . . Heston has a quiet but assertive magnetism, a youthful dignity and a plainly potential sense of timing that is the good actor's *sine qua non.*" Other pictures starring Heston followed in rapid succession: *Ruby Gentry* with Jennifer Jones (1952), and *The Greatest Show on Earth* (1952), in which De Mille cast him as the brusque, tough-minded boss of the circus.

During 1953 he appeared in *Arrowhead, Bad For Each Other, The Savage, Pony Express,* and *The President's Lady. Variety* commented on his performance in the part of Andrew Jackson in the last-named film: "A forthright, steely-eyed portrayal that surely will establish him in the topflight ranks of stardom; he has a superb manner of underplaying through voice and a minimum of gestures. He makes a handsome, vital Jackson."

His subsequent films have included *Secret of the Incas* (1954), *The Naked Jungle* (1954), *The Far Horizons* (1955), and *Three Violent People* (1957). Of his role in *The Naked Jungle,* the New York *Times* (April 3, 1954) observed: "Credit Mr. Heston for performing with a fine, intense restraint." The day after completing *The Far Horizons* he started work on *Lucy Gallant* (1955), co-starring with Jane Wyman. "I don't like to be idle," Heston once told Hedda Hopper. "I don't have time to loaf; I have too much to learn."

An important factor in De Mille's choice of Heston for the role of Moses in *The Ten Commandments*—besides his acting ability—was a marked resemblance in physique and face between Heston and Michelangelo's statue *Moses in the Temple.* The likeness included a break in his nose (an injury sustained while Heston was playing college football).

De Mille's VistaVision screen version of the Exodus was filmed in Technicolor for Paramount Pictures at a cost of $13,500,000. It took two years to film in Hollywood, Egypt, and the Sinai Peninsula. For Heston, the characterization of Moses was a high point in his acting career. "Charlton Heston is a believable Moses, more a man of compassion than of wrath, more a person than a prophet," wrote the critic for the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 9, 1956).

Returning from Egypt, where wilderness scenes for *The Ten Commandments* were filmed, Heston went immediately to work on *The Private War of Major Benson* (1955), a comedy role which proved an emphatic box office success. In October 1956 he appeared on the stage as *Mister Roberts* in the New York City Center's annual drama series. Brooks Atkinson observed (New York *Times*, December 6, 1956): "Charlton Heston . . . plays Mister Roberts with relish, amiability and intelligence."

The height of Heston's ambition is to play in Shakespearean drama. He has made a comprehensive plan to perfect himself as Macbeth, Othello, Mark Antony, and possibly Richard III for stage presentation.

Charlton Heston married Lydia Clarke of Two Rivers, Wisconsin on March 17, 1944 in Greensboro, North Carolina. They met when they were students at Northwestern University.

Mrs. Heston starred in the road company presentations of *Detective Story* and *The Seven Year Itch.* They have one son, Fraser Clarke, born on February 12, 1955 and assigned by De Mille, at the age of three months, to play the infant Moses in *The Ten Commandments.* Heston is six feet two inches tall and weighs about 200 pounds. He has light-brown hair and blue-gray eyes.

Charlton Heston regards his 1400 acres of land and forest in St. Helen, Michigan, at one time part of his grandfather's holdings, as his permanent home. "That's where my roots are," he told Helen Limke of *Photoplay* magazine (October 1955), "and where I would like to see my son reared." He enjoys painting, reading, listening to classical music and building furniture. He was named the most cooperative actor by the Hollywood Women's Press Club in December 1956.

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HICKS, BEATRICE A(LICE) Jan. 2, 1919- Engineering executive

Address: b. Newark Controls Co., 15 Ward St., Bloomfield, N.J.; h. 212 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair, N.J.

A prominent woman engineering executive, Beatrice A. Hicks has been president since 1955 of the Newark Controls Company in Bloomfield, New Jersey, of which for almost ten years she had been vice-president and chief engineer. This firm specializes in low-water cutoffs for steam heating boilers, and for the Army it has produced such items as full wave and regulator selenium rectifiers.

Convinced that there is a great future for women in engineering, Miss Hicks speaks frequently both to high school and college classes in various parts of the country, describing the opportunities for women in her profession. One of the founders of the Society of Women Engineers in 1950, she was also its first president, holding office until 1952. She takes pride in noting that when it was founded this society had only sixty members, but within a few years its membership grew to several hundred.

Beatrice Alice Hicks was born on January 2, 1919 in Orange, New Jersey, to William Lux Hicks and the former Florence Benedict Neben. She has a younger sister, Margaret Lurene Hicks. In high school Beatrice found that she enjoyed mathematics, physics, chemistry and mechanical drawing, and soon decided that she wanted to be an engineer. Neither her father, an engineering executive, nor her mother tried to influence her in her choice of a career. "However," she has said, "while father didn't actually discourage me, he certainly didn't do any cheering for my being an engineer" (*Charm*, June 1952). Her classmates in high school and some of her teachers tried to discourage her, pointing out that engineering was not a proper field for a woman.

After her high school graduation in 1935 she went to the Newark (New Jersey) College of Engineering. This was during the depression and she had to earn money for her expenses. For a while she worked in the treasurer's department of the Abercrombie & Fitch store in New York City, and later as a night telephone operator in Newark. Miss Hicks also abstracted technical articles for the college library.

As in high school, where she had many extrascholastic interests, she found time in college to work on the student year book. She also edited the year book. She was a student member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

In 1939 she received her B.S. degree in chemical engineering from the Newark College of Engineering, and took a position in this same institution as research assistant. Her major assignment was research on the history of the inventions of Dr. Edward Weston, with particular reference to the dynamo, the electric lamp, and instruments for electrical measurement. Later, this research was the basis of a book, *A Measure For Greatness,* written by David O. Woodbury and published by McGraw Hill in 1949. Miss Hicks was in full charge of the scientific instruments bequeathed by Weston to the college, and she set up a museum including models of many of Dr. Weston's early inventions.

Still combining work and study, she got a job with the Western Electric Company in 1942 in Kearny, New Jersey, becoming the first woman to be employed by that firm as an engineer. For a while she also studied electrical engineering in Newark in the day time and took night courses in library research at Columbia University in New York. Later, in 1949, she was awarded the M.S. degree in physics from

Thomas Studios

BEATRICE A. HICKS

Stevens Institute in Hoboken, New Jersey and subsequently was to undertake further graduate work in electrical engineering at Columbia University.

During part of her first year at the Western Electric Company she worked in the test set design department, setting up tests for various equipment units used in the toll telephone circuits. She was then transferred to the quartz crystal department, where for more than two years her responsibilities included development and installation of various inspecting equipment and determination of critical dimensions for quartz crystal plates.

All in all, she was with Western Electric for three and a half years. "They were good years," she said, "because I was putting into practical application all the things I had been so long learning. I was being well paid and was getting ahead, but it was fundamentally a man's world there. So I left and started on my own, designing on special jobs" (*Charm*).

In 1946 Miss Hicks's father died, and in the reorganization of the family-owned Newark Controls Company, which he had founded, she became vice-president and chief engineer. In the year 1955, as *Fortune* (June 1956) reported, she bought control of the company and became president.

As to low-water cutoffs, which are among her company's major products, she explains that "Americans are in the habit of going off for the week end—or even to Florida—and never bothering to turn off the furnace. They expect everything to take care of itself—so we make several devices which look after things while they are away." Many of these devices are sold through one of the big mail-order companies.

The Society of Women Engineers, formed in 1950 from a number of smaller professional groups in various parts of the country, has as one of its aims the encouragement of young women to train as engineers. Miss Hicks was president of the society for two terms, from 1950 to 1952, and in 1952-53 served as chairman of the professional guidance and education committee.

Speaking to young women about careers in engineering, as she does frequently, Miss Hicks points out that in this field women receive the same pay as men for a given job, and that any handicaps they encounter are soon overcome. "When a woman engineer starts on a job people are usually a little uncertain," she says, "and keep a close watch on you. But after you have done two or three things which turn out OK, they will accept you without question from then on. Only when there is an administrative position to be filled does a woman engineer find there is prejudice against her." On one such speaking engagement recently, she recalled with amusement, the principal of a high school whose students she had just addressed congratulated her and then added, "It didn't really matter just what you said—the important thing was for the children to see a woman engineer wasn't some sort of freak."

"To be an engineer," she believes, a person needs "structural visualization—three-dimensional thinking—and of course a genuine liking for the subject. But many girls are so scared of the idea of being engineers that they take mathematics, physics and chemistry and nothing else—and then after they have been working awhile, they find they have to go back and take engineering courses. It would be simpler if they planned an engineering career right from the start, and took the proper courses as they went along."

In a talk in March 1952 before an annual convention in New York of the Society of Women Engineers, Miss Hicks stated that each year U.S. industry and the Government will need 30,000 new engineers and that engineering colleges would produce less than half that number in the next five years. Only three out of every 1,000 practicing engineers, she said, are women.

Addressing members of the Western Society of Engineers in September of that year she noted that about 105,000 women graduate from college yearly, only seventy-seven of whom (in 1951) specialize in engineering. "Almost this entire 105,000 have never been screened for engineering abilities," she pointed out, "have never been advised that engineering is a profession open to them; and in some instances their scientific curiosity has been discouraged." She took part in a forum on "Careers for Women in Engineering," held at Columbia University in April 1955.

Beatrice Hicks is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Women's Engineering Club, the Engineering Women's Society of Great Britain, the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and the Newark College of Engineering Alumni Association, of which she was a director in 1951-52. She received an award from *Mademoiselle* magazine in 1953 as the Woman of the Year in industry.

On August 12, 1948 Beatrice A. Hicks married Rodney Duane Chipp, a radio and television engineer. She has blue eyes and light-brown hair, weighs 118 pounds, and stands five feet three inches tall. She is a Protestant, and politically an independent. For recreation she goes bicycling, watches tennis matches, and plays badminton or bridge. For her leisure reading she prefers the social sciences, possibly to balance her very technical education.

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HILL, EDWIN C(ONGER) Apr. 23, 1884-Feb. 12, 1957 Newspaper columnist; radio commentator; reporter New York *Sun* (1904-23); feature writer (1927-32); covered political campaigns and crime stories; radio broadcaster *Human Side of the News* and *Your News Parade* since 1932, from 1951 to 1955 over American Broadcasting Company and National Broadcasting Company networks. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 F 13 '57

HILLINGS, PATRICK J(OHN) Feb. 19, 1923- U.S. Representative from California; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 1137 Panorama Drive, Arcadia, Calif.

A vocal anti-Communist in the United States House of Representatives, Patrick J. Hillings is a member of the House Administration and Judiciary committees and the Congressional Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. He has traveled to the Soviet Union and other countries behind the Iron Curtain to gain knowledge of the peoples in that area.

A Republican, Hillings replaced Richard M. Nixon as Representative from the Twelfth California District when Nixon was elected a U.S. Senator in 1950. Hillings has been returned to each succeeding Congress by the citizens of his area, redesignated the Twenty-fifth District.

Patrick John Hillings was born February 19, 1923 in Hobart Mills, California, the son of Edward J. and Evangeline (Murphy) Hillings. He attended California's El Monte Union High School and later Benjamin Franklin High School in Los Angeles, where he was active in the student government, editor of the school newspaper and was graduated in 1941. He entered the University of Southern California in Los Angeles with a four-year journalism scholarship.

World War II interrupted Hillings' college career, and in March 1943 he entered the U.S. Army as a private in Signal Intelligence. He served in the Pacific Theater and was discharged in February 1946 with the rank of sergeant. Returning to the University of Southern California, he earned the B.A. degree in 1947. Two years later he received his LL.B. degree from the university's School of Law. Admitted to the California bar in 1949, he commenced his career as an attorney in Arcadia, California. Later, he was admitted to practice before the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Wide World
PATRICK J. HILLINGS

In 1951 he entered Congress as the Representative of his state's Twelfth District succeeding Richard M. Nixon in this seat. (Hillings believes that Nixon influenced him in his decision to run for political office.) During his first year in the House (he was the youngest member of Congress at this time), he was assigned to the Judiciary Committee. His voting record for the Eighty-second Congress includes "yeas" for the tidelands oil bill (July 1951) and for passing the McCarran-Walter immigration bill over President Truman's veto (June 1952). He was against 90 per cent farm price supports (June 1952).

Representative Hillings has been prominent in his opposition to Communism. He stated in 1951: "It is my hope that the Congress will constantly be on the alert to see that our nation is protected in the future from any possibilities of Communists or Communist sympathizers obtaining employment in our Federal government" (*Congressional Record*, 1951). During the summer of 1951 he traveled through Europe and into the Soviet zone of Germany, and reported that the people living in East Germany "lead a drab and dreary life" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 25, 1951).

Hillings participated in 1951 in a House Judiciary subcommittee investigation of major league baseball. In its report the following year the subcommittee concluded that there was no need for Government control or special legislation to regulate baseball, but that the sport should not be exempt from the antitrust laws. A strong supporter of raising the Pacific Coast minor league teams to the status of a third major league, Hillings called organized baseball a monopoly because it had not pushed major league ball west of the Mississippi River (New York *Times*, May 22, 1952).

Re-elected in 1952 by his district, renumbered the Twenty-fifth, Hillings was a member in September 1953 of the Congressional orientation mission to Nationalist China. During the second session of the Eighty-third Congress he introduced a bill guaranteeing political asylum in the United States to Communist officials and their families who defected and who had either information or skills which they would put at the disposal of the United States (*American Mercury*, July 1954).

The shipment of arms in 1954 from Communist Poland to Guatemala, he stated, meant "that America is faced with Communist aggression on its own doorstep" (New York *Herald Tribune*, May 19, 1954). He said the weapons shipment was aimed at the Panama Canal. Hillings then went to Guatemala for nine days just before the anti-Communist revolt, led by Carlos Castillo Armas (see *C.B.*, January 1955; obituary September 1957), overthrew the pro-Communist Guatemalan government.

In October Hillings conducted hearings on Communist infiltration in the Western Hemisphere as head of the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression in Latin America. The committee report revealed that Communists were active in Latin America and that there was a Communist conspiracy to gain domination of Latin America. It urged the U.S. Government to spend more money for economic improvements in that area.

In the Eighty-third Congress Hillings' voting record indicates that he favored extension of the excess profits tax (July 1953), authorization of the St. Lawrence Seaway (May 1954), and revision of the Atomic Energy Act (July 1954). He opposed continuing the nonpartisan nature of the U.S. Tariff Commission (June 1953), raising the personal income tax exemption by $100 (March 1954) and prohibiting wire tapping unless authorized by a Federal court (April 1954).

In the following Congress he submitted a bill to authorize investigation of damage claims resulting from sonic blasts and aircraft accidents and one providing the death penalty for sabotage of civilian aircraft. During the summer of 1955 Representative Hillings went to Europe to investigate the operation of the Refugee Relief Act in Western Europe and the Middle East. He also visited the Soviet Union. Hillings said that it was "the first country I've been in where it is impossible to communicate with the people" (*Christian Science Monitor*, September 16, 1955). "The Communist rulers," he reported, "are deliberately keeping living conditions poor in order to control and further communize the people. . . . Again and again people . . . would ask me: 'When are you Americans going to help us?' 'When are we going to be free?'" (*Congressional Record*, 1955). He said that the hunger for information among people in the satellite countries "is a bridge between the Soviet and the free worlds" (*Christian Science Monitor*, September 16, 1955).

In the Eighty-fourth Congress he cast votes to increase the minimum wage to $1 an hour (July 1955), for the resolution expressing Congressional opposition to admission of Communist China in the U.N. (July 1956) and the Powell amendment to the school construction bill providing that no Federal funds shall be allotted to any state failing to comply with U.S. Supreme Court decisions (July 1956). The Congressman was against the school construction bill (July 1956).

In 1957 he has voted in favor of authorizing the President to undertake economic and military cooperation with nations in the Middle East (January) and for the $3.1 billion foreign aid bill (July). He was paired for the civil rights bill (June) and he opposed ending soil bank payments (May).

In an effort to end congestion and delays in the Federal courts, Hillings presented a bill in January 1957 authorizing a study of the Federal judicial system (*Congressional Record,* 1957). After the Supreme Court held on June 3 and June 24, 1957 that the defense in criminal trials must be given all investigative reports of FBI agents, Hillings sponsored a measure making the trial judge responsible for determining what parts of FBI reports should be made available to the defense. A bill embodying this proposal was passed by Congress later in the session.

By 1957 he had altered his position in regard to baseball and stated that the National League is proving itself not to be of monopolistic mind by considering the transference of the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants to the Pacific Coast. (The Giants confirmed August 19 that they were moving to San Francisco; on October 8 the Dodgers announced a move to Los Angeles.) He took part in investigations of a House Judiciary subcommittee during the summer on whether the antitrust laws should be applied to organized baseball. At the time he sponsored legislation limiting the reserve clause to five years, after which the player could contract for his own services. At present, the reserve clause ties a player to a club for life.

Patrick J. Hillings was married on October 5, 1947 to Phyllis K. Reinbrecht. They have two daughters, Pamela Jane and Jennifer Ann, and a son, David Michael. The Congressman is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 190 pounds, has reddish-blond hair and blue-gray eyes. He is a Roman Catholic. His spare time interests are golf, spectator sports and electronics.

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HINSHELWOOD, SIR CYRIL (NORMAN) June 19, 1897- Chemist

Address: b. c/o Physical Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Rd., Oxford, England; h. Exeter College, Oxford University, Oxford, England

For "their researches into the mechanism of chemical reactions," Sir Cyril Hinshelwood of Great Britain and Professor Nikolaĭ N. Semenov of the Soviet Union were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1956. They were both cited by the Swedish Academy of Sciences, which selects the annual winners in scientific fields, as having equally contributed in showing during the 1920's that molecules, like people, may congregate peaceably or explode in violent chain reactions depending on their environment and provocation. It was not until after each scientist had independently published several papers on the occurrence of chain reactions and their connection with the phenomenon of explosion that they came to know each other. At ceremonies in Stockholm in December 1956 Sir Cyril and Professor Semenov (see *C.B.*, March 1957) received their share of the $38,700 prize from Gustaf VI, King of Sweden.

Sir Cyril, since 1937 professor of chemistry at Oxford University in England and a fellow of the university's Exeter College, has received numerous other awards and honors from his own and foreign countries, including being knighted in 1948 by George VI, King of Great Britain. He is a fellow of the Royal Society and was its president from 1955 to 1956. He has written numerous articles and books, considered standard in his field.

Cyril Norman Hinshelwood was born in London, England on June 19, 1897, the son of Norman Macmillan and Ethel Frances (Smith) Hinshelwood. He attended Westminster City School and then Balliol College at Oxford University, where he was Brackenbury Scholar. During World War I he served as chemist at the Royal Ordnance Factory at Queensferry in the department of explosives supply.

Returning to Oxford, he was granted the B.A. degree in 1920 and the M.A. degree in 1924. From 1920 to 1921 he was a fellow of Balliol College at Oxford and from 1921 to 1937 a fellow and tutor at the university's Trinity College. He was appointed Dr. Lee's Professor of Chemistry at Oxford University in 1937 and a fellow of Exeter College. He is now an honorary fellow of Trinity and Balliol colleges.

During years of research Sir Cyril has investigated many of the classical problems presented by the course of chemical change. The work for which he and Professor Semenov were awarded the Nobel Prize, announced on November 1, 1956, was a long series of experiments that paved the way for more efficient automobile engines and the modern plastics industry. During 1927 and 1928 Soviet and British scientists began separate but parallel lines of inquiry into the problems of chemical reaction kinetics or chemically produced energy in motion.

British Inf. Services

SIR CYRIL HINSHELWOOD

According to the New York *Times* (November 2, 1956), "Professors Hinshelwood and Semenov showed that by speeding up changes in the structure of molecules the resulting chain reactions could produce sudden or controlled violent explosions. Whether their work with molecules pointed the way to controlled atomic chain reactions is a widely debated point. . . . The basic discovery of the two, working on gaseous substances, was that a whole series of molecules not only could react in one sequence without the addition of new outside energy, but also could be forced to so react." The two scientists made further discoveries along these lines. Semenov is credited with starting his investigations on explosions earlier than Hinshelwood, but the latter's work is described as being "of a somewhat wider scope. He has dealt with many different problems of reaction kinetics."

Nature (December 10, 1955) wrote that the dominant theme of Hinshelwood's research "has been the elucidation of chemical processes by kinetic methods, and much of it is characterized by a design which enabled him to obtain answers to questions of great complexity using relatively simple experimental techniques. He first clarified the processes of molecular activation in homogeneous gas reactions, and made vital contributions to our understanding of thermal chain reactions. Similar considerations were then applied to reactions in the liquid phase."

Recently Professor Hinshelwood has turned more and more to investigation of chemical reactions in living organisms and conceived the idea of applying the principles and methods of chemical kinetics to the growth of bacteria. *Nature* (December 10, 1955) noted that he "has used the same systematic analytical approach in exploring the problems of bacterial growth, a method at first received with some scepticism by more professional biologists, but

HINSHELWOOD, SIR CYRIL—*Cont.*

which has now led to results of fundamental value in connection with processes of bacterial adaptation."

During World War II Professor Hinshelwood carried out important researches on the adsorption of gases by charcoal, and on the preparation of suitable adsorbents for different purposes, ranging from gas masks to the production of penicillin. For this work on gas masks he was awarded the United States Medal of Freedom. He has served on many government bodies in Great Britain. He was chairman of the Fuel Research Board from 1950 to 1955 and was a member of the Scientific Advisory Council of the Ministry of Fuel and Power from 1951 to 1955. Since 1953 he has been a member of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy.

Nature (December 10, 1955) noted that Hinshelwood's several "authoritative" books on scientific subjects "are recognized by their eloquent clarity, and reveal his vividly philosophical approach towards the underlying unity and pattern of natural phenomena." *The Kinetics of Chemical Change in Gaseous Systems,* first published by the Clarendon Press at Oxford in 1926, is now in its fourth edition. Also in 1926 Hinshelwood's *Thermodynamics; For Students of Chemistry* appeared in London under Methuen's imprint.

With A. T. Williamson he wrote *The Reaction Between Hydrogen and Oxygen* (Clarendon Press, 1934). The same press published two more of Hinshelwood's books: *The Chemical Kinetics of the Bacterial Cell* (1946) and *The Structure of Physical Chemistry* (1951). E. and F. N. Spon published in 1953 *Chemistry and Man; Based on Four Lectures delivered under the Auspices of the Chemical Council by Sir Cyril Hinshelwood and Others.*

His papers have been published in the proceedings of the Royal Society, *Science, Nature* and numerous other scientific journals, on such subjects as active hydrogen, upper pressure limit of ignition, reaction between oxygen and the heavier isotope of hydrogen, decomposition reactions of organic compounds in the gaseous state, thermal decomposition of acetone, physical chemistry in the Soviet Union, death and decline of bacterial populations, chemistry and bacteria, and spontaneous and induced mutation. He is a delegate of Clarendon Press.

He has been praised for his profound influence and inspiration on his scientific colleagues and his "host" of past and present students. *Nature* (December 13, 1947) commented that "his ingenious experimental methods, though characterized by a lack of unnecessary elaborations, have nevertheless always been able to provide accurate results." The December 5, 1942 issue of the magazine noted: "Throughout all these researches, carried out with the utmost economy and directness, though with full experimental precautions, and interpreted in the most lucid manner, Hinshelwood has never lost sight of the essential complexity of chemical reaction mechanisms. He has always been ready to modify his views in accordance with new experimental evidence."

The Royal Society made him a fellow in 1929 and awarded him the Davy Medal in 1943 and the Royal Medal in 1947. He began a five-year term as the society's foreign secretary in 1950. On November 30, 1955 he was elected president of the Royal Society for a one-year period. As the president, he ceremonially brought up to full power Great Britain's most powerful experimental atomic reactor at the Harwell Research Station on November 21, 1956.

He received the Longstaff Medal in 1948 and the Faraday Medal in 1953 from the Chemical Society, of which he is a member and was president from 1946 to 1948. The Société Chimique de France presented him with its Lavoisier Medal in 1935 and the University of Oslo in Norway awarded him the Guldberg Medal in 1952. Italy conferred its Order of the Republic on Sir Cyril in June 1956.

In 1951 Sir Cyril was president of the chemistry section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member and former vice-president of the Faraday Society in London. He is a foreign member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Uppsala in Sweden, Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei in Rome, Real Academia de Ciencias Exactas, Fisicas y Naturales in Madrid, Real Sociedad Española de Fisica y Quimica, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Among his other awards are honorary D.Sc. degrees from the University of Dublin, Cambridge University, University of London, University of Leeds, and the University of Sheffield. He is an honorary adviser to the scientific committee of the National Gallery in London. His club is the Athenaeum.

Sir Cyril is a gifted linguist, and according to one writer, "the additional scope which this gives him in meeting and exchanging ideas with scientists of other countries, together with his interest in personalities as well as in physical chemistry, have led to his being named 'an ambassador of British science.'" He adds to these qualities much achievement as a connoisseur of art, a painter in oils, and a reader of classical and modern literature in many tongues. *Nature* (December 13, 1947) wrote that Professor Hinshelwood should be honored "above all for his pioneering work in the laboratory and in the study, which has thrown so much light on the most fundamental processes of chemistry, the mode of interaction of molecules."

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World Biography (1954)

HINTON, SIR CHRISTOPHER May 12, 1901- Engineer

Address: b. United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Industrial Group Headquarters, Risley, Warrington, Lancashire, England; h. Brown Knowle, Sandiway, Northwich, Cheshire, England

Under the supervision of Sir Christopher Hinton, managing director of the Industrial Group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Great Britain put into operation the world's first large-scale peacetime atomic power station. The Calder Hall plant, which was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II on October 17, 1956, utilizes a gas-cooled graphite-moderated reactor, has a capacity of 100,000 kilowatts, and can produce electricity for seven mills a kilowatt-hour. At the present time, the Calder Hall station is pumping 10,000 kilowatts of electrical current into the grid system of the nation, with the largest part of the power being devoted to the production of plutonium.

In power-hungry Britain, the nuclear production of electricity has become an economic necessity. That nation's coal supplies have been depleted and oil imports have become subject to international conditions, such as the Middle East conflict and the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt. In 1955 Britain used 40,000,000 tons of fuel, and it is expected that industry will demand 65,000,000 tons by 1965 and 100,000,000 tons ten years later. Consequently, the government has expanded the atomic production program by providing for additional power stations where the capital costs will be lower and the output higher. "By 1965 they expect to have 4,000,000 kilowatts of capacity instead of the 2,000,000 originally planned" (New York *Times,* February 24, 1957).

A major share of the credit for the success of Britain's atomic production program has been accorded to Sir Christopher. "In ten years' whirlwind activity he has presented the nation not only with Calder Hall, but with an astonishing and completely new industry. When his colleagues can get their breath back, their comments are a strange mixture of superlatives and expletives. But there is one thing they all agree about: 'Nobody else could have done it'" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* October 17, 1956).

The son of Frederick Henry Hinton, a country schoolteacher, and the former Kate Christopher, Christopher Hinton was born in Tisbury, Wiltshire, in the south of England, on May 12, 1901. He was reared in Chippenham, also in Wiltshire, and attended Chippenham Grammar School on a scholarship. Though he dreamed of becoming a doctor, impoverished circumstances forced him to accept an apprenticeship in 1917 with the Great Western Railway Company at Swindon. "For two months," according to the Toronto *Globe and Mail* (October 17, 1956), "he was on piecework doing nutscragging—facing 650 nuts a day. He spent four months doing boiler stay turning. Once a week he attended technical school."

Young Hinton showed enough promise to win a scholarship, and in 1923 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. There he won first class honors in the mechanical science tripos and was awarded the John Wimbolt prize and the Second Yeats prize. In 1926 he received the B.A. degree for his thesis on the vibration of bridges.

Elliott & Fry, Ltd., London

SIR CHRISTOPHER HINTON

Immediately following his graduation from Cambridge, Hinton accepted a position with Imperial Chemicals Industries at Northwich. His advancement was rapid and within five years he was chief engineer of the alkali division. When Great Britain began to mobilize her industrial strength at the outbreak of World War II, Hinton joined the staff of the Ministry of Supply on loan from his regular employment. In 1942 the ministry selected him to serve as deputy director-general of filling factories (plants responsible for putting explosives into bomb and shell casings).

In 1946 Great Britain initiated a full-scale atomic and nuclear development program for which Christopher Hinton was appointed deputy controller of atomic energy production at the Ministry of Supply. Before he accepted the assignment, the farseeing engineer stipulated that he be permitted to engage in research activities devoted to the peacetime as well as military uses of atomic energy. "At that time," stated the Toronto *Globe and Mail* (October 17, 1956), "only a few eccentric visionaries had dared to suggest that atomic energy might also be applied peacefully."

Visiting the United States in 1953, Sir Christopher told a scientific gathering that Great Britain had plans to advise and assist private industrial firms in the design and operation of an atomic control station within three to four years, and to establish an atomic power plant within five years. The plan he referred to was

HINTON, SIR CHRISTOPHER—*Cont.*

Calder Hall, already under construction in Cumberland, in the northwest section of England.

Hinton voiced the hope that Britain would be generating "electrical power which will be pumped into the grid system of the country . . . and that it may be possible to suggest to the British Electricity Authority that they should build additional reactors." Statistics showed that "it would be possible to generate electricity from gas-cooled thermal reactors at a price which is not greatly in excess of the cost of generation in a modern power station" (*Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,* December 1953).

While in the United States, Hinton voiced British disappointment with the lack of Anglo-American cooperation on atomic matters. He called for the free exchange of atomic data (hitherto prohibited by the U.S. Atomic Energy Act of 1946) on the basis of full reciprocity. In December 1953 a month after Hinton had urged an end to strict secrecy, the United States suggested its willingness to make public to the world all information devoted to the peaceful uses of the atom, and to share military atomic data with members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The British reportedly felt that this government was "offering reciprocity partly because British scientific developments make cooperation advantageous to the United States. . . . The British are now ahead of the United States . . . in defensive interceptor weapons . . . [and they] have gone ahead relatively fast toward industrial applications" (New York *Times,* December 18, 1953).

Following the recommendation of a special study group, in August 1954 the British government transferred control of all atomic energy projects from the Ministry of Supply to a government corporation called the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. "By this change it was intended that the organization responsible for atomic development and production be given more independence and be helped to compete with private industry" (*Christian Science Monitor,* November 4, 1955). Since 1954 Christopher Hinton has served as managing director of the Industrial Group of the Atomic Energy Authority and also has been a member of the board of governors.

Sir Christopher has been one of the key figures in coordinating Britain's atomic power program, and he has also been largely responsible for advancing the commercial atomic power station at Calder Hall. As early as 1952 he became interested in an experiment by two scientists, R. V. Moore and B. L. Goodlet, which made it possible to utilize the plutonium produced at Windscales (across the river from Calder Hall) for electric power. The Calder Hall station is thus a dual-purpose plant which combines the production of plutonium with electricity. The nuclear power reactor in operation at Calder Hall is a gas-cooled model which utilizes natural uranium as fuel. By American standards this is a simple device, since it does not operate on U-235, the atomic bomb material which is extracted from the natural ore by a separating plant costing over one billion dollars.

According to Earl Ubell, science writer for the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 28, 1956), the British have been unsuccessful in using U-235 in electric power reactors. "At Calder Hall carbon dioxide gas removes the heat produced by uranium fission in the reactor and transfers it to water that turns into steam to power the electricity-producing turbine." The British insist that gas-cooled reactors are inherently safer than water-cooled models used in the United States.

While American companies are still studying a variety of reactors to determine which would provide the best results at a minimum cost, Sir Christopher has voiced satisfaction with the British device. He termed Calder Hall "better even than anticipated" and felt certain that the British lead in commercial atomic power would be retained "for at least a decade" (New York *Times,* February 24, 1957). Furthermore, Hinton has maintained that the gas-cooled reactor will be utilized for as much as twenty-five years hence, despite the fact that world experts disagree with his opinion and consider the device outmoded and unprofitable.

Christopher Hinton was created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in 1951 and named a Knight of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II in 1957. He has received the Castner Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry and in 1956 he was awarded the Churchill Medal by the Society of Engineers and the William Exner Medal by the Österreichischer Gewerbeverein. The universities of London and Liverpool have bestowed honorary degrees upon him. In 1954 Hinton was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and he is also a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. His social club is Athenæum and he is affiliated with the Church of England.

An impressive-looking man, Sir Christopher stands six feet five inches tall, weighs 196 pounds, and has gray hair and blue eyes. He lives with his wife, the former Lillian Boyer, whom he married in 1931, and his daughter, Susan Mary, in Northwich. His recreations are photography, walking, and playing tennis, and he is an excellent gardener. "As . . . an engineer he can be highly imaginative and is not afraid to take risks" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* October 17, 1956).

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HITLER, ADOLF Apr. 20, 1889-Apr. 30, 1945 German Führer and leader of the Nazi party; spent his youth in Austria as a manual laborer; joined National Socialist German Workers' party after World War I and built it into a powerful organization; was named Reichschancellor (1933); elected Führer for life (1934); organized Germany as a totalitarian state with extermination of Jewish population as part of the official policy; with Italy's Benito Mussolini he headed a military alliance of several nations, including Japan, known as the Axis (1936-45); his attempts to expand Germany's borders and bring other countries under his control precipitated World War II in 1939; directed military operations as commander in chief from 1941 until downfall of the Third Reich in 1945. Author of *Mein Kampf* (1925-26); death by suicide confirmed by German court October 25, 1956. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p15 O 26 '56

HOGG, QUINTIN *See* Hailsham, Quintin McGarel Hogg, 2d Viscount

HOLDER, GEOFFREY 1931- Dancer; choreographer; artist

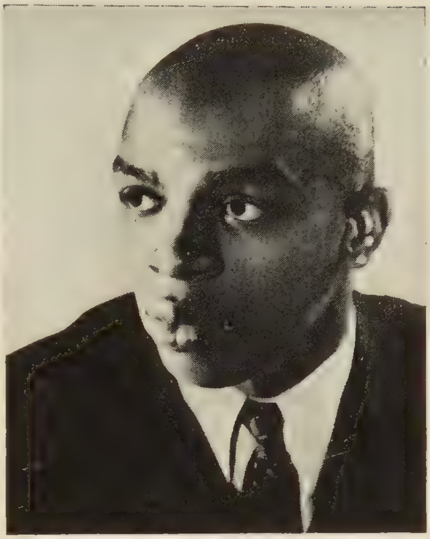
Address: b. c/o Dorothy Ross, 250 W. 52d St., New York 19

Trinidad's unofficial cultural ambassador to the United States is Geoffrey Holder, who has won recognition as a dancer, singer, choreographer, artist and costume designer. Besides holding a Guggenheim Fellowship in painting, he has distinguished himself on the stage as director of a troupe of dancers, as featured dancer in the Broadway musical *House of Flowers,* as premier danseur of the Metropolitan Opera Association and as a guest star on nation-wide television programs.

Geoffrey Holder was born in Trinidad in 1931. His father, Arthur Holder, originally from Barbados, had established himself in Trinidad, where he sold merchandise to the local department stores and married a daughter of Louis de Frience, French-descended painter of primitive Trinidadian themes. Geoffrey has an older brother, Boscoe, and two sisters. All the children were encouraged in artistic enterprises by their father, Geoffrey has recalled: "When my brother was but a baby, Daddy took the rent money and bought a piano."

By the time he had reached the fourth form at Queens Royal College, Geoffrey Holder decided to leave school in order to devote himself to the dance troupe organized by his elder brother, according to an interview with Gilbert Millstein (New York *Times Magazine,* January 20, 1957). By obtaining a job as a clerk on the docks at Port of Spain, Holder found enough free time to make the costumes for his brother's troupe, of which he took over the direction after his brother's departure for New York in 1948.

His three small revues, *Ballet Congo, Bal Créole,* and *Bal Nègre,* performed by dancers, singers and steel-band musicians, had a resounding success in 1951 and 1952. This led to an invitation for Holder and his group to represent Trinidad at the Caribbean Festival in Puerto Rico, and to engagements at the Hotel Caribe Hilton in San Juan, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Isle Hotel in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.



GEOFFREY HOLDER

About this time Holder also made a documentary film with members of his group, based on a story he had written himself. Walter White and Agnes de Mille, impressed by the young choreographer's work, suggested that he perform in New York. It was not until Holder held an exhibition of his paintings in Puerto Rico, and sold seventeen of them, that he was able to earn transportation for himself and his group to New York.

Almost a year without bookings followed. "My Broadway break came quite by accident," Holder said in an interview with *Cue* (January 22, 1955). "I went to a Martha Graham opening, wore a top hat and the works. . . . Saint Subber, the producer of *House of Flowers,* spotted me." After a successful audition for Subber and Truman Capote, librettist of the musical, Holder was the first person signed for its cast.

Until *House* went into production, Holder and his troupe danced at Lucille Lortel's White Barn Theatre in Westport, Connecticut, and during the summer of 1954 at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival in Lee, Massachusetts. "Holder moves with a strange fusion of force and lyricism which is at all times hypnotic," Walter Terry of the New York *Herald Tribune* wrote on July 17, 1954. Holder and his performers appeared at the summer festival at the Y.M.-Y.W.H.A. in New York City and at the Castle Hill show in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where his singing, dancing and steel band performances, many observers agree, ushered in the current calypso vogue.

Emory Lewis in *Cue* (January 22, 1955) described Holder's debut in *House of Flowers*: "As a cigar-smoking tough, The Champion, and as the voodoo Baron of the Cemetery, twenty-

HOLDER, GEOFFREY—*Continued*

four-year-old Geoffrey Holder is winning the plaudits of critics and audiences alike with his distinctive, Carib-flavored dancing at the Alvin Theatre." At the end of that year, Holder's appearance in a Y.M.-Y.W.H.A. recital with his troupe caused *Musical America's* reviewer (December 15, 1955) to observe: "Holder offered some of his most fascinating studies in folklore. . . . Most striking of the Holder works was *Banda*," the Haitian death figure, whom Holder "made a gruesome and yet almost attractive figure comparable in weird power to the figures in the dance of death of the great medieval and Renaissance artists."

After spending the summer of 1956 as specialty dancer at New York's Jones Beach Marine Theatre, Holder was signed by choreographer Zachary Solov of the Metropolitan Opera Association for the winter season. Of the dancer's performance in the November 1956 production of *Aida,* Walter Terry commented: "Holder's command of primitive dance action, his majestic presence and his awareness of the sensual elegance of African tribal dancing were admirably suited to the near barbaric glitter of the opera's Triumphal Scene."

The same ballet inspired John Martin of the New York *Times* to observe: "Neither the ballet nor Holder has ever seemed so good before. Solov has cast him as a captive prince, and given him enormous dignity, but he has also made fine use of his curious, primitive Negroid movement, partly erotic, partly ceremonial, altogether personal." Holder was also praised by Walter Terry for his acrobatic performance as the dancing clown in the Metropolitan production of *La Périchole.*

A straight dramatic part was offered Holder as Lucky in the all-Negro version of Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* in January 1957. Walter Terry considered him to be "the evening's single most decisive success. . . . As Holder writhes in agony to set the rusty machinery of his mind going, the bitter and mocking image of all human thought processes leaps into agonizing focus." Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times* (January 22, 1957) was less satisfied with Holder's interpretation of the slave role: "For some reason hard to understand he reads his long speech at the end of the first act as gibberish."

Holder's January 1957 recital seemed to the *Dance* magazine critic proof that each new production made his work "more eclectic in style, and more concerned with visual externals." In particular, he noted, although it was "more like a series of lovely paintings than a dance utterance, *To the Divine Horseman* was nevertheless an absorbing and original work."

Holder became known to a nation-wide audience through his March 1957 appearance as narrator of the United States Steel-Theatre Guild production of Robert Louis Stevenson's story *The Bottle Imp* on television. "Holder weaved in and out of the play and provided a superb, eerie quality," reported Jack Gould in the New York *Times* (March 14, 1957). "In his body movements, in the mischievous look on his face, in the often haunting tones of his voice, Holder was a truly exciting figure on the screen."

In the following month Holder starred in a calypso revue at Loew's Metropolitan Theatre in Brooklyn. In mid-June Holder and his associates again appeared in the New York area at the Central Park Theatre Under the Stars, where the dancer (who stands six feet six inches tall) presented "his striking characterization of the macabre . . . Baron Samedi, a Haitian deity associated with the cemetery. . . . The final Holder offering was Doogla Dance, a fascinating dance study which incorporates . . . African and . . . Oriental dance" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 18, 1957).

Revival of interest in calypso gave Holder an opportunity to write on this native musical form for the New York *Times Magazine* (April 21, 1957): "Why does calypso appeal, then?. . . . The rhythm is simple and basic, unvarying; it makes the body want to move like true American jazz. . . . True calypso tells a story very close to the everyday lives of the people. It is spontaneous, improvised, timely; it is the music of strugglers struggling."

By rationing his time for sleep, Holder uses the night hours to continue his painting, for his canvases bring him from $200 to $450 apiece, according to *Time* (May 6, 1957). His first New York exhibition, at the Barone Gallery in February 1955, was well received. The New York *Times* noted: "Despite their coarse paint, these pictures have an exotic and likeable flavor." By the time of his second show (in 1956), the same critic noted, "Holder has gained fluency of expression, his color seems better integrated, and the surfaces are more persuasive." In the same show, the New York *Herald Tribune* critic appreciated the "gentle, lyrical quality in his work." In 1956 one of the eleven art fellowships given annually by the Guggenheim Foundation was bestowed upon him. He has had a third one-man show at the Barone Gallery. He also writes music and is an accomplished photographer.

Holder, as a singer, can be heard in the Riverside album, *Geoffrey Holder and his Trinidad Hummingbirds.* Married June 26, 1955, to Carmen de Lavallade, a Haitian dancer who had also been featured in *House of Flowers,* Holder became a father for the first time in February 1957, when their son, Leo Anthony Lamont, was born. The young family resides in a converted loft on New York's Third Avenue, where an old square piano with mother-of-pearl-inlay is outstanding.

References

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Time 69:42 May 6 '57

HOLT, COOPER T. 1924- Veterans organization official; businessman

Address: b. c/o Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Broadway at 34th St., Kansas City 11, Mo.; Brainerd and Riverview Bootery and Youth Bazaar, Chattanooga, Tenn.; h. 4429 Lilac Lane, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The youngest commander-in-chief in the 57-year history of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Cooper T. Holt, age thirty-two, was elected to this office on August 17, 1956, succeeding Timothy J. Murphy. He serves as head of the second largest veterans organization in the nation for a one-year term, and he represents some 1,300,000 men who fought in America's wars overseas. He saw two years active service in World War II in the South Pacific area and earned several military decorations for valor. He is executive vice president of the Brainerd and Riverview Bootery and the Youth Bazaar, two leading children's department stores in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and he is also a Post Office appointee. Active in the V.F.W. since 1945, he was commander of Post 1289 in Chattanooga for two years, and commander of the third district, department of Tennessee, V.F.W., for two years.

Since taking office he has been the spokesman for his organization in regard to controversial national and international matters. These include: the V.F.W.'s position against Great Britain and France for attacking Egypt to gain control of the Suez Canal, thereby "jeopardizing the peace of the world"; the V.F.W.'s protest over the release from the war crimes prison of the Nazi colonel Joachim Peiper responsible for the Malmédy massacre in 1944 of 160 unarmed American soldiers; and the V.F.W.'s urgent plea to President Eisenhower to call a special session of the United Nations Security Council after the Soviet slaughter of Hungarian patriots "to obtain the Soviet leaders' pledge to stop murdering their slaves." (Holt was succeeded as commander-in-chief by Richard L. Roudebush.)

Cooper T. Holt was born in Chattanooga in 1924 and was educated in the grade and high schools of that city. He then attended the Edmondson School of Business and after graduation in 1943 he entered the U.S. Army when he was nineteen. He served overseas with Company L of the 164th Infantry. He earned the Asiatic-Pacific theater ribbon, the Solomon Islands campaign battle star, the combat infantryman's badge and a Presidential unit citation.

Upon his return from military service in 1945, Holt became a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1289 in his home community, having previously been a member-at-large. Shortly after joining the post he was asked to serve as adjutant, an office he held for a year. He was then elected senior vice commander. After occupying this office for a year, he was elected post commander and served in that capacity for two years. He also became active in veterans affairs in the state of Tennessee and for two years was commander of the third district of the V.F.W. He served, successively, as department junior vice commander, department senior vice commander, and department commander.

COOPER T. HOLT

Because of his success in building up the organization's membership, prestige and influence in his state, he attracted the attention of V.F.W. leaders throughout the nation. A group of these men successfully campaigned on behalf of Holt's candidacy as junior vice commander-in-chief and as senior vice commander-in-chief at the national encampments held in Philadelphia in 1954 and in Boston in 1955. They eulogized his leadership qualities, his aggressive championship of the organization's principles and his firm faith in the objectives of the V.F.W. At the 57th national encampment held in Dallas, Texas on August 17, 1956, Holt was elected commander-in-chief for a one-year term. During his term of office he has become known for his "hard-slugging attacks on those who seek to destroy the veterans benefit program, and those who would surrender the sovereignty of the United States and substitute for it some type of 'world government.'"

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was founded in 1899 and has a current membership of some 1,300,000; in this group are represented veterans who have served in every battle action since the beginning of hostilities with Spain in 1898. Post No. 1 still functions in Denver, Colorado. The V.F.W. creed is derived from Abraham Lincoln's statement that the nation should aim "to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan." Although the organization places a high priority on activities in aid of veterans, their widows, and dependents, it also impresses on its members the importance of playing an active role in civilian life. The community service projects range from buying shoes for a needy boy in Jonesboro, Louisiana to the granting of thirty-two scholarships to Tusculum College in Greene-

HOLT, COOPER T.—*Continued*

ville, Tennessee. Civil defense, Civil Air Patrol, getting out voters, urging family church attendance, conducting youth services, sponsoring safety improvements, donating a disaster bus, are among the "more than 1,100 ways" to work for civic betterment. A number of these civic projects are described by Bicknell Eubanks in the *Christian Science Monitor* (October 4, 1956). A project in which all V.F.W. members take pride is the National V.F.W. Home at Eaton Rapids, Michigan which it has maintained since 1925 for 250 orphans of veterans or children whose fathers are totally disabled.

The V.F.W. is placing more emphasis on that part of its program which calls on its members to "preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies whomsoever." These enemies, according to Commander-in-chief Holt, are often found in the form of poverty, ignorance, delinquency, un-American influences such as communism and fascism, and other creeds designed to weaken or tear down the internal structure of the United States, and in the apathy of its citizens in fulfilling civic duties and responsibilities (*Christian Science Monitor,* October 4, 1956).

On November 1, 1956 Holt spoke to V.F.W. department adjutants and quartermasters from thirty-five states meeting in Kansas City. "It is with great sorrow," he said, "that I read of the action taken by Britain and France in attacking Egypt. They are time-honored friends and we of the V.F.W. have fought and died with them on battlefields around the world, but we cannot do any aggressive military action that jeopardizes the peace of the world such as that action taken by those two nations in an attempt to gain control of the Suez Canal. . . . The United Nations was not set up as an instrument of convenience, but rather as an instrument of peace."

Following President Eisenhower's appeal in behalf of the Hungarian refugees who sought freedom from Soviet terror, Holt announced the V.F.W.'s support of the President's "person to person" program. He sent telegrams to the forty-eight V.F.W. commanders requesting a minimum donation of $5.00 from each of the organization's 10,000 posts to aid in feeding and clothing the thousands of Hungarian patriots who had fled to Austria, and were awaiting assignment to a new country. "I believe that donations coming from our organization will significantly point up the basic difference between the fighting men of this country and Russia. While we are sending food and clothing the Russians are shooting down helpless civilians."

A statement by Commander-in-chief Holt was distributed on November 17, 1956 to all state V.F.W. leaders as a clarification of the organization's policy in the Middle East and in Europe. He asked that the U.N. police force in Egypt be instructed to use force, if necessary, against any "volunteers" from the Soviet Union from entering the country for the purpose of creating disturbances. "If the Kremlin attempts forcible entry into Egypt," he said, "the free world will have no recourse but to stand up and fight. . . . And the same goes for Hungary—the U.N. should set up a police force comprised of troops from the small nations.

Vigorously protesting the release of Joachim Peiper by the general Allied clemency board from the war crimes prison at Landsberg, Germany on December 22, 1956, Holt said: "Colonel Peiper was in direct command of troops of the Sixth S.S. Panzer division which machine-gunned 160 unarmed American soldiers in the snow at Malmédy, Belgium at Christmastime in 1944. It is ironic that his actual release should come on the twelfth anniversary of the crime against humanity. . . . The V.F.W. has protested to the State Department. It is greatly disappointed and incensed over this recent action of continuing on the board an American member who, like his predecessor, also lacks the patriotic fortitude it takes to prevent the release of these convicted war criminals." He should be replaced "with an American who has the courage to stand up in behalf of the memory of American soldiers who were murdered in cold blood by Peiper's machine-gunners."

"We all yearn for world peace," Holt said on November 17, 1956, "but now is the time, before more blood is spilled, that we must stand up and tell the Kremlin to stop this merciless slaughter of the helpless people of Hungary, or else face the wrath of the free world. What form this wrath would take I do not know, but I would suggest, that in addition to expulsion of the Soviet Union from the U.N., all nations immediately sever all diplomatic relations and place strict trade embargo on Russia. I hope these stringent measures are not necessary, but something must be done to help the people of Hungary and to preserve the peace of the world."

Commander-in-chief Holt on February 20, 1957 criticized the State Department's order forbidding American newsmen from going into Communist China. "No group is more opposed to the Red Chinese regime than the V.F.W.," he said, "but this does not mean we are willing to give up our birthright, which entitles us to know what is going on behind the bamboo curtain, or anywhere else in the world, for that matter."

Cooper T. Holt is married to the former Betty Sivley, and they have one daughter, Cynthia, age nine. He is presently on leave from his position in the Chattanooga Post Office for the term of his presidency of V.F.W.

HOPKINS, JOHN JAY Oct. 15, 1893-May 3, 1957 Business executive; lawyer; chairman of the board and president of General Dynamics Corporation whose annual sales reached one billion dollars in 1956; under his guidance the company built the *Nautilus,* world's first nuclear-powered submarine; and its Convair Division produced guided missiles; managing director Canadair, Ltd.; president of Electric Boat Company; practiced law in New York and Los Angeles (1921-1932); special assistant to the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury (1932-33). See *Current Biograpny* (Mar.) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 My 4 '57

HORE-BELISHA, LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, 1ST BARON Sept. 7, 1893-Feb. 16, 1957 Member of British Parliament; as Minister of War (1937-40) introduced many reforms and "vigorously democratized" the British Army; as Minister of Transportation (1934-37) introduced traffic control poles which became known as Belisha Beacons; held Devonport seat in the House of Commons (1923-42) as a Liberal and as an Independent (1942-45); Minister of National Insurance (1945); elevated to the peerage as first Baron Hore-Belisha of Devonport in 1954. See *Current Biography* (July) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p93 F 17 '57

HORTHY DE NAGYBÁNYA, NICHOLAS June 18, 1868-Feb. 9, 1957 Regent and dictator of Hungary (1920-1944); held rank of Admiral; commanded a battleship in World War I; led counter-revolution against Béla Kun, Communist; aided Hitler in World War II; surrendered to Allies and was held at Nuremberg prison; released without trial in 1946. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ F 10 '57

HOUSER, THEODORE V. Sept. 8, 1892-
Corporation executive

Address: b. Sears, Roebuck and Co., 925 S. Homan Ave., Chicago 7, Ill.; h. 5349 Sheridan Rd., Chicago 40, Ill.

"The greatest master of mass merchandising in the United States" (as he was called by his predecessor), Theodore V. Houser heads the world's largest retailer of general merchandise, Sears, Roebuck and Company. A veteran of twenty-six years' experience with the firm, Houser succeeded General Robert E. Wood as chairman of the board in April 1954. Sears sells over $3 billion worth of the products of the world each year to customers on four continents through its catalogues and retail stores.

Houser began his career in 1915 with Montgomery Ward & Company and joined Sears in 1928. Eleven years later he was appointed vice-president in charge of merchandising and in this post was able substantially to reduce distribution costs. In 1952 Houser became vice-chairman of the board and Wood's choice as his successor.

Theodore V. Houser was born in Kansas City, Missouri on September 8, 1892, the son of Theodore and Carrie (White) Houser. After moving to the Chicago area, he attended elementary and high school there. He completed his secondary education at a Young Men's Christian Association night school.

Entering Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Ames, Houser studied electrical engineering and received the B.S. degree in 1915. He was unable to find a job in the field of engineering and joined a training program at Montgomery Ward & Company (Sears's traditional rival), where he met General Wood, then vice-president. By 1919 Houser had risen to assistant merchandising manager and was nicknamed "the young man with the answers" by Wood. Working together, Wood and Houser greatly increased Ward's sale of automobile tires. At Ward's, Houser rose to the vice-presidency in charge of merchandising. After Wood became president of Sears in 1928, he sent for Houser and appointed him manager of mail-order merchandising.

THEODORE V. HOUSER

Sears, Roebuck and Company traces its origin to a C.O.D. shipment of watches refused by a North Redwood, Minnesota jeweler in 1886. Richard W. Sears, a station agent in that town, asked and received the manufacturer's permission to sell the timepieces. He sold the watches to other station agents and, thus was embarked on a career in the mail-order business. In 1893 he founded with Alvah C. Roebuck Sears, Roebuck and Company in Chicago and two years later Roebuck's interests were purchased by Julius Rosenwald and his brother-in-law, Aaron E. Nusbaum. By 1906 the company was doing a $50,000,000 mail-order business.

In the early years the company had to overcome the opposition of country shopkeepers, who denounced the goods as inferior. Under the pressure of local merchants, many rural newspapers refused Sears's advertising and the company was called such names as "Rears and Soreback." Today, Tom Mahoney in his book, *The Great Merchants* (1955), wrote: "No other company is as close to the heart of rural America."

An experimental retail store was opened in February 1925 as a personal project of General Wood. Its success was immediate. After joining Sears, Houser was one of the few executives who supported Wood in his belief that the company's future would lie in stores, as

HOUSER, THEODORE V.—*Continued*

well as in mail order. In 1928-29 the firm opened stores throughout the country. Houser was appointed in 1929 to a committee that reorganized Sears's management in order to integrate the new chain of stores with the mail-order division.

Another one of Houser's early assignments at Sears was to expand the sale of automobile tires. Between 1928 and 1935 Sears sold over 18,000,000 tires manufactured by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company under the name of Allstate. The name Allstate was applied to other automobile supplies and in 1931 to automobile insurance (namely, the Allstate Insurance Company), a very successful venture. A companion firm, the Allstate Fire Insurance Company, was later formed.

By 1938 Houser had been advanced from mail-order merchandise manager to general merchandise manager and then to assistant to the vice-president in charge of merchandising. His next promotion came in January 1939 when he was named vice-president in charge of merchandising. In this capacity he directed the central buying operation and was responsible for selling.

One of Sears's policies is to maintain its prices as low or lower than any competitor. As merchandising head, Houser distinguished himself by improving Sears's "known-cost" method of buying, which "runs contrary to almost every accepted purchasing method. Instead of trying to buy an item from a manufacturer at the lowest cost, Houser's plan was aimed at chopping costs in the manufacturing stage. Sears's engineers huddle with the producer, advise him on cost and corner-cutting techniques in design, engineering, and production" (*Forbes,* June 1, 1954). Another method of cutting costs introduced by Houser is the selection of manufacturers near the point of distribution in order to reduce carrying charges.

The origin and development of such Sears brands as Coldspot refrigerators and freezers, Kenmore appliances, and Silvertone and Harmony House products were made possible mainly through Houser's efforts. The brand labels constitute about 90 per cent of Sears's sales. About 25 per cent of its merchandise is produced in factories wholly or partially owned by Sears.

"Houser's success in safeguarding the company's position through a world war which necessarily denied Sears access to many of its staple items and which disrupted all source relationships greatly would not have been possible in the absence of the generally satisfactory source relationships he had been instrumental in forging," wrote Boris Emmet and John E. Jeuck in *Catalogues and Counters; A History of Sears, Roebuck and Company* (1950).

When Houser became vice-chairman of the board of directors on April 26, 1952, he was generally believed to be Wood's candidate as a successor to the chairmanship. On the retirement of Wood in 1954, Houser was elected chairman of the board, on April 26.

In 1956 Sears began advertising its private label brands through national magazines. *Business Week* (November 10, 1956) reported that more Sears's advertisements will appear in magazines such as *Life* and the *Saturday Evening Post* during 1957, and there will be direct competition with nationally advertised brands. Factors influencing this decision include the branching out of quality-name department stores into the suburbs, and the growth of discount houses, furnishing nationally known brands at reduced prices.

Another innovation begun under Houser's chairmanship is the Sears, Roebuck Acceptance Corporation, formed in 1957. Approximately 41 per cent of Sears's annual sales volume is handled on credit. "This new corporation," said Houser, "will provide an auxiliary source of funds to meet the growth of Sears's easy payment sales" (*Forbes,* December 1, 1956).

For the old-age security of its employees Sears established the Savings and Profit Sharing Pension Fund of Sears, Roebuck and Company Employes, which holds 25.45 per cent of the company's stock. About 125,000 employees have joined the fund. Houser has been called "an ardent evangelist" of profit-sharing with employees (*Time,* December 6, 1954).

Sears supports the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, which provides college scholarships, carries on cooperative projects with farm youth organizations, makes grants to colleges, and encourages physicians, through long-term loans, to settle in areas where their services are urgently needed.

The overseas operations of Sears were begun in 1942 with the opening of a store in Havana, Cuba. After World War II other stores were opened in Mexico (1947), Brazil (1949), Venezuela (1950), Colombia (1953), and Peru, Panama and Costa Rica (1955). In Canada, Sears acquired in 1952 a half-interest in a new company, Simpsons-Sears Ltd., which conducts a mail-order and retail operation. In August 1955 Sears announced its purchase of a substantial stock interest in Waltons, Ltd., of Sydney, Australia (now Waltons-Sears Ltd.), a chain of stores.

By the use of catalogue-sales offices Sears has increased its catalogue business from urban and suburban areas since 1951. The offices display selected samples and save customers shipping time, delivery costs, postage, and money order fees. The firm's catalogue (really two large and five small catalogues each year) appears in eleven regional editions. They cost from 40 cents to $1.40 each and 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 copies are distributed. Sears owns the *American Peoples Encyclopedia* and the Peoples Book Club, which offers best-selling volumes in low-cost editions.

In 1957 Sears has in the United States eleven mail order plants and over 700 retail stores; the latter account for more than two-thirds of the company's sales volume. Its assets amount to well over $1 billion.

As a consultant, Houser serves as chairman of the economic policy committee of the Business Advisory Council. He is a director of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust

Company of Chicago, the Quaker Oats Company, and Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company. He is a member of the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is on the board of the Y.M.C.A. of Chicago, and is a trustee of Northwestern University and of George Williams College. His clubs are the Commercial, Chicago, and Old Elm. He is an honorary member of Eta Mu Pi fraternity. Houser is a Republican and a Presbyterian.

"A tall, heavy-set man with a ready smile and a genius for remaining silent," Richard J. H. Johnston wrote of Houser (New York *Times,* November 22, 1943). "Asked as to his philosophy in business, Houser said: 'I hate stuffed shirts.'" He has no hobbies, for he takes things "Sear-iously"—a quip he often employs. His plans for Sears are "expand and improve."

On June 5, 1915 Theodore V. Houser married Lovera Lundin, who is now deceased. They had two daughters, Elizabeth (Mrs. James Hennessy) and Mary K. (Mrs. Larry Lewis). On October 7, 1944 he married Pauline Means.

In *The Great Merchants,* Mahoney noted that "President Franklin D. Roosevelt once suggested that the best way to convince the Kremlin of the superiority of the American way of life would be to bomb the Soviet Union with the Sears, Roebuck catalogue."

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See Leser, Tina

HUCK, ARTHUR June 19, 1891- Social service executive

Address: b. c/o Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 22d St., New York 10; h. 53 Leroy Ave., Darien, Conn.

"We have always shifted to meet new and changing conditions and we're still at it," Arthur Huck, executive director and secretary of the Children's Aid Society in New York said on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary with the organization in 1956. He noted that the C.A.S.'s newest project was the new Harlem Children's Center on 118th Street.

His entire career has been with the Children's Aid Society and began while he was still attending school. His first key position was as superintendent of the Forty-fourth Street Lodging House for Homeless Boys. He became the society's first executive director in 1931 and guided the agency through the depression years and the war years and past the society's century mark in 1953. A centennial development program completed most of its goals by the end of 1956 under his direction. The 1955 operating budget of over $2,000,000 more than doubled the 1931 budget.

Fabian Bachrach
ARTHUR HUCK

Arthur Huck was born in Jersey City, New Jersey on June 19, 1891, one of six children of William and Gertrude (Sturm) Huck. Arthur's brothers were William, Jr., Joseph and Walter. His sisters were Irma and Elsie. His early education was in the public schools of Jersey City.

He began work for the Children's Aid Society on March 12, 1906, while still finishing his schooling. Since there was no compulsory education law at that time, the agency was chiefly engaged in operating twenty-six industrial schools for the poor and for newly arrived immigrants. As the New York public school system became more adequate, the society concentrated more on the after-school care of children, which had been only a phase of the industrial school program. Eventually only half of the buildings were retained and children's centers were created to replace the industrial schools.

Working closely with the late William Church Osborn, who was president of the society for fifty years, Huck learned the pioneer approach to the problems of children. He was also a great admirer of the society's founder, Charles Loring Brace, who stressed the belief that every child was an individual rather than a number on a card. These two men guided Huck in his work and recommended the special courses in private and public schools which he took over a period of years and which enabled him to carry on the executive work of the agency on a sound business basis.

He advanced rapidly and his first responsible position was as superintendent of the Forty-fourth Street Lodging House for Homeless Boys. From there he moved on to become resident director of the Kips Bay Boys' Club and its summer camp. The club was the first in a

HUCK, ARTHUR—*Continued*

series of boys' club buildings built by the society. Chester Holmes Aldrich, who was president of the Kips Bay Boys' Club when Huck went there, was another inspiring influence in the work of guiding boys.

When the Goodhue Home and summer camp was built at New Brighton, Staten Island, Huck became its director. His ability in raising funds was recognized and he was transferred to the main office to become the director of fund raising. Later, he took over the comptrollership.

In 1926 he became the society's assistant treasurer and has continued to hold this office. Seven children's centers had been established in congested neighborhoods by 1931 when Huck was named executive director. Although streamlining the over-all program was a major undertaking, he also devoted considerable time to plans for meeting the needs of the centers, which mounted rapidly during the depression years of the early 1930's. Health service was extended for children in the neighborhoods of the centers and dental clinics were added. A home-making service was inaugurated for families when an illness incapacitated the mother temporarily and the family needed attention. Psychiatric care, to which doctors referred certain types of disturbed children, became an important service.

Upon the retirement of the society's secretary of the board of trustees Huck was appointed to the office in 1936 and has since combined the position with his duties as executive director. In 1938 some of the centers were moved to Harlem, which had become the city's chief poverty-ridden area.

Under the society's central administration twelve essential child care services were developed, including clubs, supervised playgrounds, and an enlarged summer camp program. The health service added nurses to give periodic examinations and follow-up work for the correction of defects and the interpretation of the health needs of the child to the family. Parents were taught the value and utilization of community facilities for corrective work and health protection.

A personal relationship service was installed for the prevention of discords among the children attending the centers. Foster home care for children of broken homes and convalescent care for sick children were undertaken when the Elizabeth Milbank Anderson Home at Chappaqua, New York was established for girls from three to eighteen and boys from three to eight years. Older boys were sent to the Martha Home and the Milbank Home at Valhalla, New York.

During the war years the centers increased their recreation, health and education facilities for children of working mothers. A nutrition study was made and special attention was given to children's lunches. Counseling and employment services were introduced at headquarters to provide practical advice to boys and girls in finding available opportunities for training and placement. For boys from sixteen to twenty-one interested in farming as a career, the Bowdoin Farm School at Hamburg, New York was established and offered a six-month training course and placement service.

When the society reached its 100th anniversary, a development program under Huck's direction was launched. A new children's center in the Stephen Foster Homes, the Rhinelander Center at 350 East 88th Street, and the Sunrise Camp for children from four to eight years old at New Paltz, New York were opened in 1954. In 1955 land sites were cleared on East 87th Street and on West 117th Street for the Schermerhorn and the Harlem playgrounds.

The East Harlem Children's Center on East 101st Street and the Wagon Road Camp for Handicapped Children for summer use were opened in 1956. The program was made possible by the increase in the number of gifts to the society. In 1955 a total of 85,179 gifts were received, nearly eight times the number received in 1931 when Huck became director.

He has served as president of United Charities, as a director of the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc., and was elected as a member of the board of directors of the Welfare and Health Council of New York City in 1954. He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences and of New York's National Arts Club. He has made his home in Darien, Connecticut for some time and has served as a member of the three-man police commission for eleven years and as chairman the last four of those years.

The Boys Exposition gold medal, emblematic of outstanding service "to the children of New York City," was awarded to Huck on April 16, 1953 at a luncheon given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. A review of his years of service with the society was given by its president, Morgan Dix Wheelock.

Arthur Huck was married on June 1, 1915 to Georgina M. Ottmar. Their three children are Georgina M., Arthur O., and John P. The family's religious affiliation is Episcopal. The executive director has thick, iron-gray hair that is fast turning white, and brown eyes. He is six feet tall, broad-shouldered and well built. A quick-moving, energetic man who finds pleasure in walking, he seldom rides between his office and the Grand Central Station when he commutes to Darien. Most of his leisure moments are spent reading.

He has remarked that if "the social worker stays in [an] ivory tower, we cannot be surprised if families seek help from the corner druggist and the bartender who make themselves available."

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N Y Times p24 Mr 13 '56

HUDSON, ROBERT S(PEAR) See Hudson, Viscount

HUDSON, VISCOUNT 1886-Feb. 2, 1957 British diplomat; Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in Winston Churchill's Cabinet in World War II; Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department (1937-40); Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labor (1931-35); chairman of the Imperial Institute; elevated to peerage in 1952. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p76 F 3 '57

HUGHES, ROWLAND R(OBERTS) Mar. 28, 1896-Apr. 2, 1957 Former U.S. Government official; as director of U.S. Bureau of the Budget (1954-56) advocated Federal economy and a balanced budget, and reduced inventories in Government departments; comptroller (1934-53) and vice-president (1951-53) of National City Bank of New York; adviser to U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee (1947-48). See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ap 4 '57

HULL, JOSEPHINE (SHERWOOD) Jan. 3, 1886-Mar. 12, 1957 Actress; spent more than fifty years in the theatre; best remembered for her roles of Abby Brewster in *Arsenic and Old Lace,* Veta Simmons in *Harvey,* and Penelope Sycamore in *You Can't Take It With You;* her last Broadway performance was in *The Solid Gold Cadillac* in 1954; won Motion Picture Academy Award ("Oscar") in 1951 for "best supporting actress" in *Harvey.* See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Mr 13 '57

HURD, PETER Feb. 22, 1904- Artist
Address: Sentinel Ranch, San Patricio, N.M.

Few American artists have captured the haunting color of the Southwest as has Peter Hurd. From his brush comes what Paul Horgan calls "the pour and clash of light in his marvelous skies, the grand, arrested tumble of earth forms" (*House & Garden,* December 1955). National Academician Hurd has recorded the minutiae of ranchland and range-tanned faces in the Renaissance technique of egg tempera. As a young man he received encouragement from painter N. C. Wyeth. Hurd's work hangs in many galleries and he is also known for his book illustrations. During World War II he was an artist correspondent for *Life* magazine. He has written articles about the Southwest for *House & Garden, Better Homes and Gardens,* and other publications.

Peter Hurd was born on February 22, 1904, at Roswell, New Mexico, to Harold and Lucy (Chew) Hurd. His father, formerly a Boston lawyer, had become a rancher in the Southwest, and Peter "spent his childhood exploring the wide unfenced lands on his pony." In an article in *Magazine of Art* (July 1939) he tells of attending the local convent school of the Order of St. Francis of Assisi, where his association with Mexican-American children made him equally fluent in English and Spanish. The Mexican Revolution of 1916 gave him the desire to become a soldier, so in 1917 he entered the New Mexico Military Institute for three years of study to prepare for West Point.

Henry A. Tuck, Jr.

PETER HURD

After entering the Academy in 1921 Hurd failed in mathematics. He was tutored to reenter the Academy, but in the meantime he had begun to paint. During his first year at West Point, his purchase of a small set of oils and his sale of a small canvas for $10 to the officer commanding his cadet company made him realize that "painting was an exciting and infinite world."

Upon receiving his father's reluctant permission to leave the Academy, Peter Hurd in 1923 entered Haverford College, chiefly, he says, because "it was Quaker and peaceful." With the help of a letter of introduction from a friend, he showed some of his efforts to painter and illustrator N. C. Wyeth, who invited him to spend the summer of 1924 studying with him at his Chadd's Ford (Pennsylvania) studio. Hurd worked on still-lifes and landscapes and Wyeth's letter of praise persuaded Hurd's father to grant his son permission to enter the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. "It is to Wyeth," states Hurd, "that I owe everything in my early development."

Following his marriage on June 29, 1929, to Henriette, Wyeth's eldest daughter, Peter Hurd did free-lance work, chiefly illustrating juvenile books. He began to paint in the egg tempera technique, upon the suggestion of Fred Weber of Philadelphia. His first major work in tempera was commissioned in 1933 by the New Mexico Military Institute, a triptych mural on gesso panels. The Public Works Art Project and the state of Mexico supplemented the commission by having Hurd paint a tempera frieze. As a theme, Hurd chose the three racial stocks of New Mexico — the Indian, Spanish, and Anglo-Saxon.

The first important Eastern exhibition of Hurd's work was in 1937 at Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan's New York gallery. Then, the New York *Times* critic observed, "The tempera easel paintings are done with authority . . . Hurd makes manifest a genuine affection for and understanding of the great Southwest." Simultaneously the Associated American Artists Galleries exhibited a group of his lithographs and drawings.

As winner of a $7,200 mural competition in 1938, Hurd was commissioned to do three mural panels for the U.S. Post Office in Dallas, Texas; he has also done frescoes for the postoffices in Big Spring, Texas, and Alamogordo, New Mexico, and a mural for the Prudential Insurance Company building at Houston, Texas. In 1938 he sold a painting for $400 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

When more of Hurd's paintings, including *Rio Hondo, Anselmo's House,* and *Rainy Season,* were shown at New York's Macbeth Galleries in 1941, the *Art Digest* (February 15, 1941) reviewer commended Hurd as "commander of a brush that can work subtly within a framework of bold patterns . . . and light that is dazzling." Some of Hurd's paintings were included in the 1941 exhibition of Contemporary American Art at the Toledo (Ohio) Museum, and a dual show of paintings by Hurd and his wife was held at La Quinta Municipal Art Gallery in Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1942.

When the editors of *Life* magazine decided in 1941 to make a pictorial record of national defense, Peter Hurd was one of seven American painters chosen. He spent five months in 1942 with the U.S. Air Force Bomber Command in England, completing seven portraits (reproduced in *Life,* February 15, 1943). He flew on missions with pilots, making sketches later worked up into oils. These paintings were in *Life* (July 26, 1943) and were shown at the National Gallery in Washington, D.C.

On another assignment from *Life,* Hurd in 1944 spent five months with the U.S. Air Transport Command in South America, Africa, India, Arabia, and Italy. His sketches appeared in *Life,* June 19, 1944, and his drawings made at the Ascension Island Army Air Force installation were in the April 30, 1945 issue of *Life.*

He was represented in a group show at the Associated American Artists Gallery in 1946 and again in 1951. He made a series of paintings reproduced in the January and September 1947 issues of *The Lamp,* a Standard Oil Company of New Jersey publication.

Popular reaction to Hurd's work was attested by the choice of his *Portrait of José Herrera* as the public favorite in a March 1952 showing at the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City. *Time* (March 3, 1952) noted that he captures "the clear light and spare landscape of the Southwest with deceptive ease."

Hurd's approach to painting was explained by him in the 1945 catalogue of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* collection: "It is to live as intensely as possible and to keep my perceptions at a peak of sensitivity. . . . I do not refer here to flashy brush work . . . but to the craftsmanlike building of a picture from the physiochemical standpoint."

Examples of Hurd's paintings are in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Gallery (Edinburgh, Scotland), Rochester (New York) Museum, Wilmington (Delaware) Art Institute, Chicago Art Institute, the Andover (Massachusetts) Museum, Nelson Gallery in Kansas City, and La Quinta Memorial Art Gallery in Albuquerque. A special wing of the Roswell, New Mexico, Museum of Art is devoted to his paintings, drawings, and lithographs. The Museum of Texas Technological College at Lubbock, Texas dedicated Peter Hurd's 1200-foot mural painting on November 18, 1954.

Illustrations by Peter Hurd have appeared in advertisements for Whitman Chocolates, Maxwell House Coffee, the First National City Bank of New York, Lucky Strikes, and the Capehart Radio Corporation. He has also designed for the Steuben Glass Company. Among the books he has illustrated are *The Last of the Mohicans* (1926), *Great Stories of the Sea and Ships* (1933), and *The Habit of Empire* (1938), and others. A portfolio of his landscapes and portraits was published by the University of New Mexico Press in 1950. He won a National Academy of Design award in 1953 for his portrait *Gerald Marr.*

Elected an associate of the National Academy in 1941, Hurd became a National Academician the following year. He belongs to the Wilmington Society of Fine Arts and the American Watercolor Society of New York. The painter is also a member of the Cap and Bells Club of Haverford College. The Hurds and their three children—Peter Wyeth, Ann Carol, and Michael—live on a ranch in San Patricio, New Mexico. He has written articles on soil conservation and has built a greenhouse for tropical plants. His own soil provides him with ochre and yellow earth which he grinds up for pigments.

When not at his easel, Peter Hurd is likely to be found on horseback, practicing polo strokes. *Life* has described him as "six feet of lanky, sandy-haired cowboy, who walks with a slouch, talks with a drawl, grins much of the time. . . . He has the hands of a cowboy and the keen eyes of an artist."

"I believe that there are as many ways to make a painting as there are gifted painters," wrote Peter Hurd in *House & Garden* (December 1955) "that it is just as rare and difficult to produce a first-rate work in the nonobjective as in the representational style—perhaps more so since I have never tried the former one. Reality for a painter, as for a poet, is always a matter of an inner vision of his own universe. A painting should be an intimate poem; one that invites repeated contemplation."

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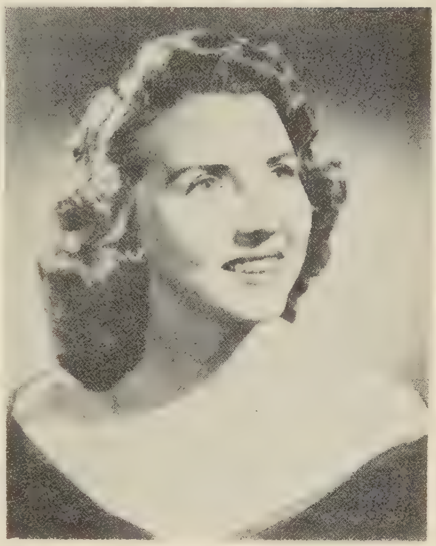
HURLEY, LAUREL Feb. 14, 1927- Opera singer

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, 147 W. 39th St., New York 18; h. 845 West End Ave., New York 25



J. Abresch

LAUREL HURLEY

When Laurel Hurley, lyric coloratura soprano and former choir singer from Allentown, Pennsylvania, appeared on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House on January 11, 1957 to sing the title role in Offenbach's *La Périchole,* she proved to thousands of hopeful young American singers that their greatest dream can come true. With only twenty-four hours' notice she replaced Patrice Munsel, who was indisposed.

Although her triumph was in the favorite opera tradition, Miss Hurley's success in a way had been predictable. She was born into a family steeped in musical tradition and had starred at sixteen in Sigmund Romberg's *The Student Prince,* the youngest Kathie ever to play the role on Broadway. Two and a half years of touring in the musical turned her from her operatic goal and nearly ruined her health. However, she returned to New York City in 1952 to make a name with the New York City Opera Company and to appear in concerts and on television. On February 8, 1955 Miss Hurley made a successful debut at the Metropolitan as Oscar, a page, in *Un Ballo in Maschera.* She has performed a total of forty-three roles during her career so far and has been compared with both Jenny Lind and Maria Callas.

Laurel Hurley was born on Saint Valentine's Day, February 14, 1927, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, one of three children of Walter James and Viola (Burd) Hurley. According to an article by A. Philbrook Smith in *New Jersey Music and Arts* (October 1954), her mother was an organist, choral director, concert pianist, composer, and at one time had her own orchestra. Her aunt, Amy Burd McKelvey, was a successful concert soprano, and her uncle, John Marlin Burd, directed a dance band. Her father was a bass soloist and assistant director of the Bath (Maine) Festival before he gave up music to become division manager for a theatre chain. Miss Hurley has two brothers: Kenneth, associated with Sikorsky Aircraft, and Leslie, a sergeant in the U.S. Army.

As a child Laurel showed such inclination to dance that she was given lessons at eighteen months. At the age of two and a half she appeared in a school revue, doing ballet numbers and singing "I Fall Down and Go Boom." She won numerous scrolls for toe and tap dancing before turning to singing.

At about eight, she started to study piano, and at the same time her mother realized that the child had a voice worth training. She sang in the junior and senior choirs at the Lutheran church where her mother was in charge of music. Laurel began to study voice at thirteen, and her mother was her only teacher until recent years. She attended Allentown High School but left in her junior year to star on Broadway. Her first bid for the Metropolitan was made in 1942 when the Metropolitan Opera Associates gave her an audition. A news item reported that "great enthusiasm was expressed" for her future.

A five-year contract to play the lead in *The Student Prince* had been offered her with a verbal understanding that Miss Hurley would stay in New York. But after six weeks *The Student Prince* began a tour of the United States and Canada which was due to last for several years. At her Broadway debut as Kathie on August 21, 1943, the stage manager told her father it was the finest debut performance he had ever seen. Critics, also, praised her. When the musical reached Chicago, music critic Ashton Stevens wrote: "It seems only reasonable to predict that in a decade she will be a Flagstad at least." After two and a half years on tour, Miss Hurley contracted a serious throat infection and a doctor's order finally broke her contract.

Back in New York, she felt that she had to find out whether she was of opera calibre. Through a family friend she obtained an audition with Edward Johnson, then director of the Metropolitan. Only a week after her return home, still suffering with an infected throat, she stood on the huge Met stage and sang. At the end, Johnson told her, "Anybody who can sing like that after what you have been through,

HURLEY, LAUREL—*Continued*

has what is needed here." But he warned her against taking small roles and advised her to make a name with another opera company first.

Heeding Johnson's advice, Miss Hurley gave recitals and sang in churches. She needed lessons but could not afford them. Then, in 1949, she won a Kathryn Turney Long opera scholarship at the Metropolitan. Her first actual operatic role was in an English version of *La Traviata* for a television film. Her opera debut was at the Julius Hartt School of Music, Hartford, Connecticut in 1950, where she sang Norina in *Don Pasquale*. The Charles L. Wagner Opera Company signed her for a tour in 1950, and she appeared first with that group in Kingston, Pennsylvania, as Mimi in *La Bohème*. As winner of the Walter W. Naumburg Foundation award, she gave a Town Hall recital on November 6, 1952 which received excellent reviews. She also sang at the Central City Opera Festival, Colorado; in New Orleans, Dallas, St. Louis, Detroit, and at the Pro Arte Musical Opera Festival in Havana, Cuba.

She made her debut with the New York City Opera Company in 1952 as Zerlina in *Don Giovanni*. Now, with the Met still her goal, she was aware that scouts often were out front. In the spring of 1954 she was invited to audition at the Met whenever she wished, but since it meant so much, she kept postponing the date. Then a specific day was named. She recalls that there were other singers, that she sang the role of Zerbinetta from *Adriadne auf Naxos*, and that later she telephoned her mother to say she thought she had ruined her chances. The next day, when her manager greeted her as "the newest member of the Metropolitan," she wept tears of happiness.

Commenting on her "silk-spun tone" in Bellini's *La Sonnambula*, performed for the American Opera Society on January 25, 1955, Louis Biancolli in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, January 26, wrote: "Miss Hurley might well have been emulating the Swedish Nightingale [Jenny Lind]."

Reviews following her Metropolitan debut as Oscar in *Un Ballo in Maschera* on February 8, 1955 were generally enthusiastic. The New York *Times* (February 9, 1955) noted that "there were moments . . . when Miss Hurley forced . . . [her voice] beyond its natural limitations . . . and . . . spoiled its quality." The New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (February 9) reported that "whenever the crowd had a chance it gave Miss Hurley a warm reception. And she well deserved it." When she sang Fiakermilli in Richard Strauss's *Arabella* on March 24, 1955, the New York *Times* (March 25, 1955) noted that she "sang the difficult florid music . . . without visible strain." That month Allentown gave her a rousing "welcome home" reception. On Christmas Eve 1955, she appeared as Olympia in *Tales of Hoffmann* at the Metropolitan and was, according to the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 26, 1955), "every inch a doll . . . [she] struck pitches cleanly, clearly and with a resonance all bell-like and pure."

The performance that Miss Hurley considers her outstanding professional achievement took place on January 10, 1956 when she sang Elvira with the American Opera Society in Bellini's *I Puritani*, an opera of such difficulty that it is rarely performed. "To one who heard Miss Callas (Maria Meneghini Callas) sing the role in Chicago, Miss Hurley's performance was worthy of favorable comparison," observed Howard Taubman in the New York *Times* (January 11, 1956). She scored another triumph on January 15, 1956 when she sang the role of Queen of the Night in *The Magic Flute*, a television production which won high praise. At the Metropolitan, she sang Musetta in *La Bohème*, Norina in *Don Pasquale*, and Susanna in *The Marriage of Figaro*, again winning praises.

When she achieved her spectacular success substituting for Patrice Munsel on January 11, 1957 in *La Périchole*, the New York *Times* (January 12, 1957) commented that she "had no difficulty scoring a fresh success," and the New York *Post* (January 13) remarked that Miss Hurley was having "one success after another this season," but that "her assurance and *savoir-faire* in this new part . . . tops the list."

Miss Hurley is married to John Peter Butz, a Princeton graduate and a mechanical engineer. They were schoolmates in the seventh grade, fell in love when they were seventeen, and were wed on May 6, 1949. They have one son, James Harold. For recreation, the singer enjoys trout fishing trips with her husband and likes to ski, skate, swim and camp out. She enjoys reading and building model railroads and listening to their hi-fi records. She says she is not superstitious because from childhood she has had "a firm religious faith which shapes my philosophy."

Laurel Hurley won the junior award of the Federation of Music Clubs from 1942 to 1944 and the Pennsylvania Young Artists Award from the National Federation of Music Clubs from 1945 to 1947. She was named Pennsylvania state ambassador in 1954. She is a member of Actors Equity Association, the American Guild of Musical Artists, Inc., American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, and in 1956 was national honor initiate to Sigma Kappa sorority. She is a Republican and a Protestant. Miss Hurley is five feet four inches tall, weighs 120 pounds, and has light-brown hair and blue eyes.

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ISHIBASHI, TANZAN (ē-shē-bä'shē tän-zän) Sept. 25, 1884- Former Premier of Japan; economist; political party leader

Address: h. 1712 4-chome Shimo-ochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

The economist Tanzan Ishibashi was elected Premier of Japan in December 1957 and served until February 23, 1957, when he was compelled to resign because of illness. The government is now headed by Nobusuke Kishi (see *C.B.*, June 1957), who also took over the leadership of the Liberal-Democratic party from Ishibashi a month later. Ishibashi had succeeded Ichiro Hatoyama (see *C.B.*, May 1955), who resigned because of ill health. The Liberal-Democratic (majority) party elected Ishibashi as its president on December 14, 1956, and at a session of the Japanese Diet held on December 20 Ishibashi was elected Premier-Designate by a majority of 141 votes.

He began his career in 1908 as a reporter. In 1924 he became editor and managing director of the *Oriental Economist* magazine and president of the publication in 1939. He entered politics after World War II and served in Shigeru Yoshida's first Cabinet. He was purged by U.S. occupation headquarters the following year and was not permitted to hold office until 1951. He was elected to the lower house of the Diet in 1952 and two years later became Minister of International Trade and Industry. He has written many books on economics.

Tanzan Ishibashi was born in Tokyo, Japan on September 25, 1884, the son of a high-ranking Buddhist priest of the Nichiren sect, which permits its clergy to marry. According to the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 23, 1956), Ishibashi wanted to become a Buddhist medical priest, but twice failed his examinations for medical school.

At Waseda University in Tokyo, which he entered in 1903, he took a course in philosophy in the literature department and was graduated with top honors in 1907. Early in 1908 he became a reporter for the Tokyo *Mainichi Shimbun*, a daily newspaper, and was so successful that he was asked in 1911 to join the staff of the *Oriental Economist*, which the New York *Times* has called "a highly respected financial publication." He became editor and managing director of the magazine in 1924.

His first book, *Advocating a New Agricultural Policy*, was published in 1927. It was followed by *Effects of the Lifting of the Gold Embargo and Counter Measures* (1929), *Theory and Practice of Inflation* (1932), and *Japan's Recent Economy and Finances* (1934). In 1934 Ishibashi published an English edition of *Oriental Economist* at a financial loss to foster closer economic relations with Western democracies (*Newsweek*, May 26, 1947).

The following year (1935) Ishibashi served as a member of the Cabinet Export Investigation Commission and the Major Industry Control Commission. His books *Japan's Monetary History* (1936) and *Japanese Economy in Drastic Transition* (1937) were the result of his work on the two commissions. In 1938 he served on the Central Commodity Price and the Thrift Encouragement commissions. He became president of Toyo-Keizai Shimposha, publishers of *Oriental Economist*, in 1939 and took over the controlling interest. His book *Impressions of Manchurian Life and Korean Industries* was published in 1941. The following year he wrote *Life and Economy*.

Japanese Foreign Ministry

TANZAN ISHIBASHI

Since *Oriental Economist* was noted for conservative and antimilitaristic policies, during the war Japanese officials "threatened time and again to suppress the magazine." After the surrender of Japan, the occupation authorities found the magazine files to be "an invaluable mine of hard-to-get information," and on October 1, 1945, they gave "high priority to . . . Ishibashi to resume publication" (*Newsweek*, May 26, 1947).

He also became adviser to Japan's newly formed Liberal party and entered politics in 1946 as Minister of Finance in Shigeru Yoshida's first Cabinet. Concurrently, Ishibashi served as director-general of the economic stabilization and price boards. He was elected to the new Diet in 1947, when Yoshida was defeated as Premier.

Ishibashi soon became one of the most controversial figures in Japanese politics since the American occupation. A nine-member Japanese committee in March 1947 investigated Ishibashi and his magazine. Both were given a "clean bill." He was again exonerated by a second investigation a month later, but in May U.S. occupation authorities disapproved of the Japanese government's investigation. Ishibashi was ordered from public office and excluded from public service. As editor and publisher of *Oriental Economist*, he was said to have been "responsible for . . . policies . . . which supported military and economic imperialism in Asia" (*Newsweek*, May 26, 1947). Premier

ISHIBASHI, TANZAN—*Continued*

Yoshida called on General Douglas MacArthur to ask for reconsideration of the case but the request was not granted.

Time (December 24, 1956) recalled that as Finance Minister, Ishibashi had favored letting prices soar to spur productivity in conflict with the U.S. occupation's deflationary policies. From June 1947 until June 1951, when the ban on his holding public office was lifted, Ishibashi devoted most of his time to his hobby of painting porcelain. He also wrote two books during those years, *My Recollections* (1951) and *Ishibashi Finances* (1952).

He was made rector of Rissho University in Tokyo in 1952 and in October of the same year was elected to the House of Representatives from Shizuoka prefecture. On two occasions he became so critical of Premier Yoshida's policies that he was expelled from the Liberal party. In 1953 he joined Ichiro Hatoyama's splinter party, made up of dissident Liberals, in which he served as chairman of the policy council. He continued in this office after Hatoyama carried his followers into the new Democratic party in 1954.

Shortly before a nonconfidence vote could topple his government in 1954, Premier Yoshida resigned, and Hatoyama was named "caretaker" Premier until the Diet could be dissolved and a national election held. Ishibashi was appointed Minister of International Trade and Industry. In the election of February 27, 1955, Hatoyama was returned to office. Ishibashi was reappointed in the new Cabinet set up early in March and retained his post when the Cabinet was re-formed in November 1955. During the latter month the Liberals and the Democrats completed a merger to form the Liberal-Democratic party.

The Liberal-Democratic party held its national convention on December 14, 1956, following the resignation of Hatoyama as party president. The contenders for the presidency were Nobusuke Kishi, secretary-general of the party; Mitsujiro Ishii, chairman of its executive board; and Ishibashi. Kishi was the favorite on the first ballot. A second vote was taken since none of the three had a majority of the votes cast. Ishii and his backers gave their votes to Ishibashi, who won with a margin of seven votes (258-251).

He was then elected Premier-Designate at the December 20 session of the Diet by a majority of 141 votes (291 to 150) over Mosaburo Suzuki, chairman of the Socialist party. Emperor Hirohito made the formal appointment at the Imperial Palace on December 23. Ishibashi had by that time chosen his Cabinet members, appointing Kishi as Foreign Minister and reserving for himself the position of State Minister (Director of Defense Agency).

At his first news conference Ishibashi outlined a course of continued friendship but greater independence from the United States and stated that Japan would not "veer from the line of the free nations of the world." He added that although Japan would seek "further economic ties with China" it would "not try to open diplomatic relations with Red China."

Foster Hailey (New York *Times,* December 31, 1956) commented that Japan had recaptured her place as one of the world's major trading countries. The events of 1956 had put Japan back on the international stage by the signing of a peace agreement "of sorts" with the Soviet Union, settlement of the reparations question with the Philippines and admission to the United Nations as that organization's eightieth member. Hailey called Ishibashi's Cabinet "a new group of younger and more dynamic ministers."

Tanzan Ishibashi and his wife, Mume, a former schoolteacher, have been married since 1911. Their son Tanichi, born in 1913, is with the London office of the bank owned by the Mitsubishi interests. Their daughter, Utako, born in 1916, is the wife of Hiroshi Chiba, director of the American-European Affairs Bureau in Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A younger son, a sub-lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Navy, was killed at Kwajalein during World War II.

Ishibashi was described in the New York *Times* (December 21, 1956) as "something of a social gadabout" with a "fondness for sake." He is short and burly, has thin gray hair closely cropped, dark bushy eyebrows and a gray moustache. Ishibashi is said to be strong-willed and energetic. Although he is known as an "international thinker," his first venture away from Japan was a trip to Singapore in 1955.

In answer to a foreign correspondent who had asked Ishibashi if he had not often been called "an inflationist," he responded: "No one in the world desires inflation or deflation. My idea is to step up Japanese production by making full utilization of our resources and manpower."

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JACKSON, MAHALIA Oct. 26, 1911-
Singer

Address: b. c/o William Russell, 1637 N. Ashland St., Chicago 22, Ill.

Having earned the title of "Queen of the Gospel Song," Mahalia Jackson has been considered the chief reason for the popularization of gospel songs during the past decade. Miss Jackson has performed at leading concert halls in the United States and Europe as well as appearing on television and radio. Her recordings have sold millions of copies on the Columbia and Apollo labels. Singing the gospel songs with a rich, deep contralto voice in a syncopated beat, Miss Jackson has developed a style of performing which has been compared to that of the great blues singer Bessie Smith. However, she insists that gospel songs are not to be compared to blues because they really consist of "making a joyful noise unto the Lord."

From September 1954 to February 1955 Miss Jackson had her own program each Sunday night over the CBS radio network. Her recent performances include a concert at New York's Town Hall in May 1957 and one at the Newport (Rhode Island) Jazz Festival in July. The New York *Herald Tribune* (May 20, 1957) reported that her singing at Town Hall "stirred her hearers to far more than the usual demonstrations of appreciation."

Mahalia Jackson was born in New Orleans, Louisiana on October 26, 1911. She was the third of six children. Her father worked as a stevedore and as a barber and on Sundays was the preacher at a small church in New Orleans. The elder Jackson had several sisters in the theatre and vaudeville, but he and Mrs. Jackson discouraged their children from becoming entertainers. Although New Orleans was a city noted for its jazz, the Jackson family was allowed to listen only to sacred music at home. However, at the homes of friends and neighbors, Mahalia listened to recordings of blues singers Bessie Smith and Ida Cox, as well as the operatic recordings of Enrico Caruso. She enjoyed blues and opera but her interest was centered on sacred music.

As a child, Mahalia sang in her father's church choir. After attending public schools until the eighth grade, young Mahalia left school and worked as a laundress and a maid. When she was sixteen she went to Chicago to study beauty culture or become a nurse. She got a job as a hotel maid and also packed dates in a factory. Miss Jackson joined the Greater Salem Baptist Church in Chicago and sang in the church choir. She was a member of a quintet of singers which traveled to various Negro churches and were paid out of the silver offerings of the congregations.

Through her earnings from singing and varied jobs, Miss Jackson saved enough money to study at a beauty culture school and open a small beauty shop in Chicago. She later opened her own flower shop and invested in real estate. Meanwhile, she continued her singing and in 1934 made her first record for Decca Records of "God Gonna Separate the Wheat From the Tares" which was very popular in the South. Not until 1945, though, did Miss Jackson receive widespread acclaim, when her "Move on Up a Little Higher" became a top record on the Apollo label. Eventually, that recording sold over 1,000,000 copies. According to Langston Hughes in *Famous Negro Music Makers,* "Its slow, syncopated rhythms caught the fancy of jazz fans . . . , who bought it, not for religious reasons, but as a fine example of a new kind of rhythmical Negro singing. The gospel song began to reach a public for whom it was not intended at all. . . ."

MAHALIA JACKSON

When her records were released in Europe, critics there praised them highly and news of Mahalia Jackson drifted back to the United States. Her first Carnegie Hall concert in New York in 1950 was a sold out performance. The following year she gave another successful concert at Carnegie Hall and again attracted a very large audience. Then in 1952 she traveled to Europe to appear in concert halls in England, France, Denmark and also in Bethlehem in the Holy Land. Her recording of "Silent Night" was a phenomenal success in Denmark.

Starting her own weekly radio program called *Mahalia* in September 1954, Miss Jackson was heard every Sunday evening over the CBS radio network until February 1955. She also began recording for Columbia Records. Among her numerous albums for the latter company are *Mahalia Jackson, Sweet Little Jesus Boy, Bless This House,* and *The World's Greatest Gospel Singer.* Mahalia has appeared on such television shows as *Arthur Godfrey and His Friends, Look Up and Live,* and *Night Beat.*

Reviewing her sixth annual recital at Carnegie Hall on November 18, 1956, the New York *Herald Tribune* critic observed that "her contralto voice has great range and expressiveness. It is ideally suited to . . . the gospel singer's specialized art—the falsetto highs and the rumbling lows; the gentle, whispered calms and the strident, shouting climaxes. . . . She has much of that belting show business style of delivery associated with Judy Garland and Al Jolson." Whitney Balliett (*New Yorker,* July 20, 1957) called her performance at the Newport (Rhode Island) Jazz Festival in 1957 one which was delivered with "an unforgettable eloquence and honesty. . . ." Of her concert at Town Hall in May 1957 *Musical America* (June 1957) noted: "Here was a woman unafraid to express her faith without restraint and in her own individual manner."

"Sister Mahalia," as Miss Jackson is sometimes called, says that she is not a blues singer despite comparisons made of her style of singing with some of the great blues singers. "Anybody that sings the blues is in a deep pit, yelling for help." Of her own gospel singing

JACKSON, MAHALIA—*Continued*

she states: "I try to give it the way I *feel*, and most of the time I feel good" (*Famous Negro Music Makers*). Gospel songs are not spirituals or folk songs, they are composed songs, most of which have been written since 1925. They originated with Negro writers and singers in Negro churches. While the words of these songs are fervent affirmations of faith, the syncopated rhythms and the moaning intonations resemble jazz and the blues.

She has turned down numerous offers to sing in night clubs and theatres. She told a writer for *Harper's* (August 1956): "I have many fine friends who entertain in night clubs and theatres, but it's not the place for my kind of singing."

From her concerts, records and radio and television performances, Miss Jackson earns about $50,000 a year. She donates a good deal of her time to singing in churches, giving music scholarships, and to fund-raising appearances for a variety of causes. She is the official vocalist of the Baptist Convention and holds the office of treasurer of the music auxiliary of that organization.

Mahalia Jackson has a "satin-smooth complexion" and weighs over 200 pounds which she carries gracefully. She is not married. Willa Jones has been her musical assistant for many years. She enjoys cooking and doing her own house cleaning. She says of her singing: "Gospel singing is a heart feeling . . . It's also got His love, and that's what I've got to sing if I'm going to sing at all" (*Time*, October 4, 1954).

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JARRING, GUNNAR V(ALFRID)

(yär'ing) Oct. 12, 1907- Swedish Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Address: b. Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations, 8 East 69th St., New York 21; h. Larchmont, N.Y.

When the members of the United Nations Security Council decided in February 1957 to try again to mediate the nine-year-old dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, they chose Gunnar V. Jarring as their representative to attempt a settlement. He has been Sweden's Ambassador and Permanent Delegate to the United Nations since May 1956 and was the Security Council president for the month of February 1957. His qualifications are an intimate knowledge of Central Asia, an ability to speak its many languages, and a first-hand acquaintance with the disputed area gained while in the Swedish Foreign Service. He has had diplomatic duty in Turkey, Ceylon, India, Iraq and Ethiopia since 1940. He was formerly a teacher of Turkish at the University of Lund in Sweden from 1933 to 1940.

Gunnar Valfrid Jarring was born on October 12, 1907, at Brunnby in Skåne or Scania, the southernmost province of Sweden, where his parents, Gottfrid Jönsson and Betty (Svensson) Jönsson had a farm. He went to school in the old university town of Lund, and then studied foreign languages at the University of Lund, specializing in Turkish. Midway in his academic career he changed his surname to Jarring, because Jönsson is a very common name in Sweden.

When he was called up for military service, after receiving his Master of Arts degree, Jarring—because of his knowledge of Turkish—was assigned to duty at Ankara, Turkey as an attaché, and spent his entire military training period in that vicinity. After his service he spent about a year traveling around Turkestan and Sinkiang, learning the local dialects.

While browsing through an old bookshop in Kashgar, Sinkiang, he happened on a packet of ancient manuscripts in a strange dialect. Back in Sweden, they led to a dissertation on East Turkestan phonetics which earned him a Ph.D. degree at the age of twenty-five.

He lived for a time on a house boat among lotus flowers on Lake Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. He visited western China, and made several trips in Central Asia. Because of his knowledge of far-away places and languages Jarring became a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, when he resumed his graduate studies, and acquired a source of ready cash that earned him the nickname "The Lucky Turk" by his fellow students.

One of these students was Agnes Charlier, the daughter of a well-known professor of astronomy at the University of Lund, Carl Charlier, and Siri Dorothea Leissner. They were married in 1932, and remained at the university, where from 1933 to 1940 Jarring was an assistant professor of Turkish.

Were it not for the war his career might have been entirely academic. But because Sweden, as a neutral, was called upon to conduct foreign relations in dozens of capitals for belligerent governments, the foreign service had to be rapidly expanded. And Jarring's knowledge of languages was needed.

The Foreign Office sent him to the legation at Ankara as an attaché in 1940. The next year he was shifted to Teheran, where until April of 1945 he was chief of the section which looked after the interests of belligerent powers. From June until December 1945 he was chargé d'affaires at Teheran and Baghdad. And from January 1946 until April 1948 he was chargé d'affaires at Addis Ababa. In November 1948, Jarring was sent to New Delhi as envoy to India, and after 1950 he doubled as envoy to Ceylon as well. It was during this period that the Kashmir dispute was at its peak between India and Pakistan.

Under the Indian Independence Act of 1947 the State of Jammu and Kashmir became free to accede to either India or Pakistan. (See Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, *C.B.*, June 1956.) On January 1, 1948, however, India reported to the U.N. Security Council that tribesmen and others had been invading the state from Pakistan. After the invasion the Maharajah of the state requested accession to India. India accepted and undertook to defend the state. The U.N. Security Council set up a commission to try to mediate the dispute. A cease-fire was obtained in July, 1948, but no agreement could be reached. Jarring had an opportunity to study the issues from the Pakistani side as well as the Indian, for in 1951 he was shifted to Karachi as envoy to Iran, Iraq and Pakistan.

In 1952 the Foreign Ministry called Jarring back to Stockholm and made him chief of the political section. It was while there that he came to know Dag Hammarskjöld, who became Secretary General of the United Nations in 1953, but was then Deputy Foreign Minister.

In 1955 Jarring was an adviser to the Swedish delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in New York. And in May 1956, he was named Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations. In December 1956, Sweden was elected to a two-year term as a member of the Security Council, and Jarring—as the permanent Swedish representative—took his seat in the Council when it convened in January in 1957. Under the system of alphabetical rotation of the chairmanship of the Council among the eleven countries represented on it, he became chairman in February, just as the Kashmir dispute flared anew.

In January Pakistan had complained to the Security Council that a new constitution framed at Srinagar, the capital of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, would make the state an integral part of India. Once again the Council called on India to agree to a plebiscite in Kashmir. And the United States and the United Kingdom proposed that Jarring be sent to the area to explore the possibility of stationing an international force in Kashmir, as Pakistan had proposed. (On January 26 the Indian-occupied sector of Jammu and Kashmir became part of India, when a new constitution which barred any change in Kashmir's status as an Indian state came into force.)

The Soviet Union vetoed this proposal on February 20. But the next day, with the Soviet Union abstaining, the Council adopted a resolution calling for Jarring to visit India and Pakistan as a mediator to seek some solution of the long dispute. The choice of Jarring was hailed in a New York *Times* editorial (February 16, 1957) as "excellent."

Jarring went to Karachi, where he talked to Pakistani officials from March 15 to 20, and then to New Delhi for talks with Indian officials from March 24 to 28. He returned to Karachi from April 2 to 5, and to New Delhi again for talks ending April 9. On his return to the U.N. headquarters in New York he reported that although the talks "took place in an atmosphere of complete frankness and cordiality" he was unable to suggest "any concrete proposals likely to contribute toward a settlement" (*United Nations Review*, June 1957). However, he recommended a new form of arbitration which might still lead to a solution.

Blackstone Studios

GUNNAR V. JARRING

India maintained that withdrawal of Pakistani forces was a prerequisite to implementing the truce and plebiscite, and "felt aggrieved" that the Security Council had not condemned what it regarded as Pakistani aggression. Pakistan was willing to submit to arbitration the question of whether it had lived up to the cease-fire agreement, which India contended it had violated, but India contended that the issues in dispute were "not suitable" for arbitration.

In his report Jarring warned that the question of ever implementing the Security Council's call for a plebiscite might "become progressively more difficult because the situation has tended to change." Even as he reported, Pakistan complained to the Council that India had taken further steps in incorporating Kashmir into its territory.

The Indians, according to the correspondent in Bombay of the *Christian Science Monitor* (May 13, 1957), were pleased that Jarring had stressed the complexities of the situation and seized upon his reference to the changing situation as a vindication of their stand on the plebiscite issue. The Pakistanis, on the other hand, found in the report confirmation of their view that India was "defying the united opinion of the civilized world." The New York *Times* (May 3, 1957), however, commented that the report "can be summed up in one word—failure."

Gunnar V. Jarring has written many philological, ethnographic and political articles and essays and has contributed to encyclopedias. His hobby is classical as well as modern literature. Jarring, who is six feet tall, with black hair and blue eyes, speaks and reads more languages than he can count. Among his publications are:

JARRING, GUNNAR V.—*Continued*

Studien zu einer ostturkischen Lautlehre; The Contest of the Fruits—An Eastern Turki Allegory; The Uzbek Dialect of Qilich, Russian Turkestan; Uzbek Texts in Afghanistan; Materials to the Knowledge of Eastern Turkestan (Vol. 1-4).

For relaxation he and his wife (the former Agnes Charlier) and their daughter Eva spend their time at their country place at Viken, outside the city of Hälsingborg in southern Sweden. Among his awards is the Order of the North Star.

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JIMÉNEZ (MANTACON), JUAN RAMÓN (hē-mā'näs) Dec. 24, 1881- Spanish poet; lecturer

Address: 461 Padre Berrios St., Floral Park, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

The winner of the 1956 Nobel Prize for Literature, Juan Ramón Jiménez is widely regarded as the greatest living poet of the Spanish-speaking world. The Swedish Academy, which made the selection, cited Jiménez "for his lyrical poetry, which constitutes an inspiring example in the Spanish language of spirituality and artistic purity." With the Nobel literary distinction goes the largest single cash award ever made to a winner in this field, $38,633 (New York *Times*, October 26, 1956).

Univ. of Puerto Rico—S. Santiago

JUAN RAMÓN JIMÉNEZ

Although Spanish by birth, education and citizenship, Jiménez has lived in the Americas since 1936. His first poems were published in 1898. Since then, his work has appeared in thirty-two books of poetry, several anthologies and volumes of prose essays. He has also written many articles and critical essays for journals and newspapers throughout the Spanish world. His best-known work, *Platero y Yo* (Silver and I), a children's book about a little burro has been translated into several languages and since its first printing in 1914 has sold more than 1,000,000 copies. He is a visiting professor since 1951 in the College of Humanities, University of Puerto Rico and had formerly taught at the University of Maryland. For the Library of Congress he has contributed recordings, letters and manuscripts.

Juan Ramón Jiménez Mantacon was born on December 24, 1881 in Moguer, near the port of Huelva, Andalusia, Spain, the son of wealthy vineyard owners. He was educated at the Jesuit school of Puerto de Santa Maria, near Cádiz. While there he was interested in painting and design. He was seventeen and attending the University of Sevilla when his parents lost their fortune in 1898.

Deciding to make lyric poetry his life work, Jiménez had his first two books published in Madrid, *Almas de Violeta* (Violet Souls) and *Ninfas* (Nymphs). In 1900 he went to Madrid, where he became friends with Miguel de Unamuno y Jugo, José Ortega y Gasset, Valle-Inclán and the Nicaraguan poet Rubén Darío. Francisco Aguilera, assistant director of the Library of Congress Hispanic Foundation in Washington, D.C. told Bess Furman (New York *Times*, November 4, 1956) that Darío was the first to recognize Jiménez' poetry as the work of a genius.

After two years he returned to Andalusia, where he wrote many short verses. Of these, "Árias tristes" (1903), "Pastorales" (1904), and "Jardínes lejanos" (1905) have become his best known. Critics have called this his romantic period. He went to France in 1905 with Darío and in retrospect Jiménez' work became impressionistic. He developed his own personality and drew away from poetic schools and tendencies of the moment toward a style successively individualistic.

He returned to Madrid in 1912 and joined an educational reform group called Institución Libre de Enseñanza (Free Institute of Teaching), headed by Francisco Giner de los Ríos. Jiménez was interested in founding Residencia de Estudiantes (Students' Residence) and planning the garden which he called "La colina de los álamos" (The hill of the poplar trees). He lived at the residence for nearly four years. It was there that he wrote *Platero y Yo,* a series of prose-poems telling of his walks in town and country with an amiable silver-gray donkey. (It has become one of the great classics of modern Spanish literature and required reading for school children in most of the Latin American countries.)

Jiménez was married in 1916 to Zenobia Camprubi, sister of the late José A. Camprubi, founder of *La Prensa,* a New York Spanish-language newspaper. Doña Zenobia was born in New York and educated in the United States. She had worked as a translator of the Hindu poet Tagore's work. *Time* (November 5, 1956) described her as "cheerful and practical" and stated that she ran a handicrafts shop in Madrid so that Jiménez could concentrate on his writing.

In 1917 shortly after their marriage, he wrote one of his most successful books, a collection of lyrics called *Diario de un poeta recién casada* (*Diary of a Newlywed Poet*). A de luxe edition of his early poetry was also published in 1917 by the Hispanic Society of America. His second poetry anthology, a collection of his writings until 1918, was published in 1922 in Madrid.

His interest in the Students' Residence continued, and with others of the group he had "high hopes for this formative project for Spanish youth" but, as Victoria Kent wrote in *Iberica* (November 15, 1956), Spain's Civil War ended the project. The poet and his wife gave lodging to the children of Loyalist fighters, and for the Spanish Republican government he took charge of the evacuation of children from Madrid.

When it became evident that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Falange party would win, Jiménez and his wife went into voluntary exile. They went to Cuba in 1936 for the convention of the Institución Hispanocubano. The following year they visited Puerto Rico. The Barcelona *Servicio Español de Información* (February 17, 1938) published a letter from Jiménez in which he described the islands and their beauty.

Jiménez was present at the Miami, Florida Hispanic-American Institute conference in January 1940. *The University of Miami Bulletin* (December 15, 1949) reprinted the program and advised all Hispanic-American students to study Jiménez' work as it followed the "romantic, the impressionist and the spiritual—all three within symbolist idealism."

During the next few years Jiménez and his wife visited the countries of South America where his work was well known. His book *Que Cerca va del Alma* (How Near My Soul) was written and published in Buenos Aires. *La Nación* (Buenos Aires, April 2, 1944) called the book "post-modernistic." In 1946 he went to Central America. *Revista de America* (Bogotá, Colombia, March 1946) published an article by the poet in which he traced the history of modernism in the Spanish language. Jiménez ended his tour of Central America in Mexico in 1947.

La Prensa (New York, November 1, 1947) announced that Jiménez and his wife had accepted the invitation of the University of Maryland, in College Park, to become visiting professors. They rented an apartment in Washington, D.C., and later they bought a house in Riverdale, Maryland, closer to the university.

While a guest of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress in the fall of 1949, Jiménez was urged to record some of his work. He refused at first, but when visiting the recording room he became so fascinated by the "gadgets" that he consented. For the next two months he recorded regularly for an hour and a half once a week. Sometimes he read poems written thirty years earlier such as "Sonetos Espirituales" and at other times a late work like "Animal de Fondo."

After he had completed the recordings, he became interested in the Library and contributed the drafts of some of Darío's most memorable poems. (Darío while living in France had sent his manuscript to his publishers in Madrid through Jiménez.) He also sorted more than 2,000 letters he had received from important writers in Spain and Latin America and donated to the Library one hundred he regarded most significant for the history of Spanish and Spanish-American literature (New York *Times*, November 4, 1956).

Little of Jiménez' work has appeared in English. Abel Plenn (New York *Times Book Review*, December 9, 1956) said this was partly because of the poet's "fugitive, evanescent quality which is part of the mood as well as the theme of many of his poems." The first to translate selections was Professor J. B. Trend in *50 Spanish Poems* (University of California Press, 1951).

In the fall of 1951 Jiménez left Maryland to become visiting professor at the University of Puerto Rico at Río Piedras and Mayaguez in the College of Humanities. He also acted as adviser to students interested in writing both prose and poetry and selected their best works for publication in the university paper, *La Universidad*. In 1953 he gave a course on modernism. The following year he and his wife donated their library to the university library. It has been called Sala Zenobia y Juan Ramón Jiménez.

When word was received on October 25, 1956 that he had won the Nobel Prize, Jiménez was at his wife's bedside in a San Juan hospital. In a written statement he said that the winning of the prize saddened him because it came at a time that his wife was ill, and spoke of his wife as "the inspiration" of his whole work. She died of cancer three days later. The university had a large gathering of students and teachers for the official announcement of the prize. But Jiménez was too ill to attend. Because he was unable to go to Stockholm to receive the Nobel Prize on December 10, Chancellor Jaime Benítez of the University of Puerto Rico was sent to represent him at the ceremony.

Since 1948 Jiménez has been a member of the Sociedad Argentina de Escritores (Writers' Society of Argentina). For many more years he has belonged to the Hispanic Society of America. His portrait painted by Joaquín Sorolla y Bastida in 1916 hangs in a prominent position in the library of the Hispanic Society in New York City.

Jiménez is affectionately known as Juan Ramón. Representatives of the University of Puerto Rico have said that he is very much admired by professors and students. Although he gives the impression of being tall, he is rather short and very slender. He has "deep-set, dreamy Mediterranean eyes" and a white beard. Children, gardens, and animals are great favorites of his. Noise and most modern Spanish-language poetry are in strong disfavor.

JIMÉNEZ, JUAN RAMÓN—*Continued*

His own poetry is lyrical, polished and nonpolitical. "He has rightly been called 'the poet of the ineffable,' who senses the *wholeness* of life in every changing moment" (Abel Plenn, New York *Times Book Review,* December 9, 1956).

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JOHNSON, CHARLES SPURGEON July 24, 1893-Oct. 27, 1956 University president; sociologist; specialist in problems of race relations; joined the faculty of Fisk University, an interracial institution, in Nashville, Tennessee (1928); became first Negro president of Fisk (1946); member of U.S. delegation to UNESCO (1946); served on numerous private and government committees on sociological matters; author of *Education and the Cultural Crisis* (1951) and other books. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p88 O 28 '56

JOHNSON, PHILIP C(ORTELYOU) July 8, 1906- Architect; author

Address: b. 219 E. 44th St., New York 17; h. Ponus St., New Canaan, Conn.

The newest architectural symbol of American business, product of the design genius of two outstanding architects, is a bronze skyscraper located at 375 Park Avenue, New York. Philip Johnson's and Mies van der Rohe's thirty-eight-story building, the executive headquarters of the Joseph E. Seagram Company, rises between 52nd and 53rd Streets over a half-acre plaza of trees and pools. Johnson entered the architectural field as an appreciator of the art, became a publicist of its virtues, and then progressed to establish himself "in the front rank of professionals." He is co-author, with Henry-Russell Hitchcock, of a book, *The International Style,* which has had a profound influence on modern architecture.

Johnson's work reveals a concept of American architecture as the continuer, not the opponent, of European classical traditions. From 1932 to 1954 he was chairman of the department of architecture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. His "Glass House" and "Wiley House" in New Canaan, Connecticut have enhanced his reputation as an architect of originality who makes, as he says, an "attempt to reconcile modern architectural purity and the requirements of American families" (*Architectural Review,* April 1955).

Philip Cortelyou Johnson was born in Cleveland, Ohio on July 8, 1906, the only son of a well-to-do attorney, Homer H. Johnson, and Louise (Pope) Johnson, and grew up in New London, Ohio, with his two sisters, graduating from the Hackley School, Tarrytown, New York, in 1923. He then chose Harvard University, where he majored in philosophy, and graduated *cum laude* with the B.A. degree in 1927.

During a post-graduation trip to Europe, he became interested in a new and distinct style in modern architecture, which he later defined, named and promoted as the International Style, becoming in the process the special impresario of pioneer German architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, whose doctrine that structure is the dominant element in architecture, and if used in the most direct, economical and reasonable way will automatically produce beauty. Differentiating between architectural design and style, he defined the American skyscraper as "a new scale in engineering, perhaps, but not a new aesthetic style" (*Arts,* May 1931) and he strove for acceptance of the International Style (*Creative Art,* June 1931) at a showing of architectural designs rejected by the Architectural League exhibit in 1931.

In 1932 he was appointed chairman of the department of architecture of the Museum of Modern Art, where, under his aegis, "the International style continues to demonstrate its resourcefulness" (New York *Times,* April 16, 1933). Distinguished exhibits planned by Johnson at the Museum included "The Birth of the American Skyscraper" "illuminatingly dramatized" (New York *Times,* January 22, 1933); photographs and charts displaying developments between 1870 and 1910; and a comparative and retrospective exhibition of 1900 and contemporary decorative art, using "original methods of display" (New York *Times,* April 9, 1933). He wrote, in "Decorative Art of a Generation Ago" (*Creative Art,* April 1933) a defense of the designs of 1900, and argued the inspiration of contemporary designs in the machine. He supported this thesis in a sensational "Machine Arts" exhibit at the Museum in 1933, and in *Machine Art,* published by the Museum of Modern Art in 1934. With Henry-Russell Hitchcock he discussed the new style in his book *International Style: Architecture since 1922* (Norton, 1932), and made "an attempt to lift a current phase of architecture to the level of a great formed style" (*Creative Art,* June 1932). He compiled *Modern Architects* (Museum of Modern Art, 1932) and organized special exhibits by young architects.

In 1940 Johnson entered the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, studied under Marcel Breuer and carried out some of his theories in a controversial house built in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1942. After receiving a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1943, he served as a private in the U.S. Army Engineering Corps until the war's end, and then resumed chairmanship of the department of architecture of the Museum of Modern Art. In 1949 he became director of the new department combining the departments of architecture and of industrial design, dividing his time between the

Museum and his New York and New Canaan design offices until his 1954 retirement from active directorship to a consultative capacity.

Acknowledging the source of his own style, he wrote a monograph, *Mies van der Rohe* (Museum of Modern Art, 1947). Johnson's own style attempts a classic objectivity with the formal structural discipline developed by Mies van der Rohe, but his buildings are both more classic and more freely planned. The sites of his houses are predominantly in the country, their scale generous, with elaborate indoor and outdoor lighting, a controlled balance of building and setting, and asceticism of a luxurious order, derived from rich materials scrupulously and elegantly used.

His own residence, the famous Glass House in New Canaan (1949), is a triangular arrangement on a three-level, tree-bordered site of a beautifully proportioned steel-framed glass main house, a brick guest house, and a sculpture. For this house he was awarded the Silver Medal in 1950 by the Architectural League, New York. One of his few city houses, the Rockefeller Town House, New York (1950), designed on a narrow urban lot around a light-filled, glass-faced patio-pool, in its close resemblance to a classical Pompeian house, displays Johnson's use of the past for inspiration but not imitation. He designed his first nonframe structure without surface masonry, the Museum of Modern Art Annex, which was completed in 1950, and also the Museum's marble-paved garden, where planting, canals, steps and bridges create four merging but distinct areas for the display of sculpture.

Johnson's moderately sized Oneto House (1952), a compactly-planned structure on a Hudson River site under fine old trees, with serene forms and plain walls, demonstrates his use of natural light and shadow for decorative effect. The Hodgson House in New Canaan, Connecticut (1952) with living quarters bent in a U-shape around a court open to the sky, almost ancient Roman in its planning concept, won the House Award at the Brazil Architectural exhibition in 1954, and also was awarded the American Institute of Architects First Honor Award in 1956.

In the Schlumberger administration building in Ridgefield, Connecticut (1952) he introduced environment control devices, providing working comfort without mutilating the architecture of the building. This building won the American Institute of Architects Award of Merit in 1956.

From the precise rectangles and contrasting circular pool of his Wiley House in New Canaan (1954), he moved to an increased use of curvilinear forms, the circle and ellipse in plan and the vault in section, in the Port Chester, New York Synagogue (1954), "a structural system of great precision and beautiful proportions, with a concern for light and color, and the way people use and experience buildings" (*Architectural Record,* December 1956).

PHILIP C. JOHNSON

He has continued to be active as a critic and publicist of modern architecture. He has spoken at architectural forums in colleges and at the American Institute of Architects (reported in *Time,* December 14, 1953). In 1954 he outlined a master plan for the beautification of New York City to be implemented by committees of women and artists. He designed the garden restaurant for the Museum of Modern Art in 1954, and participated in a conference in 1956 of noted architects and acoustic engineers concerning the buildings and architectural layout of the proposed Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts in New York. His latest project is the Seagram building in New York.

A "dapper, spruce," five-foot-ten, with gray hair, brown eyes and "mercurial movements," Philip C. Johnson is an informed conversationalist on a variety of topics. He urges modern architects to use the past as inspiration and then to "reach upwards towards an architecture that will perfectly express our time" (*Vogue,* August 1, 1955). He has no political or church affiliations. He is a bachelor. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Architectural League of New York, and the Society of Architectural Historians.

In Selden Rodman's book *Conversations with Artists* (Devin-Adair, 1957) Johnson is quoted as follows: "I like the thought that what we are to do on this earth is embellish it for its greater beauty, so that oncoming generations can look back to the shapes we leave here and get the same thrill that I get in looking back at theirs—at the Parthenon, at Chartres Cathedral."

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JOHNSON, (THOMAS) WALTER June 27, 1915- University professor; historian
Address: b. University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; h. 5625 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"Historians must get out of the ivory tower and get into the market place. History is being taught in a vacuum without any relation to history," according to Dr. Walter Johnson, chairman of the history department, University of Chicago. In addition to specializing in American history and being an authority on the life and writings of the editor William Allen White, Johnson has been active in politics. He was a member of the board of the Independent Voters of Illinois (1943-49) and was chairman of the Board of Foreign Scholarships (1950-53), which grants Fulbright scholarships. He was co-chairman of the National Committee, Stevenson for President in 1952. He is the author of *How We Drafted Adlai Stevenson* (Knopf, 1955) and *William Allen White's America* (Holt, 1947), among other books.

Thomas Walter Johnson was born to Alfred and Annie (Hogan) Johnson on June 27, 1915 in Nahant, Massachusetts. His mother was the first woman to campaign for the office of selectman in Nahant, and as a youngster Walter helped her check voting lists and get people to the voting booths. He received his A.B. degree from Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire in 1937, and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1938 and 1941, respectively, from the University of Chicago.

In 1940 Johnson began teaching history at the university. Three years later he was awarded a $1,000 prize for excellence in teaching and promoted to an assistant professorship. He was given a Newberry Library fellowship in 1945, was advanced to an associate professorship in 1949, and in the following year was made a professor and chairman of the department of history.

Univ. of Chicago
WALTER JOHNSON

Johnson joined the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies in 1940. The famous editor of the Emporia (Kansas) *Gazette* organized and was chairman and later honorary chairman of the group. Prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands, the organization urged military cooperation with Great Britain, an embargo against Japan, and a declaration that the United States intends to take its "full responsibility in organizing an enduring peace."

"Perhaps it was fortunate that Pearl Harbor came," Dr. Johnson wrote in *The Battle Against Isolationism* (University of Chicago Press, 1944), "and forced upon the vast majority of Americans an awareness that when brute force is loosed in the world, it is our business to stop it. And short of war was not enough." The book was largely a report on and analysis of the activities of the William Allen White committee. The *New Statesman and Nation* (January 20, 1945), in its review of the book, criticized Johnson for not "defining the real objectives" of the committee and called the treatise "only a fervent one-sided account for the sole edification of like-minded persons." Virginia Kirkus (November 1, 1944) said the book was "courageous in calling rightful names and placing rightful blame."

While many political observers were discussing the possibility of U.S. membership in a world organization after World War II, Johnson analyzed the U.S. Senate rejection of the League of Nations in the *Antioch Review* (December 1943). "A crucial block in our way of winning the peace," Professor Johnson stated after World War II, "has been the misconceptions of America and American life in the minds of our allies." In order to serve the cause of better world relations Johnson accepted an invitation made in 1947 to serve on the Board of Foreign Scholarships and from 1950 to 1953 he was its chairman. The board is responsible for selecting the students who are granted travel expenses, tuition and maintainance while pursuing graduate studies in an educational exchange program as provided by the Fulbright Act of 1946. Johnson has stated that American recipients of Fulbright scholarships have served as unofficial diplomats (*Survey*, September 1951). The scholarships are financed through credits acquired by the United States through the sale of surplus military property abroad. Johnson remained on the board until 1955.

Active in politics, Johnson ran unsuccessfully in 1943 for a seat in Chicago's city council against the opposition of the Republican and Democratic organizations. He participated in Democrat Emily Taft Douglas' campaign in 1944, which resulted in her election to the U.S. House of Representatives; the aldermanic race of Robert E. Merriam; and the various campaigns of Paul H. Douglas, a Democrat, now serving as a U.S. Senator from Illinois.

In the Presidential election year of 1952, the National Committee, Stevenson for President was formed in April, with Johnson and attorney George Overton (later replaced by Leo A. Lerner, a newspaper publisher) as co-chairmen. On several occasions Governor Stevenson asked the committee to disband. In July the committee opened headquarters in Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel and carried on its activities among the delegates to the Democratic National Convention. It called together the leaders of Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey, and Kansas and with them planned the organization of the draft at the convention.

Commenting on the work of the draft committee, James Reston wrote: "If Stevenson were able to see the headquarters that has been established here by his well-wishers, he would probably have little doubt about the authenticity of the present draft. It is the greatest amateur show since Major Bowes . . . this headquarters helped to keep Stevenson's name before the convention in the days before the band wagon started to roll" (New York *Times*, July 23, 1952). Stevenson was nominated on the third ballot on July 26 in what William S. White (New York *Times*, July 26, 1952) called "the first genuine draft since the Republicans demanded and got James A. Garfield in 1880."

In *How We Drafted Adlai Stevenson*, Johnson wrote: "Citizens do not necessarily need money in politics if they have conviction and integrity of purpose . . . and if they have the willingness to participate in making political decisions." (The committee carried on all of its activities on a budget of about $19,000.) W. H. Lawrence (New York *Times*, February 20, 1955) commented on the book: "This is interesting and readable . . . for those who like and enjoy a behind-the-scenes, day-by-day account of history in the making."

In the August 1, 1952 issue of *U.S. News & World Report* it was predicted that if Stevenson should be elected, "Walter Johnson . . . will doubtless become a foreign-policy adviser, whether or not he takes an official position. . . . Close friends, Johnson and the Governor see eye to eye on foreign policy."

Following Stevenson's defeat by General Dwight D. Eisenhower in November, Johnson accompanied the Democratic candidate from March until June 1953 on a world trip. With the help of Johnson and others, Stevenson reported on his observations in a series of articles for *Look* magazine. "Among our Allies," Johnson wrote upon his return, "the prestige of the United States has deteriorated to a shocking degree. Many countries are disturbed over what they consider to be America's overriding concern with negative anti-Communism. They feel that the United States places too much emphasis on military preparedness and too little emphasis on the economic and political development of underdeveloped areas" (*Saturday Review,* September 5, 1953).

Book reviews by Johnson appear frequently in the *Saturday Review.* With Avery Craven he wrote *The United States, Experiment in Democracy* (Ginn, 1947, 1952), and with Craven and F. Roger Dunn he compiled *A Documentary History of the American People* (Ginn, 1951). Johnson is the editor of Edward R. Stettinius' *Roosevelt and the Russians; The Yalta Conference* (Doubleday, 1949) and Joseph Clark Grew's *Turbulent Era; A Diplomatic Record of Forty Years, 1904-1945* (Houghton, 1952).

When compiling *The Selected Letters of William Allen White, 1899-1943* (Holt, 1943), Johnson chose 300 of White's letters to present his political and social philosophy. Johnson also drew from White's correspondence to add vitally to *William Allen White's America.* H. S. Commager, commenting on the biography in the New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review* (August 17, 1947), found several "minor inadequacies" in "matter and manner" which were "more than offset by major virtues," and he concluded, "The book is critical, comprehensive and intelligent, informed by an understanding of the historical background, illuminated by liberalism and tolerance. He re-creates for us both the times and the man."

In March 1956 Johnson proposed that "Congress enact an amendment to the income tax law to permit individual taxpayers to subtract up to $5 from their income tax payment . . . because of like contributions to the political parties of their choice." This would "enable both parties to put themselves in a position of considerable independence respecting campaign contributions with strings attached" (New York *Times*, March 3, 1956).

Walter Johnson married Catherine Dunning on June 22, 1940, and they have two children, Deborah and Richard. He is a member of the American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, and Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Johnson has written: "No one can be 'given' an education; each must get it for himself."

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JOHNSON, WALTER *See* Johnson (Thomas) Walter

JONES, RUSSELL January 5, 1918- Journalist

Address: b. Seidengasse 3, Vienna VII

The chief Eastern European correspondent for the United Press, Russell Jones, is the only reporter ever to win all three of the highest honors in journalism — a Pulitzer Prize, an Overseas Press Club George Polk Memorial Award, and a Sigma Delta Chi award. He received these honors as the result of his "excellent and sustained coverage" of the revolt in Hungary during November 1956. Jones was the only American newspaperman to remain in Budapest when the Russian tanks rolled in to crush the Hungarian freedom fighters. He continued to file his on-the-spot accounts of the massacre until the Communists expelled him.

(Continued next page)

United Press

RUSSELL JONES

Russell Jones belongs to a newspaper family. The son of Lewis Russell and Elizabeth (MacLeod) Jones, he was born on January 5, 1918 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. His mother, his brother, Richard, and his sister, Gwenyth, all are or have been journalists, and his father is an editor of the St. Paul, Minnesota *Dispatch*. Russ went to school in Minneapolis and was graduated from high school in Stillwater, Minnesota in 1935. Almost immediately he began his newspaper career, taking a job as a reporter for the Stillwater *Post Messenger*. Two years later he joined the St. Paul *Dispatch* and remained there until 1941 when he entered U.S. Army service. He was assigned to Europe, thus beginning what was to be a stint of fifteen years on that continent.

Jones served a year in the infantry, then became one of the founders of the European edition of *Stars and Stripes*. Subsequently he worked as a combat correspondent in England, North Africa, France, Belgium and Germany. He was discharged from the Army in 1945 with the rank of technical sergeant. The following year he became a reporter for the *Stars and Stripes,* assigned to cover news in both New York and Europe. He accepted a post as editor of the *Weekend Magazine,* a European publication, in 1948, and this post took him to Paris and Frankfurt. He became a United Press correspondent in 1949 and was assigned to London. Shortly after, he was named bureau manager in Prague, and was in that post when Associated Press correspondent William Oatis was jailed in 1951 on charges of spying. The State Department warned that it would be only a matter of time before Jones, too, was arrested, but the correspondent begged to be allowed to stay. Finally United Press ordered him to Frankfurt for a "conference," and he was not permitted to return to Czechoslovakia. Said a colleague at the time, "He's just a guy who likes to stay where things are happening." After the Prague incident, Jones was sent to Vienna and Frankfurt.

According to the United Press, Jones did not even have a visa when he drove into battered Budapest on October 29, 1956, about a week after the first bitter fighting which left over 3,000 wounded and 250 dead in the city streets. He arrived with Ilonya Nyilas, resident correspondent in Budapest for the United Press, in a German Ford which flew an American flag, and according to accounts, Freedom Fighters shouted their welcome as the car drove into the city. Miss Nyilas, wife of Associated Press correspondent Endre Marton, had been vacationing in London and recuperating from months of confinement in a Hungarian Communist prison. She and Jones had passed through western Hungary, held by the rebels, and through a ring of Soviet tanks which circled the city, but the car had not been stopped. Remaining with them in Budapest through the next bloody month were Endre Marton, also a native Hungarian who had been released recently from a Communist prison, and Ronald Farquhar, a Reuters reporter.

Telephone and cable lines between Hungary and the outside world were down when Jones arrived, and plane and train service was suspended. Through perhaps the only telephone circuit left, Jones got through to Vienna and dictated a story. "It is ten minutes past 2 A.M. in Budapest," he said. "The roar of tanks on the move thunders across this aching city. But in the darkness before dawn, only Russian commanders know if the rumbling of armor means more death or peace at last."

It was a lull before a storm. When the Soviet tanks hit, Jones made his way to the United States Legation with the others and remained there for two nights. Then he returned to his fourth-floor room in the shell-pocked, unheated Duna Hotel. Other Western newspapermen, more than 100 of them, began to leave for Vienna. Although telephone service was completely out, Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Marton and Farquhar were able to file brief, pooled dispatches on one teletype circuit to Vienna.

To get out a full, running narrative of the Hungarians' hopeless struggle against the Russian juggernaut, Jones made five carbon copies of his dispatches and sent them out with acquaintances, passers-by and an Austrian black marketeer. *Time* (December 3, 1956) reported that the improvisation was so effective that the first big convoy of correspondents who arrived in Austria with eyewitness accounts of the Soviet counter-attack in Budapest found that they had been scooped. Later, when telephone service was restored, Jones was able to get out at least two stories a day in calls to Stockholm, Frankfurt or Vienna. On at least one occasion, those at the other end of the circuit could hear the burst of machine gun fire, punctuated by the explosion of shells.

Wherever Jones went, Hungarian citizens thrust notes into his hand for delivery to relatives in America. Sometimes they contained just one sentence such as, "We are all living. Louis," and an address. Jones said they became a symbol of his "continuous feeling of inadequacy both as an American and a reporter who helplessly watched the murder of an entire people." He said at the beginning there had been cheers and smiles at the sight of an American, but this changed. "They kept asking me," reported Jones, "why didn't you come and help us? We thought you were our friends."

In a dispatch from Budapest on November 17, he wrote, "Everywhere there is despair. The people crowd the stores in search of food. Their faces, their attitudes, their shuffle through the debris, express hopelessness . . . Every tour of the city (for news) is punctuated by checks by Soviet soldiers or Hungarian secret police. Treatment varies from a polite salute and wave of the hand to a suspicious examination of identification papers by a Soviet policeman unable to read very well. As 7 P.M. curfew nears, the checks become more thorough and also more frightening. No one forgets that one Western correspondent was killed and three others wounded."

The Communist government of János Kádár expelled Jones on December 5, and he was replaced by United Press correspondent Jack Meehan who arrived the day before Christmas.

Jones' first award for his writings came from the Overseas Press Club, which announced on April 25, 1957 that he would get its George Polk Memorial Award for the "best reporting requiring exceptional courage and enterprise abroad." He received a $500 prize, a plaque and a portable typewriter at a dinner on May 6. Next, Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, announced him as a winner of its 25th annual distinguished service awards. Announcement of the Pulitzer Prize award was made on May 7, and it was the first time the United Press or any member of its staff had won this honor. Jones' citation read, ". . . for his excellent and sustained coverage of the Hungarian revolt against Communist domination, during which he worked at great personal risk within Russian-held Budapest and gave frontline eyewitness reports of the ruthless Soviet repression of the Hungarian people." The award was $1,000.

Jones was married on July 29, 1955 to the former Baroness Martha von Sennyey, Countess von Karolye. Before her marriage she was a researcher. There are two stepchildren, Jozsef and Erzsebet. He is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 155 pounds and has brown eyes and hair. Politically, he is an independent. He is a member of the Overseas Press Club, and his favorite forms of recreation are swimming and reading.

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N Y World-Telegram p10 Ap 26; My 17 '57

Time 68:72 D 3 '56

JOWITT, WILLIAM ALLEN JOWITT, 1ST EARL 1885-Aug. 15, 1957 Former Labour party Lord Chancellor and presiding officer of the House of Lords; knighted in 1929; named a viscount in 1947; advanced to an earldom in 1951; as a Member of Parliament (Liberal and later Labour) became known as a master of lucid prose; Attorney General under Ramsay MacDonald; Solicitor General under Winston Churchill; retired in 1955; author, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss* (1953). See *Current Biography* (Aug.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p15 Ag 17 '57

KÁDÁR, JÁNOS (kä'där yähn-ōsh') 1912-
Premier of Hungary

Address: Office of the Premier, Budapest, Hungary

During the rebellion in Hungary in late 1956, János Kádár became Premier in November, riding into power, as some commentators have noted, on Soviet tanks. Earlier he had been made first secretary of the Hungarian Communist party. It was hoped by Communist leaders that Kádár, as a symbol of national Communism who had undergone torture in Hungary for his "Titoist" tendencies, would placate the country's rebels, who were agitating to take their country beyond the stage reached in the 1956 Polish rebellion and out of the Soviet orbit.

This attempt at placation proved only mildly successful, as Kádár's regime needed to be strongly buttressed by the Soviet army, as both active and passive resistance against his government continued into 1957, and as the rebels maintained the attitude exemplified in the following statement on a poster hung in Budapest: "Wanted: Premier for Hungary. Qualifications—no sincere convictions; no backbone; ability to read and write not required but must be able to sign documents drawn up by others. Applications should be addressed to Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin."

János Kádár was born in 1912 of a peasant family in a Hungarian village (then part of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary) close to the present Yugoslav border. His name was originally János Csermanck. The New York *Times* (October 26, 1956) noted that a slight German accent in Kádár's speech reflects the mixed Swabian and Hungarian population of his native village. Young János attended the village school and then became a toolmaker's apprentice. He has also worked as a locksmith and streetcar conductor.

Hungary had been reconstituted after World War I and Kádár had joined the trade union movement. At the age of nineteen, he became the leader of the illegal Communist youth group. "It was," as stated in the New York *Times* (October 26, 1956), "in the harsh conditions of underground work before and during World War II that he came to political maturity."

"While Hungary's Big Five [Imre Nagy, Mátyás Rákosi, Ernö Gerö, József Révai and

Wide World

JANOS KADAR

Zóltan Vas] lived comfortably in Moscow," wrote *Time* magazine (November 5, 1956), "Kádár sweated it out in the Hungarian Communist underground Beke Part (Peace Party; membership, 1,000). Trying to make liaison with Tito's partisans, he was captured by Hitler's Gestapo, but escaped in time to meet incoming Russians. Delighted to find a real tough Communist resistance fighter, the Big Five made him a Politburo member, and deputy police chief (he knew who was who in Nazi Hungary)." He also served as a member of the party's Central Committee.

As the Communists were steadily working their way to power in Hungary after World War II, Kádár was made a deputy secretary general of the party in 1946. Rákosi named Kádár as Minister of the Interior in 1949, to succeed László Rajk, and Kádár also became head of the secret police, the AVO. He held these offices when Rajk was tried and executed on charges of national Communism and Titoism.

Time reported on January 14, 1957: "According to the story vouched for in Britain's *Time & Tide* by reputable Hungarians now in exile, Kádár conveyed to Rajk the promise of party boss Mátyás Rákosi that, if he made a confession of Titoist tendencies in court, his life would be spared. Rajk confessed—only to be shot anyway. When Kádár protested the betrayal, Rákosi, who is credited with a macabre sense of humor, reportedly played back a tape recording of the conversations between Kádár and his executed friend, to show that it incriminated both."

Under the order of Rákosi, Kádár was arrested in April 1951. "Accused by the Stalinist regime of spying, treason, and 'Titoism' (which at that time meant refusing to follow the Moscow line), he was imprisoned in a concentration camp, though he never faced a court. He resisted intense torture, including the fingernail treatment," applied by police chiefs Gabor Peter and Vladimir Farkas (*Time*, November 5, 1956), and suffered other injury. He was moved from prison to prison because of his reputation as an escape artist.

According to the New York *Times* (October 26, 1956), it was the strength of his passion to destroy Rákosi "that enabled Kádár to survive the purge and then to emerge so steeled in mind and body that within three years he had driven his enemy into exile and had himself won the seat of power." Released in November 1953 during the liberalization period after the death of Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union, Kádár received a minor job in one of Budapest's twenty-two party districts. In October 1954 he appeared as a member of the national committee of the Communist-dominated "fatherland front." He was made first party secretary in December 1955 for the Pest district of Budapešt, in which there are factories and workers' residences.

In that ward—the thirteenth—he built up his own machine and his influence and prestige soon spread elsewhere. In the spring and summer of 1956 he was so powerful, the New York *Times* (October 26, 1956) stated, "that he was one of the key figures behind the scenes in the intrigues that culminated in Rákosi's resignation in July." In that month, at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist party, Kádár was elected to the Politburo.

The Hungarian revolt started on October 23, 1956, apparently a spontaneous demonstration led by the students and intellectuals against the Communist regime and the presence of Soviet troops in the country. As it spread it came to be supported by workers and many Hungarian army units. The Communist government headed by Premier András Hegedüs asked the Soviet armed forces to intervene, but at a meeting of the Hungarian Communist party's Central Committee on October 23 to 24, it was decided to readmit the "liberal" Communist Imre Nagy, formerly deposed as Premier in April 1955, to the Central Committee and the Politburo, and to make him Premier once again.

Nagy pledged his government to extend democracy, raise the standard of living, and develop independent Hungarian Communism. Kádár stated that the rebels "must capitulate or we will crush them." On October 25, Kádár replaced Gerö as the first secretary of the Communist party. He became a Deputy Premier and declared that "the leadership of the party is determined to face . . . all the burning problems" revealed in the revolt "by deepening of democratization in the life of the party." He promised that talks would begin with the Soviet Union "in complete equality" for the withdrawal of Russian troops.

Amid the announcements of liberalization measures by the Nagy government and the beginning of the withdrawal of Soviet troops, Kádár urged on October 30 that all Communist party members cooperate with Hungary's "fighters for freedom." The government later announced Hungary's withdrawal from the

Warsaw Pact, declared its neutrality, and appealed to the United Nations for the protection of Hungarian independence. These actions brought the disapproval of the Soviet Union, which could not countenance Hungary's complete departure from the Soviet orbit.

Russian military forces launched a nationwide attack on Hungary on November 4, 1956, and Kádár, apparently having been secretly in contact with Soviet leaders all along, deserted the Nagy government and is reported to have ridden into Budapest on Soviet tanks. Nagy was ousted, and Moscow reported that Kádár had become the head of a new all-Communist Cabinet and planned an "independent and sovereign" Hungary in which the living standard would be improved, but the Communist "achievements of the past twelve years" would be preserved.

Five days later Kádár pledged "no revenge" against the nationalist rebels accepting his regime, and promised to negotiate for the withdrawal of Soviet troops after order was restored, to abolish the security police, and to perpetuate many rebel-inspired symbols of Hungarian nationalism. Despite the hopes of Kádár and the Soviet leaders, the new regime was not accepted easily by the rebels. Fighting against Soviet troops and tanks with homemade grenades and even their bare hands, the Hungarians were temporarily subdued; thousands were killed and about 200,000 fled to the West.

Fighting broke out again when it was reported that the Russians were deporting Hungarian youths to Siberia. Later the people resorted to a general strike, to induce the restoration of Nagy as Premier and the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Kádár promised certain concessions, which promises, as others he had made, appeared for the most part not to be carried out; and tried to persuade Nagy and other popular leaders to join his government, but unrest continued. He visited Moscow, and Communist leaders from the Soviet Union and China visited him. In late February 1957 he reorganized his government. The Hungarian economy had been seriously disturbed by the rebellion. Kádár unsuccessfully asked for Western aid. He borrowed $250,000,000 from the Soviet Union. It is still in doubt whether or not Kádár will be able to stabilize his regime sufficiently to remain as Premier.

The U.N. General Assembly voted 59 to 8 on January 10 to establish a five-nation committee to investigate the revolt. This committee reported on June 10 that the U.S.S.R. had suppressed the uprising with force and noted that there "has been no evidence of popular support for Kádár's government."

János Kádár is of medium height, five feet eight inches tall, with dark thinning hair, brown eyes, and "an intense face." He is regarded as a "sad, ascetic man," and, according to the New York *Times* (October 26, 1956), "he did not have the interest in good food, good drink and good clothing that so entranced many of his comrades in the Communist leadership. . . . Kádár is married, but it is typical of his contempt for formal social life that his wife never appeared at the parties that were frequent in Budapest in the early postwar years."

Time (November 5, 1956) described him as "a muscular man with rough proletarian manners." In *Life* (February 18, 1957) General Bela Kiraly, who fought for the Hungarian rebels and escaped to the West, characterized Kádár as a "dark, mysterious, primitive man." Even his opponents consider him an effective and moving public speaker. The New York *Times* (October 26, 1956) reported one of his opponents as saying, "Don't make a mistake, Kádár is not eloquent. But his utter sincerity, his complete belief in what he is saying come through in his speeches, even as he stumbles sometimes and has trouble finding just the right word to express his thoughts." During the revolt, after he became Premier, Kádár stated: "A tiger cannot be tamed by bait. It can be tamed and forced to peace only by beating it to death."

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KAEMPFFERT, WALDEMAR B(ERNHARD) Sept. 23, 1877- Nov. 27, 1956 Journalist; author; science editor of the New York *Times* for 26 years; one of first to urge cooperative cancer research; assistant editor *Scientific American* (1897-1911) and managing editor (1911-15); edited *Popular Science Monthly* (1916-20); first director Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago (1928-31); author of six books on various aspects of science and editor of books for children; won Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation Award and Kalinga Prize; fellow in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p34 N 28 '56

KAPPEL, FREDERICK R(USSELL) (kăp″l) Jan. 14, 1902- Communications executive

Address: American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway, New York 7; h. 17 Hewitt Ave., Bronxville, N.Y.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the world's largest utility, which for the year 1956 reported assets of over $16 billion, is headed by Frederick R. Kappel. In September 1956 he was elected president (to succeed Cleo F. Craig), after holding the presidency of the Western Electric Company, A.T.&T.'s manufacturing subsidiary, serving as an A.T.&T. vice-president for five years, and working for the Bell System since his graduation from college in 1924.

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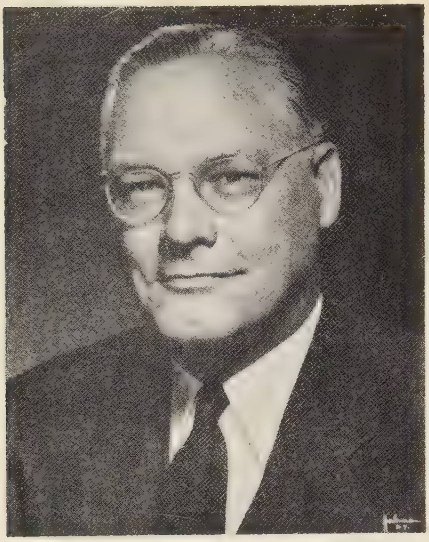

Halsman

FREDERICK R. KAPPEL

Innovations of the Bell System for which Kappel is largely responsible include the highly successful promotion of phones in color, the first transcontinental coaxial cable, and the first cross-country microwave setup (for transmission, among other things, of TV programs). A.T.&T., which functions as a general staff for the various regional Bell telephone companies and operates the long distance services, plans to spend $10 billion for expansion in the next four years. Kappel also holds directorships in several corporations.

Frederick Russell Kappel is descended on his father's side from Swiss forebears who were early settlers in Minnesota, and on his mother's, from New Hampshire folk of Irish origin. He was born on January 14, 1902 at Albert Lea, Minnesota, the eldest of the five children of Fred Albert and Gertrude May (Towle) Kappel. His father was the proprietor of a combination cigar and barber shop. At ten years of age Fred earned money as a newsboy, and later worked as a storekeeper's handy man and as an assistant to a steam fitter.

After graduation from high school, young Kappel enrolled at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. To meet expenses he found employment in the summers as a serviceman for the Southern Minnesota Gas & Electric Company. During the school year he worked at odd jobs, as a waiter, and as a drummer in a dance band. He also played the drum in the university concert band. Kappel was elected to the Eta Kappa Nu honorary engineering society, the Phi Sigma Phi honorary music fraternity, and received a bachelor's degree in engineering from the university in June 1924.

He then accepted a job as a groundman with the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company (an A.T. & T. subsidiary) at a starting salary of $25 a week and became successively a "lineman, cable splicer's helper, circuit tester, apprentice switchman, and interference engineer" (New York *Times*, September 20, 1956).

Kappel was classified as a maintenance man and then as an inductive coordination engineer in 1925. He worked for the division of foreign wire relations in 1928 and was a transmission and protection engineer for three years beginning in 1929. Throughout this period he was employed continuously at Minneapolis, where he was listed as a building and equipment engineer in 1933.

Fourteen years of residence at Omaha, Nebraska, began for Kappel in 1934, when he was transferred to that city to assume the duties of area plant engineer for Nebraska and South Dakota. Named plant operations supervisor at Omaha in 1937, he was promoted to assistant vice-president in charge of operations in 1939 and to vice-president in 1942, a position he retained for six years. In this period he was also secretary to the Nebraska State Commission on Physical Relations between Electric Supply and Signal Lines. Kappel left Omaha in January 1949 to join A.T.&T. in New York City.

A.T.&T. was formed and incorporated in 1885 to build and operate long-distance lines between the regional telephone companies which were using the patents controlled by the five-year-old American Bell Telephone Company. The assets of the latter were assumed by A.T.&T. in 1900 and since then the Bell Telephone System, along with A.T.&T. as the headquarters company, has grown to include twenty autonomous operating subsidiaries. A.T.&T. owns most of the stock of the operating companies and nearly 99.8 per cent of the stock of the Western Electric Company. Another important subsidiary is the Bell Telephone Laboratories, formed to provide new communications technology (see Kelly, Mervin J., *C.B.*, October 1956).

Arriving in New York, Kappel became assistant vice-president in charge of operations and engineering of A.T.&T., and later was elected vice-president of the long lines department. In November 1949 he was promoted to operations and engineering vice-president, and for the next four years, "the period of the system's greatest growth, he coordinated expansion" from this "top technical post" (*Fortune*, October, 1954). Kappel was elected to the presidency of Western Electric in January 1954.

Acquired by the American Bell Telephone Company in 1882 because it provided a dependable source of telephone apparatus, the Western Electric Company had become by 1954 the largest of all Bell units, with 100,000 employees. "In all," noted *Fortune* (October 1954), "the company makes 50,000 different kinds of compatible and interchangeable products, operates twenty-one plants, turns out and installs items ranging" from relays and rheostats to highly advanced office memorizers and computers. The company is the purchasing agent for the entire system and manufactures for the Government many items, including components of the guided missile Nike.

Kappel came to the presidency of Western Electric with "a reputation as a top-flight administrator" rather than as a manufacturing and sales specialist. "Western Electric . . . hardly has a selling problem" (*Business Week*, September 29, 1956). About 90 per cent of its products is made for the Bell System and most of the remainder is sold to the Government. "In an enterprise as big and varied as this one is," Kappel said on taking office, "no one person can know all the answers . . . we can collectively come up with the best answers. . . . It's my job to foster an atmosphere in which that can happen."

As head of Western Electric, Kappel "spent only about half the time at his desk, the rest . . . checking every plant and installation of the company, including the Distant Early Warning Line of radar stations" being built in the Arctic for the Government (*Business Week*, September 29, 1956). During his presidency Western Electric's annual sales increased from $1.5 billion to $2.25 billion.

In 1949 the U.S. Department of Justice filed an antitrust suit against A.T.&T. which sought to compel the corporation to dispose of Western Electric and then to divide Western Electric into three parts in order to effect competition in the manufacture of telephones. A consent-decree was announced in January 1956 whereby the Government agreed to withdraw its plea in exchange for a pledge by A.T.&T. to open up its patent pool to royalty-free licensing by other manufacturers and to disclose its manufacturing costs. In return for Bell patents, an outside company would have to offer the use of its own patents.

By the end of 1956 A.T.&T. with its subsidiaries had increased its assets to over $16 billion, making it in this respect "the world's biggest corporation." The Bell Telephone System at this time was employing over 780,000 persons. Frederick R. Kappel was elected the ninth president of A.T.&T. on September 19, 1956, in succession to Cleo F. Craig, who became chairman of the board. Kappel has "some king-sized programs to work on," observed *Business Week* (September 29, 1956). "Just since 1950, phones in service have zoomed from a little over 35,000,000 to close to 43,000,000. . . . New ones are going in at the rate of 3,000,000 a year." To meet this demand, as well as to anticipate future demand, the Bell Telephone System is planning a $10 billion expansion program.

As part of the effort to raise the funds necessary for expansion, the stockholders voted in September 1956 to increase the authorized common stock from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 common shares. In July 1956 A.T.&T. authorized a $250,000,000 bond issue; another bond issue of the same amount was offered in December.

Kappel was honored by the University of Minnesota in 1954 when he received its outstanding achievement award. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the Newcomen Society, Telephone Pioneers of America, and American Ordnance Association. His clubs are the University in New York and Siwanoy Country in Bronxville, New York. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a deacon of the Dutch Reformed Church in Bronxville.

On June 18, 1927 Frederick R. Kappel married his college classmate, Ruth Carolyn Ihm. They have two daughters, Carolyn Elaine and Kathleen Marjorie. Kappel stands just under six feet and weighs around 203 pounds. "He is a tireless worker who spends many extra hours in the office," the New York *Times* (September 20, 1956) reported. "This . . . leaves him little time for his hobby, golf, but he does bring along his favorite camera to take 35mm. colored slides wherever he travels."

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KARP, DAVID May 5, 1922- Author
Address: h. 1 Crocus Drive, Syosset, N.Y.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Jan. 1957.

"I do many things to earn a living—many kinds of writing," reports David Karp, "but the only thing I write which really matters to me is the novel." Author of three serious novels and winner of a 1956-57 Guggenheim Fellowship for creative writing, he also has a long list of successful radio and television plays. To avoid "the glamour crowd" associated with the entertainment world, he lives "a rather solitary life" in a middle-class suburb, isolating himself from writers who believe "working in radio, television, and films can be called a career."

Library books in his early youth ("the Woodstock Branch of the New York Public Library was possibly the single most important building in my childhood") set Karp thinking about writing as a profession. Born in New York City May 5, 1922, the son of Russian Jewish immigrants, Abraham Karp and Rebecca (Levin) Karp, David Karp was, even as a child, aware of two practical problems: how to write and how to earn a living by writing. Journalism, highlighted by Stanley Walker in *City Editor*, he hoped would provide the solution. When he was fourteen he received an important gift, a typewriter, and he used it to compose huge amounts of copy. "The library—the love of story—the movies—the radio—the solitude—the typewriter pushed me into being a writer," he says. At school he was editor in chief of two literary magazines. Once he was awarded a $5 prize for a short story in a New York University competition for high school students.

DAVID KARP

After high school, although the sole support of his family because of his father's poor health, he managed to attend College of the City of New York for a year. Later he became a WPA worker. In 1942 he enlisted in the U.S. Army Signal Corps Reserve, and in 1943 was called to active duty, serving in the Pacific for three years. After his discharge he devoted himself to writing and literature courses, and he worked as a library clerk and on the literary humor magazine staff. In 1948 he received his Bachelor of Social Science degree, won the Ward Medal for English composition and the Ohio State University Award for the best radio program on social and personal problems, and worked as a continuity writer for New York's municipal radio station, WNYC. Since 1949 he has been a free lance.

Karp's first published books—*divertissements,* he calls them—were paperback novels, some written under the pseudonyms Adam Singer and Wallace Ware. His first serious novel was *One* (Vanguard), a 1953 Book-of-the-Month Club alternate selection. The story of a man's struggle against the obliteration of his identity by a benign but totalitarian state which cannot permit nonconformity, *One* was immediately compared with George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four.* C. W. Weinberger, in a San Francisco *Chronicle* review, was struck by "an atmosphere as chilling and as full of warning as any recent volume."

The Day of the Monkey (Vanguard, 1955), dealing with British colonial administration in a background of surging nationalism and Communist agitation, was received with enthusiasm in the British press. The London *Daily Telegraph* commented: "David Karp . . . shares with Orwell both a razor-sharp intellect and the readiness to cut throats with it. . . In an age of expediency he has gone back to nineteenth-century moral ethics: this gives his books a dynamic force as welcome as it is rare." The London *Times Literary Supplement* described the book as "an immensely distinguished novel."

A conservative educational foundation, its anti-Communist liberal director, and a loyalty probe of the staff are the timely subjects of *All Honorable Men* (Knopf, 1956). Most critics found the book exciting and articulate—"a vigorous defense of freedom to read, to think, and to make mistakes," wrote Herbert West in the New York *Times Book Review.*

Among Karp's other works are stories in the *Saturday Evening Post, Collier's,* and *Esquire;* television plays ("Good Old Charley," is to be filmed, with the scenario by Karp); and radio serials, including episodes for *Aunt Jenny.* In a *Saturday Review* radio column on his "double life," Karp was quoted as recommending radio soap opera writing for all serious young authors. Far from debasing literary talent, he insists, a part-time regimen of "soaps" provides, in addition to the economic independence not possible in academic work, a sense of discipline in production, an ear for natural speech, and experience in recognizing good and bad techniques, in serious writing as in soaps. In 1957 he wrote *Leave Me Alone* (Knopf).

Karp and his wife, the former Lillian Klass, whom he married on December 25, 1944, and their two young sons, Ethan Ross and Andrew Gabriel, live in Syosset, Long Island. Currently he is at work on a new novel and on the stage dramatization of *All Honorable Men.* Karp is, politically, a Stevensonian Democrat. He enjoys traveling, the theatre, music, and reading, with long-standing favorites ranging from James Joyce and Sean O'Casey to Katherine Mansfield and H. L. Mencken. Well remembered too are the classics of childhood and adolescence, for intensive reading was a means of satisfying his youthful craving for stories. "The public library was," he reiterates, "an enormous influence."

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Who's Who in America (Sup. Ap '54)

KASE, TOSHIKAZU (kä-sĕ tō-shē-kä-zo͞o) Jan. 12, 1903- Former Japanese representative to the United Nations

Address: b. Foreign Office, Tokyo, Japan

With the acceptance of Japan's bid for membership in the United Nations in December 1956, Toshikazu Kase became his country's first permanent U.N. representative. As permanent observer, with the rank of Ambassador, for some eighteen months earlier, he had helped pave the way for Japan's admission as the eightieth member nation of the world organization. On May 13, 1957 Kase was succeeded by Koto Matsudaira.

A career diplomat, Kase had served as attaché in the Japanese Embassay at Washington, D.C., with the Japanese delegation at the League of Nations in Geneva, as vice-consul at Bangkok, and as third secretary to the Japanese Embassy in London. In 1940 he returned to Japan as secretary to the Foreign Minister.

He succeeded Renzo Sawada as U.N. permanent observer in July 1955. William R. Frye (*Christian Science Monitor*, December 12, 1956) reported that Kase was widely respected in the United Nations and that U.S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., cordially hailed Japan's admission and paid special tribute to Kase. Other delegates echoed these views. He has written numerous articles on world affairs and on Japanese politics and industry.

Toshikazu Kase was born in Chiba prefecture, Japan, on January 12, 1903, the fifth son of Kizo Kase, vice-president of Chuo University in Tokyo, and Katsuko (Oyeda) Kase the daughter of an old and respected family of Chiba prefecture landowners. Toshikazu attended the Tokyo Commercial University and was graduated in 1921. He studied for the foreign service and passed his examinations in 1925, but deciding to continue his education before taking an assignment, he went to the United States to enter an American college.

He first attended Amherst College in Massachusetts; then he entered Harvard University in 1927. He received his M.A. degree in 1928 and was assigned in the same year as an attaché in the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D.C. Early in 1931 he was sent to Geneva, Switzerland as attaché in the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations. According to the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (December 21, 1956) Kase was against isolationism for Japan, then as now, and strongly believed in the league. He left Geneva when Japan "walked out of the league in 1932." The action shocked him and he wanted his country to return to the league.

Late in 1931 he was made vice-consul at Bangkok, capital of Siam (now Thailand). In 1934 he was recalled to Tokyo and spent the next three years as secretary of the Information Bureau in the Foreign Ministry. He was sent to London in 1937 as third secretary to the Japanese Embassy and was advanced the next year to second secretary. Upon his return to Japan in 1940, he was made secretary to the Foreign Minister.

An editorial in the *Christian Science Monitor* (December 14, 1956) related that Kase was "an honorable member of the peace camp in Japan's militarist days." After Shigeru Yoshida was installed as the first postwar Premier in 1946, Kase was reinstated in the Foreign Ministry office. He resigned in 1948 and devoted much of his time to writing articles on Japanese industries, on the political situation, and international affairs. The articles were published in Japan's leading periodicals and newspapers.

When Ichiro Hatoyama was named as "caretaker" Premier in December 1954, Mamoru Shigemitsu became Foreign Minister. Kase was asked to return to the Foreign Ministry as an adviser to Shigemitsu, who continued in office after Hatoyama won in the February 1955 national election. Shigemitsu's chief adviser, Masayuki Tani, was chosen acting delegate to the Asian-African conference which opened on April 18, 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia. Kase, who was Tani's principal assistant at the conference, stated in "Japan's New Role in East Asia" (*Foreign Affairs*, October 1955), that peace was the "supreme objective of Japan's foreign policy." It was in that spirit at the Asian-African conference, he wrote, that the Japanese delegate submitted the "Bandung Declaration" which was later incorporated in the "Declaration on the Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation" issued by the conference.

United Nations

TOSHIKAZU KASE

The Japanese government on May 24, 1955 announced the appointment of Toshikazu Kase as its permanent observer with the rank of Ambassador at the United Nations. He presented his credentials to U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld in New York on July 7. At a news conference later in the day, Kase said that his country was concerned over the Formosa situation, but hoped that a solution might be reached by diplomacy. He declared that the "status of the island was like that of property left by someone who had died" and ownership not definitely established (New York *Times*, July 8, 1955).

Kase's major concern was for the admittance of Japan to the United Nations. Even before the San Francisco peace treaty signed by Japan and most of the Allies became effective in 1952, the Japanese had been preparing for U.N. membership. The first application was submitted on July 16, 1952 and vetoed in the Security Council by the U.S.S.R., which had not signed the treaty and was technically still at war with Japan.

Thomas J. Hamilton (New York *Times*, December 7, 1955) reported that Kase informed U.S. Ambassador Lodge that the Japanese Diet had also endorsed the Canadian-proposed "eighteen nation package deal," which included Japan. Because Japan and Spain were included the United States had agreed to a package deal after seven years of opposing multiple admittance. On December 13 the Nationalist Chinese delegate vetoed the proposal because

KASE, TOSHIKAZU—*Continued*

it included Outer Mongolia. The next day Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev offered a sixteen package proposal omitting Japan and Outer Mongolia. This was accepted with reluctance by some of the Security Council members. "The tragic figure in the drama," wrote Frye, was Kase, who "would have made one of the ablest of U.N. delegates" (*Christian Science Monitor,* December 15, 1955).

Two subsequent proposals made by the United States to admit Japan were vetoed by Russia. Elie Abel (New York *Times,* December 15, 1955) reported that Kase found the action "painful and unexpected." He implied, Abel wrote, that the Soviet Union's veto "might have constituted an attempt to put pressure on the negotiations soon to be resumed in London for a peace treaty between the two nations." Kase offered his resignation, but it was not accepted by his government and he was advised to continue his work. In August 1956 Kase attended the London Suez conference as an observer.

During an interview with a New York *Herald Tribune* reporter (February 12, 1956) Kase said that he foresaw the day when Soviet-dominated industry would offer stiff and unfair competition to manufacturers in the free world, by either state-owned or Soviet-controlled plants in neutral Asian nations, with losses absorbed by the U.S.S.R. as an accepted expense of economic warfare.

The Security Council voted unanimously to recommend Japan for U.N. membership on December 12, 1956. The action came, Lindesay Parrott (New York *Times,* December 13, 1956) pointed out, almost immediately after the Moscow and Tokyo governments had ratified an agreement ending the state of war that had existed between the two nations for more than eleven years. Kase, in a statement of acknowledgement to the Security Council, said that Japan was a stabilizing factor in Asia "firmly dedicated to the cause of peace and freedom." He particularly thanked the United States, the British Commonwealth and members of the Asian-African bloc for their "consistent advocacy of Japan."

The recommendation came before the General Assembly on December 18, sponsored by fifty-one nations. The final vote for the admission of Japan was seventy-seven to zero. The Hungary and South Africa delegates were absent. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu officially accepted the Japanese seat in the world organization and the following day Kase was named as Japan's first permanent representative.

On February 8, 1957 Ambassador Kase signed for Japan an agreement which ends a formal state of war between Japan and Poland, and which provides for the resumption of trade relations. It will take effect after ratification by the two nations' parliaments.

Toshikazu Kase has been married for some years to Sumako Ono. Their daughter, Reiko, born in 1935, is majoring in English at Barnard College in New York. Their son, Hideaki, born in 1936, is a student at Columbia University. *Mademoiselle* (December 1956) mentioned that Miss Kase is of considerable assistance to her mother in planning diplomatic functions. One of Toshikazu Kase's brothers, Shigeru Kase, is an executive director in one of Japan's largest industrial companies. Madame Kase's brother, Eisuke Ono, is general manager of the Bank of Tokyo's New York branch. The family religion is Roman Catholic.

The diplomat is five feet seven inches tall, slim, and youthful looking. He has black hair and dark eyes. His English is excellent. As hobbies, Kase enjoys horseback riding, golf, and floriculture.

When Kase was asked how he felt about Japan's joining the United Nations, he said: "Now the prodigal has returned home after squandering a fortune . . . reformed. The war was not fought in vain. My people believe in the ideals and principles of the United Nations" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* December 21, 1956).

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KELLY, JUDITH Jan. 4, 1908-May 3, 1957
Author; won the Harper Prize of $10,000 in 1941 for her novel, *Marriage Is a Private Affair;* began her writing career on the *Boston Globe;* later worked for the *Boston Transcript;* her novels include: *It Won't Be Flowers* (1936) and *A Diplomatic Incident* (1949); wrote numerous short stories. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 My 4 '57

KELSEN, HANS (kĕl'zĕn) Oct. 11, 1881-
University professor emeritus; jurist
Address: h. 2126 Los Angeles Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

An authority on international law and jurisprudence, Dr. Hans Kelsen is the author of books which have been translated into many languages and he has been honored by professional societies, scientific academies and universities throughout the world. Now a professor emeritus of the University of California in Berkeley, Kelsen was a professor at the university from 1942 to 1952 after serving as dean of the law faculties at Vienna University in Austria and the University of Cologne in Germany, among other academic positions. A legal adviser to the Austrian government from 1919 to 1923, he was instrumental in drafting the Austrian constitution of 1920. He also served in the U.S. Army-Navy War Crimes Office in 1945.

Hans Kelsen was born in Prague, then part of Austria-Hungary, on October 11, 1881, the son of Adolf and Auguste (Loewy) Kelsen. He attended universities in Heidelberg and Berlin and received the LL.D. degree from Vienna University in 1906. He was a professor of public law and jurisprudence at the university from 1911 to 1930 and was dean of the faculty of law in 1922-23. During this time he was also prominent in governmental affairs, serving as legal adviser to the Austrian government from 1919 to 1923, and writing the draft of the Austrian democratic constitution in 1920. From 1920 to 1929 he was a member and permanent adviser of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Austria.

In 1930 Kelsen was named professor of international law and jurisprudence at the University of Cologne and was dean of the faculty of law at Cologne in 1932-33. Because his views were incompatible with those of the Nazi regime, he left Germany and taught international law at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, University of Geneva, Switzerland from 1933 to 1940. He also taught international law and jurisprudence at the university in Prague, Czechoslovakia from 1936 to 1938.

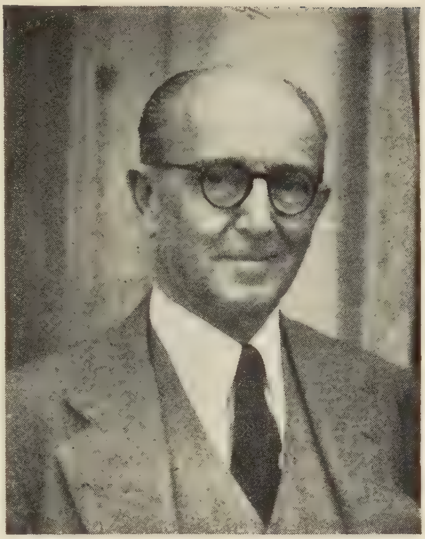
At the invitation of Harvard University Law School, Kelsen came to the United States in 1940 and was for one year Oliver Wendell Holmes Lecturer at the school and visiting professor at Wellesley College in Massachusetts. In 1941-42 he served as research associate at Harvard. In July 1942 Professor Kelsen presented a plan for postwar reconstruction, advanced in a survey by the American Council on Public Affairs, which suggested rebuilding the League of Nations along new lines.

From 1942 to 1952 Professor Kelsen taught international law and jurisprudence at the University of California in Berkeley. For a three-month period in 1945, the year in which he became a U.S. citizen, he served with the Army-Navy War Crimes Office in Washington, D.C.

Professor Kelsen was visiting professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, in 1952-53 and the next year taught international law at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island. At present he is professor emeritus at the University of California.

In his book *Society and Nature; A Sociological Inquiry* (University of Chicago Press, 1943), Dr. Kelsen wrote that "no essential difference between natural and social laws, that is, between the laws determining nature, and the laws determining society, exists as soon as the natural law itself relinquishes its claim to absolute necessity and satisfies itself with being an assertion of statistical probability". In his review Milton R. Konvitz (*Ethics,* July 1944) remarked: "Kelsen's discussion of the principle of retribution will, I think, become classic, for it is a contribution of first order to the history of ideas." Talcott Parsons (*Harvard Law Review,* November 1944) commented that Kelsen's book as a sociological inquiry "is likely to do a good deal of harm. . . . For his very great authority as a jurist is likely to be transferred to his sociology."

When Kelsen's *The Law of the United Nations* (Praeger, 1950) was published, Leland M. Goodrich (*American Political Science Review,* June 1951) wrote: "While Professor Kelsen subjects to merciless analysis the phraseology of the [U.N.] charter he does not suggest how the organization can be made more effective for the achievement of its purposes; that he does not consider to be his juristic task. . . . Kelsen's book is a rich mine of legal argumentation. . . . It is a tribute to the extraordinary capacity of its author for refined logical analysis."



Foto—Torres Molina

HANS KELSEN

Abraham H. Feller, U.N. general counsel, commented that the Kelsen study revealed many inconsistencies and ambiguities in the U.N. charter, but the author had failed to understand that the charter is not "just a legal text intended to describe with precision the rights and duties of parties like a conveyance or a contract of sale; it is a political document designed to embody statements of ideals, of principles and of moral sentiment . . . a living instrument to guide the conduct of international life" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 4, 1951). The book has been quoted by U.N. delegates in arguing against General Assembly decisions.

In *General Theory of Law and State* (Harvard University Press, 1945), Kelsen says ". . . the idea of the equality of all states can be maintained only if we base our interpretation of legal phenomena on the primacy of international law. The states can be considered as equal only if they are not presupposed to be sovereign." Of his *The Political Theory of Bolshevism* (University of California Press, 1948), Martin Ebon said: "The author has provided a learned and fully documented analysis of the Communist view of democracy. His work deserves careful study, particularly by all those who tend to accept the tactical slogans of Communism in place of day-to-day action and performance" (New York *Times,* February 13, 1949).

Professor Kelsen has written books in both German and English, and some of his works

KELSEN, HANS—*Continued*

have been translated into Italian, Spanish, Japanese, Polish and Finnish, among other languages. Other titles in English include *Peace Through Law* (University of North Carolina Press, 1944), *Principles of International Law* (Rinehart, 1952), and *The Communist Theory of Law* (Praeger, 1955). Commenting on the latter book, the *United States Quarterly Book Review* (September 1955) noted: "Having no knowledge of Russian, Kelsen is confined to . . . translations, but the book makes a useful contribution to the study of jurisprudence."

In recognition of his contributions to jurisprudence Dr. Kelsen received the Certificate of Merit of the American Society of International Law in 1952, the Karl Renner Preis der Stadt Wein in 1953, and was named honorary editor of the *American Journal of International Law* in 1952. Among the many universities which have bestowed honorary degrees upon him are the University of Utrecht (1936), Harvard University (1936), University of Chicago (1947), University of California (1952) and National Autonomous University of Mexico (1952). He is also honorary professor of Vienna University. Kelsen is an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and numerous foreign academies. Hans Kelsen was married to Margarete Bondi on May 25, 1912. They have two daughters, Anna and Marie.

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KESSLER, HENRY H(OWARD) Apr. 10, 1896- Physician

Address: b. Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, West Orange, N.J.; h. 53 Lincoln Pk., Newark 2, N.J.

An international authority on orthopedics and orthopedic surgery, Dr. Henry H. Kessler has worked with the physically handicapped for thirty-eight years and has pioneered in organizing group efforts for the rehabilitation of the disabled throughout the world. He is the founder and medical director of the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation in West Orange, New Jersey, established in 1949 as a voluntary, nonprofit organization to help the physically handicapped, regardless of race, creed or economic status.

He is noted for his researches in the engineering of surgical and mechanical attachment of prosthetic arms and legs. In 1954 he received the Albert Lasker Award. Under the auspices of the United Nations, Dr. Kessler was a consultant on rehabilitation work in Yugoslavia in 1950, Indonesia in 1954 and in India and the Philippines in 1956. Dr. Kessler has stated that assistance to the handicapped is a debt that society owes itself, and that "this is one area in which all the nations can get together regardless of political differences." He is the author of *Cineplasty* (Thomas, 1947) and *The Principles and Practice of Rehabilitation* (Lea, 1950), among other books.

Henry Howard Kessler was born on April 10, 1896 in Newark, New Jersey to Simon and Bertha (Portuguese) Kessler. He was graduated from De Witt Clinton High School in New York in 1912. At Cornell University in Ithaca, New York he was a scholarship student and received the B.A. degree in 1916. Three years later he earned the M.D. degree from Cornell Medical College. He later enrolled for further study at Columbia University, receiving the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1932 and 1934, respectively.

Following his internship at Newark City Hospital, Kessler entered private practice in 1920 in Newark. In addition, he was assistant medical director of the clinic of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission from 1920 to 1925 and medical director for the next sixteen years. In this period he wrote *Accidental Injuries; The Medico-legal Aspects of Workmen's Compensation* (Lea, 1931) and *The Crippled and the Disabled; Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in the United States* (Columbia University Press, 1935).

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Kessler, who had been a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve since 1935, reported for active duty on December 11, 1941. At first he was stationed at Brooklyn Naval Hospital and then assigned to the USS *Wheeling* and to Nouméa, New Caledonia as head of the orthopedic section of the CUB 13 Unit. He later became chief of the orthopedic department at Base Hospital No. 2, Efate in New Hebrides; and chief of orthopedics, rehabilitation and amputation service at Mare Island Naval Hospital in California.

In these Naval hospitals he had the opportunity to observe in comparatively large numbers the type of gross injury and amputation which in peacetime is seen in relatively rare incidents of industrial and other accidents, and to investigate the problem of handling amputees to minimize physiological and psychological shock.

The impact of loss of function of the limbs has been observed in extreme cases to result in death. In World War I the mortality among paraplegic veterans had been more than 90 per cent within the first year after loss of limbs. In World War II, however, the postoperative mortality rate in military hospitals was reduced by advanced surgical technique, antibiotics, and recognition of the need for exercise and encouragement of the use of remaining limbs. By 1954 it was reported that 80 per cent of the paraplegic veterans of World War II were not only still alive, but living independent lives outside of hospitals (New York *Times*, September 16, 1954).

An operation performed by Kessler in 1945 formed a substitute pair of "fingers" for a man whose hand had been amputated. The fingers were formed by separating the two parallel bones of the forearm and rearranging the musculature and skin so that the bones were separately covered and independently movable. This effect, although useful in function, was not visually normal, and Kessler devoted considerable investigation to methods of combating fear of abnormal appearance.

Discharged with the rank of captain, he returned to his private practice and assumed duties as attending orthopedic surgeon at Hasbrouck Heights Hospital, Newark City Hospital, Newark Beth Israel Hospital, and the Hospital for Crippled Children in Newark. Walter E. Edge, then Governor of New Jersey, appointed Kessler a member of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission in 1945.

His book *Cineplasty* (Thomas) appeared in 1947 and related the surgical technique making it possible to control natural looking and dexterous arms and hands. The cineplastic arm, although mechanically a good substitute for a lost arm, requires that the patient learn the use of levers for its control. Kessler was also a consultant to the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Veterans Administration.

At the opening of an amputee clinic at Hasbrouck Heights in 1947, he presented a five-point program to bring the benefits of armed forces' wartime research to the 1,000,000 civilians in the nation who have lost appendages. He stated that patients should be shown, by actual demonstration, what their abilities will be with an artificial limb, rather than be allowed to dwell on what they will not be able to do; there should be close cooperation between artificial limb designers and surgeons, manufacturers should not be content with adequate design and proper fit, but should also make each limb suitable to the occupation the patient expects to perform and the patient's general build; surgeons should continue medical supervision of the stump until the artificial limb has been fitted properly; and hospital responsibilities should include education of the patient in the use of the artificial limb and its capabilities.

Dr. Kessler noted that because of improper preparation 88 per cent of the patients fitted with artificial arms throw them away after the first few months of attempting to use them (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 4, 1947).

At the request of the Army, Kessler traveled through the Pacific Far East in 1949, inspecting Army and Navy Hospitals and installations. As president of the National Council on Rehabilitation and of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples he then extended his tour to Japan, China, Thailand, India, Israel and Italy. One fourth of the people of the world, Dr. Kessler concluded, fail to realize their full potentialities, socially and economically, because of physical disabilities and ills which could be countered by proper rehabilitation.

Several months later the government of Yugoslavia requested assistance from the U.N. in treating and rehabilitating its cripples. The international organization commissioned Kessler to inspect Yugoslavia's need for orthopedic and rehabilitation facilities. He reported a high incidence of curable diseases, such as tuberculosis and bone tuberculosis, and attributed it to primitive living habits and a low proportion of doctors as the result of the war. He recommended a broad program of rehabilitation. These suggestions were carried out by Yugoslavia, with help from the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration and funds principally from the United States. Within two years improvement was so marked that U.N. authorities cited it as a model of effective technical assistance.

Wide World

DR. HENRY H. KESSLER

Since 1949 Kessler has been medical director of the Kessler Institute of Rehabilitation. In 1957 a $90,000 building, to be part of the institute, was dedicated. The new unit provides physical restoration and vocational placement services. Dr. Kessler is also a professor of physical medicine and rehabilitation at the New York College of Medicine.

His years of constructive effort have been marked by many honors including the AMVET's National Rehabilitation Award (1953), Presidential Award for Outstanding Service to the Industrially Handicapped (1953) and World Veterans Federation Award (1956). He has been U.S. delegate to the International Congress of Industrial Accidents on four occasions.

Henry H. Kessler is a diplomate of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgeons and fellow of the American College of Surgeons, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons and International College of Surgeons. He married Jessie Winnick on December 25, 1918 and their children are Sanford, Jerome and Joan. Dr. Kessler has stated: "It is not too much to believe that the ideal of rehabilitation—total rehabilitation of the total group of disabled—will become a reality in the not too distant future."

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KHAN, AGA *See* Aga Khan, The

KINDER, KATHARINE L(OUISE) Mar. 21, 1912- Librarian; organization official
Address: b. Johns-Manville Research Center, Manville, N.J.; h. 1025 Plainfield Ave., Plainfield, N.J.

The president of the Special Libraries Association for 1956-1957 is Katharine L. Kinder, chief librarian of the Johns-Manville Research Center in Manville, New Jersey. She succeeded Chester M. Lewis to this office in June 1956. Miss Kinder has brought to her office twenty years of varied experience in library and administrative work. She began her career as a college librarian, served during World War II with the U.S. Navy, and in 1946 became associated with industry when she took the post of librarian for the Johns-Manville Corporation and established a new library for its research center. (She was succeeded by Miss Alberta L. Brown on May 30, 1957.)

Johns-Manville

KATHARINE L. KINDER

As president of SLA Miss Kinder heads an organization of more than 5,000 librarians and information specialists who serve industry, banks, insurance companies, museums, hospitals, and various governmental agencies. The aim of SLA, according to a statement issued by the executive office of the group, is: "to serve all who realize the ever-increasing importance of knowing what information is available and where to secure it quickly; to act as a clearinghouse of information; to recommend trained experts to firms about to organize libraries and data collections; to keep libraries already organized in touch with the development of more efficient methods and with new materials."

Katharine Louise Kinder was born in Rockford, Ohio, on March 21, 1912, the daughter of George Rollins Kinder, editor and publisher of the Rockford *Press*, and his wife, the former Nelle Pifer. She has one brother, George Kinder, Jr.

At an early age Katharine found herself drawn into library work. Her paternal grandmother, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Kinder, had founded the first library in the town of Rockford some years before by collecting her own children's books and setting up shelves in the back of the local tinsmith's office. Later she became librarian of Rockford's Carnegie Public Library and served in that post for many years. She put her granddaughter Katharine to work in the library dusting shelves and helping out wherever she could. This early experience so delighted the young girl that she decided to become a professional librarian when she grew up.

After attending the Rockford public schools, Katharine Kinder enrolled at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. During her college years she worked as an assistant in the circulation department of the university library. She came to New York to study at the School of Library Service of Columbia University and in 1936 received both her A.B. degree (with a major in English literature) from Miami University and her B.L.S. from Columbia. She had additional advanced library training at the University of Illinois Library School in 1941-42 on a Katharine L. Sharp Scholarship.

Miss Kinder remained at Columbia University in 1936-37 as a reviser in the Columbia library. In the latter year she was appointed a cataloger in the library of Mount Holyoke College. One year later, in 1938, she became head of the circulation department at Mount Holyoke, and she remained in that post until 1942 when she enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Miss Kinder entered the Navy as an ensign and rose to the rank of lieutenant commander. She has continued her activity in the Naval Reserve program to the present time.

In 1946, following her discharge from the service, Katharine Kinder took her first library job in industry, joining the staff of Johns-Manville. She was the first professional librarian to be employed by the company, and it was her responsibility to build a collection, learn new terminology and subject matter, establish library policy, and in general carry out management policies in the library. One of her most important duties was the planning of the new library for the Johns-Manville Research Center. Recognizing the need for additional specialized training, Miss Kinder took a graduate course in records management at New York University in 1947-48.

An active member of SLA since 1946, Miss Kinder has held offices in both the New Jersey chapter and the national association. In the New Jersey chapter she was secretary from 1948 to 1949, vice president from 1950 to 1951, president from 1951 to 1953, director from 1953 to 1955, and editor from 1955 to 1957.

In 1950 Miss Kinder was publicity chairman for the SLA convention. From 1953 to 1955 she served on that organization's committee on committees. In 1954-55 she was chairman of the constitution and by-laws committee. She has also served as a member of the finance, awards, and convention advisory committees (1955-56). In cooperation with the training program administered by the New York chapter of SLA she taught subject filing at the Ballard School from 1953 to 1955.

While secretary of SLA, during 1952-53, Miss Kinder described her office as one "of recording the association's official actions," and she emphasized the importance of keeping the membership informed of the SLA's business. "What the association is doing," she wrote, "is every member's business" (*Special Libraries,* March 1953).

In 1955-56 Miss Kinder was first vice-president of SLA under the presidency of Chester M. Lewis (See *C.B.,* May 1956). She was installed as president of the association at the annual business meeting held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on June 7, 1956. The July-August 1956 issue of *Special Libraries* carried the new president's message to the membership, titled "Getting to Know Us." In this message Miss Kinder stressed the importance of all members' knowing the basic objectives and policies of the organization. "The truly difficult part of the task that lies before us in this endeavor of self-analysis," she wrote, "is the crystallization of our thinking to reach sound, forward-looking conclusions. Each of us will share in the responsibility for viewing our association and its activities positively, impartially, and cooperatively."

Katharine Kinder was one of two members of SLA who served on a committee appointed in 1950 by the New Jersey state commissioner of education to study the professional training and education of library personnel in the state. Their report, filed in 1951, recommended the establishment of the Graduate Library School at Rutgers University which began operations in 1955.

In 1953 Miss Kinder participated in a panel on "What New Jersey Libraries Expect of a Graduate Library School," sponsored by the New Jersey Library Association at its annual conference in Atlantic City. Her remarks were later published in an article, "What Makes Us Special," in *Special Libraries,* September 1953. Here Miss Kinder discusses the nature and the functions of the special library. She describes it as "a service unit within an organization having non-library objectives"—for example, a manufacturing company or a business office. "The special librarian's job is a creative one," she writes. "Frequently the growth and development of information services will depend upon imagination, ingenuity, and adaptability. . . . It is vital to think, speak and write in terms appropriate to the business."

In considering the preparation required for this kind of work, Miss Kinder emphasizes the importance of specialized knowledge of the business involved and of general formal library training. Special libraries, she concludes, differ from other types of libraries mainly in degree: "They have a less numerous and more homogeneous clientele with which they work continuously in a 'staff' capacity rather than intermittently. They must best fulfill their purpose by having personnel qualified with a combination of subject and library training."

Miss Kinder makes her home in Plainfield, New Jersey. For relaxation she enjoys gardening and interior decorating. She is a member of the American Library Association, the American Documentation Institute, and the Society of American Archivists. She has brown hair and hazel eyes and her height is five feet six inches.

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KING, MARTIN LUTHER, JR., REV.
1929- Clergyman

Address: b. Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.; h. 309 So. Jackson St., Montgomery, Ala.

"When I think of the question of progress in the area of race relations, I try to look at it from the realistic point of view," declared the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose preaching of nonviolence succeeded in ending segregation on the public buses of Montgomery, Alabama on December 21, 1956 after a 381-day boycott of the city's transit system by Negroes. "I think we have come a long, long way but we have a long, long way to go," he said. King is now regarded as a leader of "the new Negro" who approaches the problem of gaining rights guaranteed him by the U.S. Supreme Court with determination but without anger.

As pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of Montgomery since 1954 and as president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, King has never stopped preaching brotherly love despite bombings of his home and that of other Negro leaders. He acknowledges his debt to Gandhi in explaining the boycott: "This is a protest of passive resistance depending upon moral and spiritual forces. We will return good for evil. Christ showed us the way and Mahatma Gandhi showed us it could work" (*Newsday,* February 20, 1957).

King was invited by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of the African Gold Coast to attend ceremonies marking the independence from Great Britain of the new republic of Ghana on March 6, 1957. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India issued an invitation to King and his wife to visit India in June. King's trip was financed by the members of his church in Montgomery. He has also been speaking in many sections of the United States, in churches and on television.

Michael Luther King, Jr., was born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1929 to the Rev. Michael Luther King, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in that city. His mother was a schoolteacher before her marriage. He has a younger brother. Young "Mike" learned about segregation when he was six years old when a white playmate, the son of a grocer, was prohibited from playing with the Negro boy. Mrs. King then told Mike about segregation, but she in-

Wide World

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

sisted that although this system existed, he should never feel inferior. His father then told him about Martin Luther, the great leader of the Reformation. "From now on, you and I are going to be named Martin Luther King," he said. This incident was related by Ted Poston in the New York *Post* (May 13, 1956).

"I know that I shared my father's admiration for Martin Luther," said King. "I know that I have been deeply influenced by Luther, from the point of view of both his thinking and his moral courage. But there have been other great influences in my life also. Among religious leaders I would name Jesus of Nazareth and Mahatma Gandhi. Philosophers: Plato, Hegel, Kant and E. S. Brightman. Theologians: Schleiermarcher, Tillich and Niebuhr."

Although King's maternal grandfather had been pastor of Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church from 1895 to 1932, and his own father since 1932, he had no early desire to become a minister. In his junior year at Morehouse College in Atlanta he came under the influence of Dr. B. E. Mays, its president, and he concluded that he could best serve humanity in the ministry. He attended the integrated Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, one of six Negroes among 100 students. He won the Plafker Award as the most outstanding student, was president of the senior class, and received the J. Lewis Crozer Fellowship for graduate study in the university of his choice.

In 1951 he enrolled at Boston College in Boston and completed courses required for the Ph.D. degree. While in Boston he also took courses in philosophy at Harvard University. Although he had been ordained a minister in his father's church in 1947 he did not have a parish of his own until called to the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in September 1954. He encouraged his parishioners to take an active interest in community problems; he organized a social and political action committee within the church and urged every member to become a registered voter and also a member of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).

After a Negro woman in Montgomery was arrested for violating a local ordinance prohibiting Negroes from sitting in the white section on buses, King led Negroes in discussing the problem and they decided to boycott the buses by walking to work and by organizing a pool of 300 automobiles. King urged nonviolence. The boycott continued for 381 days. Although King's home was bombed on January 30, 1956, he still implored the 50,000 Negroes who had united to boycott the buses to use passive resistance. "We believe in law and order," he told them, "don't go get your weapons. He who lives by the sword will perish by the sword."

On February 1, 1956 five Montgomery Negro women filed suit in the U.S. District Court asking the courts to declare Alabama's and Montgomery's transportation laws unconstitutional, depriving them of their rights, privileges and immunities under the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in seeking to compel the plaintiffs to use the bus facilities under threats and harassment (*Negro History Bulletin,* October 1956). On February 22 twenty-four ministers in Montgomery were arrested, including King, who is president of the Montgomery Improvement Association. Scores of newspapers sent reporters to cover the trial.

An Alabama circuit judge (as reported in *Scholastic,* April 5, 1956) found that the boycott was illegal and the violators should be fined and jailed. The judge sentenced King to pay a $500 fine or serve 140 days in jail. Sentence was suspended pending an appeal by King's attorneys.

An injunction ending Montgomery bus segregation was issued by a three-judge federal court on June 19, 1956 but was suspended pending appeals. The Supreme Court upheld the antibias ruling on November 12 and refused on December 17 to grant rehearings requested by state and city officials. As a result, the injunction was served by U.S. marshals on state, city and bus company officials in Montgomery on December 20, 1956. Following this action, Negroes held mass meetings and called off their boycott of the buses (*Facts on File,* 1956).

Negroes and whites rode Montgomery buses on an unsegregated basis for the first time on December 21, 1956. King advised Negroes to remain silent or to reply without rancor to any verbal abuse. (A shotgun blast was fired into the front door of King's home on December 23 but no one was hurt. Two attempts to bomb his home were made on January 10 and January 27, 1957.) Mayor W. A. Gayle posted a $2,000 reward for "any information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone who has thrown any bombs." Governor James E. Folsom posted a similar reward (New York *Times,* January 28, 1957).

When interviewed on February 10, 1957 on the NBC-TV program *The Open Mind* Martin

Luther King, Jr., told interviewer Richard D. Heffner that "the new Negro" since integration in public schools was made mandatory by the U.S. Supreme Court's decision, "has acquired a new self-respect and a new sense of dignity. He lacks the fear which once characterized his behavior. He once used duplicity—a survival technique—but now he has developed an honesty. As soon as we pass out of this shock period I believe that whites and Negroes will work together without bitterness. Some Southern whites have a negative attitude, some are giving us silent sympathy, but the trend is toward coming out in the open and standing on the side of integration. . . . I think the violence will be temporary. I don't say it will end tomorrow. But once that shock is absorbed Southerners will come to the point of seeing that the best thing to do is to sit down and work out these problems and do it in a very Christian spirit. I think the diehards are coming to realize that the old system is at its dying point. Many, many white persons of good will all over the nation have given us moral support."

His sermons, according to *Time* (February 18, 1957), make "no play for the emotionalism that often marks Negro church meetings." ("If we as a people," he has told his congregation, "have as much religion in our hearts as we have in our legs and feet, we could change the world.") His aides in the Montgomery Improvement Association are the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Negro pastor of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of the all-Negro Trinity-Lutheran Church, who has stood stoutly for integration. King has now organized committees to educate Negroes to register and vote, and has set up a credit union to provide capital for Negro housing and business.

King was married to Coretta Scott of Marion, Alabama, a graduate of Antioch College, whom he met while he was doing graduate study in Boston. She was a regular choir member of the Old South Church there. After their marriage they turned down, by mutual consent (according to Ted Poston, New York *Post,* May 13, 1956), several offers of Northern pulpits and King accepted the call in 1954 to Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, which is directly in front of Alabama's Capitol building. The Kings have a daughter, Yolanda Denise, age one year and a half.

Martin Luther King, Jr., is five feet seven inches tall and stockily built. He describes himself as "an ambivert—half introvert and half extrovert." He enjoys watching baseball, swimming, fishing and tennis, but pointed out that there are very few recreational facilities for Negroes in Montgomery. He does not advocate the indiscriminate use of boycotts elsewhere, but only when they are well planned and organized. "Throughout all the threats and the violence," he said, "my wife has maintained a calmness that has kept me going. She sees the greatness of the movement."

In his article "Nonviolence and Racial Justice" (*Christian Century,* February 6, 1957), King wrote: "God grant that we wage the struggle with dignity and discipline."

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KINNEAR, HELEN (ALICE) (kĭ-nēr')

May 6, 1894- Judge

Address: b. Judge's Chambers, Court House, Cayuga, Ontario, Canada; h. "Rockwood," Court House Park, Cayuga, Ontario, Canada

The Honorable Judge Helen Kinnear holds the distinction of being the first woman to become county court judge in the British Commonwealth. This appointment, for the Canadian county of Haldimand, Ontario, was made in 1943, nearly ten years after she had been created the Commonwealth's first woman King's Counsel (1934). Recently, beginning in 1954, she has also been serving under appointment by the federal government on two royal commissions to inquire into laws relating to the defense of insanity and into the treatment of criminal sexual psychopaths, the reports of which are scheduled for publication shortly. She is known, too, for her work in connection with juvenile court administration in Ontario.

JUDGE HELEN KINNEAR

One of four children of Louis and Elizabeth Eleanor (Thomson) Kinnear, Helen Alice Kinnear was born on May 6, 1894 in Cayuga, a village of the Niagara peninsula, in Ontario, Canada. Her two brothers, Louis and Robert Alexander Kinnear, are deceased; and her sis-

KINNEAR, HELEN—*Continued*

ter, Jennie Kinnear, is a retired schoolteacher. Her father, who had also been a teacher, turned to the practice of law in 1902.

Following her graduation from Welland (Ontario) High School in 1913, Helen Kinnear entered University College of the University of Toronto in Ontario. She specialized in English and history and received the B.A. degree with honors in 1917. Then, studying under a scholarship in her first year, she attended Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto, from which she was graduated with honors in 1920.

The young barrister-at-law immediately joined her father as a partner in the law firm of Kinnear & Kinnear at Port Colborne on Lake Erie in Ontario. Upon the death of Louis Kinnear four years later (1924), she directed operations of the firm and continued to practice law in Colborne until 1943. "Unaccustomed to women lawyers, colleagues at first looked askance at the slight, dainty girl who frequently appeared in the Port Colborne court room," as the Toronto *Globe and Mail* (November 15, 1956) pictured the situation in the early years of her career. "Their amazement soon changed to genuine respect when they listened to the sound logic voiced by the girl lawyer."

In 1935, a year after she had been created King's Counsel, she became the first woman member of the bar to appear as counsel before the Supreme Court of Canada. The federal government named her in 1943 as a county court judge for Haldimand, a county in southeast Ontario with a population of about 25,000. This was the beginning of a series of "firsts" for women in the British Commonwealth that she achieved during the same year. She was also appointed local judge of the high court of justice for Ontario, local master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and surrogate court judge for Haldimand. Her county court judgeship is a life appointment, providing a pension upon retirement at the age of seventy-five. (Thus far no woman has been made a judge of the Supreme Court in the British Commonwealth.)

By appointment of the provincial government of Ontario, in 1947 Judge Kinnear assumed the additional work of the juvenile court for the county of Haldimand (since 1954 the juvenile and family court). According to the Toronto *Globe and Mail,* she attributes much of contemporary juvenile delinquency to "not enough discipline" and believes that a middle way must be found between Victorian strictness and present-day leniency. In giving the juvenile offender "another chance," she stipulates that he regularly attend church or Sunday school. "Her reasoning for this condition," the *Globe and Mail* explained, "is that even though the child goes unwillingly he may unconsciously absorb some good from it and learn what is right or wrong."

Judge Kinnear served from 1952 to 1954 as president of the Juvenile Court Judges' Association for Ontario, of which she remains a member of the executive. Her work for the association has been directed, with considerable success, toward increasing the number of juvenile court judges and achieving greater uniformity in the province's juvenile court administration.

Since 1954 Judge Kinnear has given her attention also to inquiries that may have an effect on Canada's legal system. In that year she was appointed by the federal government as a member of a royal commission to inquire into the law relating to insanity as a defense to a criminal charge—whether it needs to be amended and, if so, in what manner and to what extent. The five-member commission, under the chairmanship of the Honorable J. C. McRuer, chief justice of the high court for Ontario, is preparing a report for early publication.

Another royal commission to which she was named in 1954 and which has required her to attend sittings in leading cities in Canada, is one inquiring into possible necessity for amending laws relating to the treatment of persons found by the courts to be criminal sexual psychopaths. This is a three-member commission, also headed by McRuer.

Judge Kinnear has written book reviews for the *Canadian Bar Review* and the *University of Toronto Law Review.* She is the author of "Forward be our Watchword" for the *Liberal Advocate* (December 1939) and of a two-installment article, "The County Judge in Ontario," for the *Canadian Bar Review* (1954). Several of her judgments as county court judge have been reported in *Ontario Weekly Notes.*

From 1944 to 1952 Judge Kinnear was a member of the senate of the University of Toronto, elected by the graduates of University College to serve two four-year terms to represent the college in the senate. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of University College, in October 1953, she was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto.

She has also received honorary membership in the Alpha Mu chapter of Kappa Beta Pi legal sorority (1944), honorary life membership in the National Association of Women Lawyers, of the United States (1945), and the Coronation Medal (1953). She is a member of the Canadian Bar Association, Women's Law Association of Ontario, Haldimand County Law Association, and Haldimand Historical Society.

Before being disenfranchised by her appointment as a county court judge, Helen Kinnear had been active in the Liberal party (1920-43) and had been president of the Welland County Liberal Association (1938-40). She attends the Knox Presbyterian Church in Dunnville, Ontario. The hazel-eyed judge has "mid-brown" hair, is five feet seven inches tall, and weighs 130 pounds. Her recreations are photography, gardening, reading, and traveling.

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Canadian Who's Who, 1952-54

KIPHUTH, ROBERT J(OHN) H(ERMAN) (kĭp'o͞oth) Nov. 17, 1890- Swimming coach

Address: 1553 Timothy Dwight College, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

The victory of the Yale University swimming team over Harvard which ended its 1956 dual-meet season, marked another chapter in an unparalleled record compiled by coach Robert (Bob) J. H. Kiphuth. The 142d consecutive victory by Eli swimmers continued a dual-meet winning streak which began in 1945. During the forty years that Kiphuth has coached the Yale natators, his teams have won over 500 dual meets and lost only twelve. Television audiences saw Kiphuth's team in action on October 30, 1955, when an *Omnibus* program, with Esther Williams and Kiphuth as commentators, was broadcast directly from the Yale swimming pool over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Kiphuth began his long association with Yale in 1914 as a physical education instructor and became a full professor in 1950. From 1946 to 1949 he was director of athletic activities at Yale. He has served as head coach of four U.S. Olympic men's teams, one women's Olympic team, and was coach emeritus of the 1956 Olympic men's team. In 1948 he coached a men's team which was unique in Olympics swimming history; it won eight contests. He is also the author of several books.

Robert John Herman Kiphuth was born on November 17, 1890 in Tonawanda, New York, the son of John Kiphuth and the former Mary Benin. Bob was an infant when another Tonawanda native, All-American Frank Hinkey, played from 1891 to 1894 as an end on the Yale football team. It became the custom of Eli graduates and sports followers to doff their hats to the immortal Hinkey whenever they passed through Tonawanda. Kiphuth's Yale swimming teams were to become so renowned that now Eli graduates and fans passing through Tonawanda doff their hats twice, once for Hinkey and once for Kiphuth.

Bob Kiphuth was graduated from Tonawanda High School in 1909 and the following year became director of physical education at his home town Y.M.C.A. During the summers from 1911 to 1916, Kiphuth continued his physical education studies, which included courses in the summer of 1912 at Harvard University.

He went to Yale as a physical education instructor in 1914. Three years later the Eli swimming coach became ill and Kiphuth was asked to succeed him. Kiphuth, who by his own admission could swim only "a little bit," was reluctant to take the job. But the team's captain persuaded him to accept, and in 1918 he was appointed swimming coach.

Making an intensive study of the sport, Kiphuth worked out a coaching formula described as "muscle and mileage," introducing for the first time rigorous calisthenics for a period of from one to two months, before swimming was permitted. When the team members entered the pool they were required to churn miles and miles of water (*Saturday Evening Post,* March 3, 1956). Believing that a swimmer's form could be more truly seen under water, Kiphuth often descended in a diving helmet to observe the members of his teams. He still uses this method. Under his guidance Yale teams won sixty-five straight dual meets from 1918 to 1924, when the U.S. Naval Academy and Princeton University broke the winning streak.

Samuel Kravitt

ROBERT J. H. KIPHUTH

In 1923 Kiphuth spent the first of four consecutive summers in Europe studying physical education. In later years he continued his studies in Japan and Hawaii. The Eli coach went to Amsterdam, Holland in 1928 as coach of the American Olympic women's swimming team. His charges won five titles that year.

He was appointed assistant professor of physical education and head of the general education program in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium in 1932. He received additional recognition in that year when he was named head coach of the U.S. men's swimming team in Olympic competition at Los Angeles, California. His squad won three titles. Also in 1932 he became a member of the Olympic swimming committee, serving until 1940. Yale University advanced him to an associate professorship in 1940 and six years later he became director of athletic activities at the university.

Between 1924 and 1937 his Yale swimmers amassed a dual-meet streak of 175 victories. The Crimson team of Harvard finally put an end to it in the last scheduled dual-meet of the 1937 season, when they outscored Yale in a close contest. It was the final win (to date) for a Harvard team over a Kiphuth-coached club.

Except for several years Kiphuth's swimming teams were crowned Eastern League, or as it is better known, Ivy League, champions. In 1942 the Yale natators captured two national championships, the national Amateur Athletic Union (A.A.U.) indoor championship and the Nation-

KIPHUTH, ROBERT J. H.—*Continued*

al Collegiate Athletic Association (N.C.A.A.) competition, the collegiate "World Series" of swimming. The Yale swimmers repeated their N.C.A.A. triumph in 1944, 1951, and 1953.

In 1945 another Yale winning streak (1940-45) came to an end. This time the cadets of West Point administered the beating and broke the Eli victory parade at sixty-three. Yale went undefeated in two-team competitions during the 1946 season, the start of a victory streak still in existence today.

With the end of World War II the Olympic Games were resumed. Kiphuth was named head coach of the men's American Olympic swimming team. Kiphuth's charges compiled a record at the 1948 games held in London unmatched in Olympic swimming history; they took six out of six possible swimming championships and two out of two diving competitions. The team also won eleven out of eighteen medals. After the triumph, Kiphuth said: "This success was due entirely to the loyalty, self-sacrifice, hard work and cooperation of all members of the team."

Two of the U.S. Olympic winners that year were Kiphuth pupils: Allen Stack of the Yale swimming team and Jimmy McLane of the New Haven Swimming Club, also coached by Kiphuth. The club held A.A.U. indoor championships from 1949 through 1955.

Kiphuth suffered a heart attack while playing handball in 1949 and retired from his post as Yale's athletic director. He was succeeded by his son, DeLaney. Since then, Kiphuth has "limited" his activities at Yale to swimming coach, director of the Yale physical education department, and director of the gymnasium. He retains his job as coach of the New Haven Swimming Club. In the 1952 Olympic Games held in Helsinki, Finland, Kiphuth once again coached the American men's swimming team. It captured four of the six swimming events as well as winning both diving crowns.

The U.S. Army invited Kiphuth to Europe in 1951 for the purpose of conducting a swimming clinic. It was considered so successful that the Army asked him to return in 1952 and 1953. He traveled to Iceland in 1954 to demonstrate his coaching techniques. In 1955 he journeyed to Israel for a five-week tour to help prepare the Israeli team for Olympic competition.

In 1956 Kiphuth accompanied the American team, this time as coach emeritus, when the Olympic swimming competition got underway at Melbourne, Australia in November. The Australians captured five of the seven men's events and three of the six women's contests. Ironically, much of the credit for the Aussies' success was laid to one Robert J. H. Kiphuth, coach of many an Australian swimmer who had attended Yale for a college education and aquatic training. Kiphuth has called the Olympic Games "the best force for international understanding we have" and favors Soviet participation (*Saturday Evening Post,* March 3, 1956).

Bob Kiphuth has been described as a composite of philosopher, artist, scholar, and teacher. The preface of the book *Basic Swimming* (Yale University Press, 1950), which he wrote with Harry M. Burke, gives some idea of Kiphuth's basic coaching philosophy and technique. Kiphuth is also the author of *Swimming* (Barnes, 1942), *How To Be Fit* (Yale University Press, 1942), and *The Diagnosis and Treatment of Postural Defects* (C. C. Thomas, 1932); the last-named was written with Winthrop M. Phelps.

The Eli coach was chairman of the A.A.U. swimming commission from 1933 until 1935 and vice-chairman of the commission from 1936 to 1940. His clubs are the Elizabeth, St. Elmo, Torch, and Elihu and his fraternity is the Alpha Delta Phi. He received the honorary M.P.E. degree from Springfield College in 1938 and the Physical Education and Recreation Honor Award from the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation in 1946. Yale University awarded him the honorary A.M. degree in 1950.

Robert J. H. Kiphuth was married on June 6, 1917 to Louise DeLaney, who died in 1941. Their son is DeLaney Kiphuth. Bob Kiphuth belongs to the Evangelical Church. He neither smokes nor drinks. His thin, nearly white hair is worn in a short cut. He has been described as "a merry little man, slightly rotund," with a tough-muscled body and a booming baritone voice. He wears faded red flannel "longies" and a two-toned jumper on the pool deck during practice hours. On the walls of his office hang Currier and Ives sporting prints. He also has an extensive collection of rare first editions.

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KISHI, NOBUSUKE (kē-shē nō-bo͝o-so͝o-kē) Nov. 13, 1896- Premier and Foreign Minister of Japan; political leader

Address: b. 1 Nagatacho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; h. 45 Minami-Hirasai-Machi, Tokyo, Japan

The election of Japan's third Premier in two years, Nobusuke Kishi, was formalized by the Diet (Parliament) on February 25, 1957 following the resignation, because of illness, of Tanzan Ishibashi (see *C.B.,* March 1957). A month later the ruling Liberal-Democrats elected Kishi president of the party, assuring him of the undisputed leadership of Japan's conservatives. He had served as Foreign Minister in the Ishibashi Cabinet and since December 31, 1956 as Acting Premier. *Time* (March 4, 1957) pointed out that in recent years Kishi had been "a skillful, hardworking, practical politician with a rare skill in threading his way between the excessive views of opposing factors at home and abroad."

A career government official, he had served with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and had been assigned to reorganize industry in Manchuria and North China. He was a member of Premier Hideki Tojo's wartime Cabinet from 1941 to 1944 and later, for three years, he was imprisoned as a "Class A" war criminal. "Depurged" in 1952 and permitted to run for public office, he became an influential conservative leader, serving as secretary-general of the Democratic party and later of the merged Liberal-Democrats. He was elected to the lower house of the Diet three times and was considered the leading candidate for party president in 1956, but lost in the election to Ishibashi by seven votes.

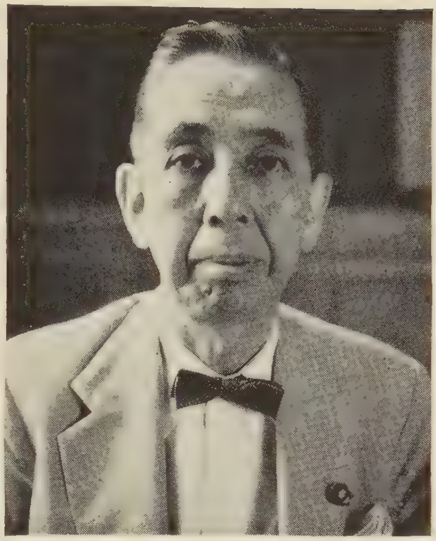
Nobusuke Kishi, the second son of Hidesuke Sato in a family of ten children, was born in a small town in Yamaguchi prefecture on November 13, 1896. Sato was a sake (rice wine) manufacturer and minor prefectural official who spent much of his time writing poetry. The family income was so limited that Nobusuke lived with first one relative and then another until he was adopted by an uncle and aunt, Nobumasa and Chyo Kishi.

A brilliant student, Nobusuke attended the College of Law of Tokyo Imperial University, where Japan's outstanding scholars were trained for government leadership. He was graduated with top honors in 1920 and invited by the university to remain as an instructor. Instead, he entered the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce as a clerk and was soon made secretary of the bureau of industrial rationalization, unemployment problem committee.

While in this post, Takashi Oka (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 2, 1957) has related, Kishi was said to be the only young official who managed to get by without a scolding from the "fierce-tempered deputy minister." He accomplished this "by opening the deputy minister's door a crack before going in. If his superior was in a good humor, Kishi entered; if not, he closed the door and stole away." Some observers have maintained that this sensitivity to moods has characterized his entire career.

He was director of the industrial bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1935 and of the engineering works bureau. In October 1936 he was sent to Manchuria to reorganize the industry of that country and north China after Japan had seized these regions, and he served concurrently from 1937 to March 1939 as director of the patent bureau and as assistant director of the general affairs bureau, State Council. He returned to Japan in October 1939 as Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry and was named Minister in 1941. When the post was abolished under a wartime reorganization, he continued in the Tojo Cabinet as State Minister and Vice-Minister of Munitions.

A controversy with Tojo arose in 1943 over military strategy. According to the New York *Times* (December 24, 1956), Kishi saw Saipan as the key to defense of the home islands. He argued that if Saipan should be lost, Japan had better ask for surrender terms immediately. Tojo considered Kishi incompetent in military matters. A month after Saipan fell in July 1944, Kishi was forced to resign, and under parliamentary procedure of that time brought down the government.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NOBUSUKE KISHI

He retired to Yamaguchi and wrote an essay criticizing Tojo's military control. It was published in *Mainichi,* a leading Japanese newspaper. The New York *Times* commented: "This showed a high degree of courage in wartime Japan." After the surrender Kishi was arrested by American Occupation officials and held without trial in Sugamo Prison until 1948. While there, he read Chinese classics, kept the cell clean, and cared for his older cellmates.

As a result of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, he was free to re-enter politics in 1952, and he organized the Japan Reconstruction League, a nonpolitical agency of wartime politicians and businessmen. He abandoned the league in early 1953 to run for the Diet on the Liberal party ticket. After the election, Premier Shigeru Yoshida named Kishi as chairman of the Committee to Investigate the Constitution. The *Christian Science Monitor* (January 2, 1954) noted that Yoshida had previously opposed constitutional revision and suggested that the Premier hoped the committee would bog down in endless discussion. Kishi worked successfully behind the scenes to organize the Democratic party and overthrow Yoshida (*Newsweek,* June 13, 1955). The party was formed in November 1954 and headed by Ichiro Hatoyama (see *C.B.,* May 1955), with Kishi as secretary-general.

After Hatoyama was elected Premier "a bitter legislative fight" to put through the budget occurred. Kishi recognized the need for cooperation from the Liberals and issued a demand for conservative unification (William J. Jorden, New York *Times,* May 8, 1955). The merger was completed in November 1955, and a new election saved the Hatoyama government.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu visited Washington, D.C. in August 1955 to explore the possibilities of a stronger rela-

KISHI, NOBUSUKE—*Continued*

tionship between the United States and Japan in the military field. Kishi was a member of the group accompanying him. *Newsweek* (September 5, 1955) reported that U.S. State Department officials regarded Kishi as a "master strategist," and the real power behind Japan's political scene. He was called "a man to watch."

Splinter parties plagued the Liberal-Democrats, and after the July 1956 by-election, the Socialists were able to muster eighty-five votes, one seat over a third of the upper house. This blocked revision of the constitution, since a two-thirds majority in both houses was necessary. Nevertheless, when Hatoyama resigned because of ill health in December 1956, Kishi, as secretary-general of the Liberal-Democrats was looked upon as the probable future Premier.

At the December 14 convention, Mitsujiro Ishii, chairman of the party's executive board, and Ishibashi, Minister of International Trade and Industry, also contended for party president. Kishi was ahead on the first ballot but lacked a majority. On the second ballot Ishii backed Ishibashi, who won by a narrow margin and was elected Premier-Designate by the Diet on December 20. Kishi was chosen as Foreign Minister.

A bronchial disorder caused Ishibashi to ask for a leave of absence from December 31 to February 20, and Kishi was appointed Acting Premier. At the opening of the twenty-sixth session of the Diet on February 4, 1957, he delivered both the administrative policy speech and the foreign policy speech.

Ishibashi resigned on February 23, and two days later Liberal-Democrat leaders accepted Kishi as his successor. The upper house of the Diet gave him 147 to 70 votes over Mosaburo Suzuli, the Socialist candidate. The lower house endorsed Kishi by a plurality of 147 votes. He retained the post of Foreign Minister and was sworn into office as Premier.

Factional and personal animosity among the Cabinet members, *Newsweek* (March 4, 1957) commented, posed a constant threat to conservative unity, while the Socialists clamored for a general election and recognition of Red China. Kishi was called "a dedicated anti-Communist" and "as pro-American as a Japanese politician could afford to be." An editorial in the New York *Times* (March 17, 1957) stated that the Premier met his first parliamentary test with a "surprisingly easy victory." The budget, which was expected to be a "controversial storm center, passed the lower house with hardly more than a ripple." He was elected president of the Liberal-Democrats on March 21, 1957 by a vote of 471 out of 476.

Soon afterward it was announced that Kishi had accepted an invitation to visit President Eisenhower between June 19 and 21. Japanese reporters were told that adjustments in "basic thinking" rather than concrete changes in relations between Japan and the United States would be the main purpose of the talks in Washington.

When Nobusuke Kishi was a young man, he married his cousin Yoshiko Kishi, whose parents had adopted him. The couple have a son, Nobukazu, and a daughter, Yoko. There are two grandchildren. The Premier's elder brother, Ichiro Sato, is a Rear Admiral in the Japanese Navy. A younger brother, Eisaku Sato, is a member of the lower house of the Diet. The Kishis occupy a Western-style house not far from the downtown area of Tokyo, where, unlike many Japanese, they sometimes entertain Western friends.

Kishi is five feet four inches tall, weighs 130 pounds, and has thick black hair and large dark eyes. In the last few years he has studied English, and his favorite author is Sir Winston Churchill. Kishi enjoys golf and fishing. He has been described as an affable, decisive, and inspiring leader. Regarding Japan's relations with East and West, *Time* (March 4, 1957) quoted Kishi: "We are opening windows on both sides . . . instead of keeping one side closed as before."

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KLEITMAN, NATHANIEL (klīt′măn) Apr. 26, 1895- University professor

Address: b. Dept. of Physiology, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.; h. 6027 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The extensive pioneering investigations of Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman into the subject of sleep—studies begun more than thirty years ago—have attracted attention in both scientific and lay circles. By the use of such devices as the electroencephalograph (EEG machine) to record brain-wave patterns and electrodes to record eye movements, he has been able to present much objective information about sleeping, dreaming, and wakefulness, thus dispelling many misconceptions in an area where speculation and superstition formerly prevailed. Kleitman has been associated with the University of Chicago since 1925, for the past seven years as full professor of physiology.

Nathaniel Kleitman was born in Kishinev, Bessarabia, Russia on April 26, 1895 to Nathaniel and Pessia (Galanter) Kleitman. He moved to the United States in 1915 and became a naturalized citizen a few years later. In 1919 he received the B.S. degree from the College of the City of New York, and during the following year while teaching at CCNY under fellowship in chemistry, he studied at Columbia University for the M.A. degree, conferred in 1920.

After two years (1920-22) as an instructor in physiology and pharmacology at the University of Georgia in Athens, Kleitman resumed graduate work, this time at the University of Chicago, where he was a research associate in physiology. He was granted the Ph.D. degree in 1923. A National Research Council Fellowship enabled him to study from 1923 to 1925 at the University of Utrecht, the University of Paris, and the University of Chicago.

Joining the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1925, Kleitman held an assistant professorship in physiology until 1929, when he was advanced to associate professor. He has had the title of professor since 1950 and he has also served as secretary of the department of physiology. Many of the earlier findings of Kleitman and his colleagues at the university's sleep laboratory were reported in two publications of the University of Chicago Press: *Sleep Characteristics* (1937), a study of how sleep characteristics vary and react to changing conditions in the group and the individual; and *Sleep and Wakefulness* (1939).

In Kleitman's investigations of sleep, the "guinea pigs" have been his students, research associates, members of his family, and himself. His sleep-testing equipment, much of it especially constructed, includes a number of sensitive recording instruments to measure movements of the sleeper and physiological changes. One comparatively simple device, used by Kleitman to determine depth or heaviness of sleep, is a remotely operated loud-speaker which increases in volume until the sleeper is awakened.

During a study of the effects of lack of sleep, Kleitman once stayed awake continuously for 180 hours. At another time, in June 1938, he and Bruce Richardson, an associate, began a stay of a little more than a month in a chamber of Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Some 150 feet underground, uninfluenced by the routine of the outside world and the rising and setting of the sun, they tried, with varying degrees of success, to adapt themselves in terms of sleep and wakefulness to a day longer or shorter than twenty-four hours.

The Mammoth Cave test was related to Kleitman's larger study of the diurnal fluctuations in human body temperature and their connection with the sleep cycle. Mental alertness, he found, increases as temperature rises. While preparing a chapter for *Human Factors in Undersea Warfare,* a monograph published in 1950 by the National Research Council, Kleitman spent two weeks on a submarine, the U.S.S. *Dogfish.* He recommended a system of watches which, unlike split watches, took into consideration the normal twenty-four-hour patterns in sleep and temperature, since too many men went on duty only thirty minutes after being roused when body temperature and alertness were low.

In order to determine to what extent the sleep cycle is conditioned by the cultural practices of a community, Kleitman studied the sleeping habits of such widely differing societies as those of Bali, where people sleep any time during the night or day, and northern Norway, where inhabitants remain asleep on summer nights despite the noonday sun. His article, "Sleep-Wakefulness Pattern in the Arctic," written in collaboration with his daughter Hortense, appeared in *Scientific Monthly* (June 1953).

The day-night sleep pattern for Americans begins to form in infants by the time that they are three weeks old and is well developed at six months. This was among the findings in a major study made in 1950-51 by Kleitman and Theodore G. Engelman of the sleep patterns of infants. One purpose of this investigation, which recorded the sleep habits of nineteen infants, was to observe the effect of changes in diet on the babies' sleep habits. The results contradict the notion that feeding meat to infants interferes with their sleep.

Fabian Bachrach

NATHANIEL KLEITMAN

Dreaming is one of the most important and recent subjects of Kleitman's research. By means of electrodes attached to the skin around the eyes, he and Eugene Aserinsky were able to record eye movements during sleep—periods of rapid jerks which the scientists believed were related to dreaming. Their observations were reported at the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in April 1953 and in "Regularly Occurring Periods of Eye Mobility and Concomitant Phenomena during Sleep" (*Science,* September 4, 1953).

Through later studies using electronic recordings of eye movements and other techniques, Kleitman and William Dement established that most people dream for about two hours a night and that while dreams vary in length, most of them last from fifteen to thirty minutes. A dream is more readily recalled if the sleeper is aroused shortly after the dream has ended.

Kleitman and Dement also reported at the April 1956 meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology that the nature of the eye movements is associated with the content of the dream. Vertical eye movements, for instance, suggest that the dream involves climbing or falling; the dreamer seems to be watching the action of his dream. In connection with eye movement tests, recordings are made of brain waves, body temperature and heart beat.

(Continued next page)

KLEITMAN, NATHANIEL—*Continued*

Some experiments conducted by Kleitman concern insomnia and other sleeping problems in which individuals, he emphasizes, vary greatly. In one study at the University of Chicago groups of sleeping subjects were given sedatives, stimulants, or *placebos* to find out which group felt more rested after a night's sleep. Kleitman believes that no one feels entirely alert immediately after he wakes up. He believes that it is possible to catch up on sleep. "A great many people incur a sleep debt during the week," says Dr. Kleitman, "and pay it off on the weekend. Young people do this best. Girls can catch up better than boys. Don't ask me why; I don't know" (*Saturday Evening Post,* April 6, 1957).

Kleitman was a consultant and investigator for the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethseda, Maryland in 1949. The professional organizations to which he belongs include the American Physiological Society and the Institute of Medicine of Chicago. His Greek-letter societies are Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa. In 1947 he was awarded the Harris Medal of the alumni association of the College of the City of New York.

On June 14, 1927 Nathaniel Kleitman married Paulena Schweizer. Their daughters are Hortense and Ester. The "slumber specialist" is of medium build and has dark hair and gray eyes. His personal life is influenced by his interest in sleep. Because of the sleep-testing apparatus, the bedrooms of his home were once said to look as if they had been inspired by Rube Goldberg's inventions. Two of his hobbies—playing bridge and watching marathon bicycle races—were acquired during experimental periods of enforced wakefulness.

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KNOPF, MRS. ALFRED A. (k'nŭpf) 1894(?) Publisher

Address: b. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York 22

One of the few women in the world who is a major book publisher, Mrs. Alfred A. Knopf was elected president of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., in February 1957. Since 1921 she has been a vice-president and director of the publishing house which her husband, who is now chairman of the board, founded. Her alertness, her knowledge of every branch of the publishing business, and her awareness of current trends have helped to make the house of Knopf highly respected in the publishing field. In an article she wrote for *House Beautiful* (January 1948) Blanche Knopf declared: "The world of books is the world I know. I would not change it for any other, but to pretend that publishing is anything but a constant round of overcoming obstacles and frustrating difficulties would be untrue."

Emphasizing the publication of belles-lettres on its trade list, the house of Knopf has among its authors several Nobel Prize-winners: Knut Hamsun, Sigrid Undset, Ivan Bunin, Wladyslaw Reymont, Thomas Mann, Frans Eemil Sillanpää, André Gide, Johannes V. Jensen, and Verner Von Heidenstam. The Borzoi imprint may also be found in books on music, history, college textbooks and the physical and social sciences, as well as juveniles called Borzoi Books for Young People. A recent enterprise of the Knopf firm is a paperbound series, the Vintage Books.

Blanche Wolf was born in 1894 in New York City, the daughter of Bertha and Julius Wolf. Her father was a well-to-do jeweler. She attended the Gardner School in New York. Blanche met young Alfred Knopf about 1911 when he was an undergraduate at Columbia University and shortly after became engaged to him. She encouraged her fiancé in his ambition to become a publisher and after he had worked for Doubleday, Page & Company and Mitchell Kennerley she became his "all-around assistant" when the Alfred A. Knopf publishing firm was launched in 1915. She brought to the firm not only her knowledge of books but she soon acquired an interest in the mechanics of publishing—typography, paper, ink, and printing despite H. L. Mencken's comment that she was much "too young and charming for this to be true." It was Blanche Wolf who was responsible for the famous Borzoi imprint on the Knopf books. At that time she was very fond of borzois (Russian wolfhounds) and suggested that a drawing of one be used as a colophon.

On April 4, 1916 she was married to Alfred A. Knopf. During the initial years of the Knopf publishing house Blanche Knopf frequently was in charge of the office while Alfred traveled abroad making contacts with authors and publishers. The first book published by the firm was Barrett Clark's translation of four French plays by Émile Augier. Also on the first list were Gogol's *Taras Bulba,* Kropotkin's *Ideals and Realities in Russian Literature* and a book of short stories by Guy de Maupassant. This list represents Knopf's first efforts to present to the American public the writing of the great Europeans.

The decision to publish W. H. Hudson's *Green Mansions* in 1916 proved a highly profitable venture for the Knopf publishing house. It resulted in a vogue for Hudson's works and did much toward the establishment of the Borzoi imprint as an important one in the publishing world. Among the books that followed on the Knopf lists were Thomas Mann's *Royal Highness,* H. L. Mencken's *A Book of Prefaces,* Willa Cather's *Youth and the Bright Medusa,* Max Beerbohm's *Seven Men* and Clarence Day's *This Simian World.*

In 1921 Mrs. Knopf was named a vice-president and director of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. Within the next decade the Knopf company published important works by Thomas Mann, Sigrid Undset, Kahlil Gibran, Katherine Mansfield, Knut Hamsun and many other noted authors. Clarence Day's best-selling *Life With Mother* and *Life With Father* were published in the 1930's. During this period Mrs. Knopf assumed the position of "traveler" and spent a great deal of time abroad in quest of authors.

After a visit to Germany in 1936 Blanche Knopf described the plight of German authors and publishers under the Nazi regime. She told a reporter for the New York *Times* (July 14, 1936): "There is not a German writer left in Germany who is worth thinking about. The gifted writers and enterprising publishers who had any independence left Germany. Only the Nazi writers and publishers remain. They write to please the Nazi government." She returned with the autobiography of Egon Erwin Kirsch, Prague newspaperman, who has been described as "one of the leading anti-Nazi writers in Europe." When a revival of interest in Sigmund Freud became apparent in 1938, many publishers were interested in securing the rights to his unfinished book on Moses. However, it was Blanche Knopf who returned from Europe in September 1938 with the manuscript of *Moses and Monotheism.*

That Mrs. Knopf had achieved a position of distinction in publishing was demonstrated by a luncheon given in her honor by Fannie Hurst, Anne O'Hare McCormick and H. L. Mencken, in New York on December 18, 1940. (This was the year that Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.) Various authors paid tribute to her: Robert Nathan wrote a poem in her honor in which he called her the "soul" of the firm and Thomas Mann said that Mrs. Knopf "combines all the charm of the fair sex with an admirable energy and capacity in the realm of social and cultural activity."

During World War II Mrs. Knopf visited London and wrote an article entitled "Impressions of British Publishing in Wartime" for *Publisher's Weekly* (December 18, 1943). She noted that the publishing business was flourishing in England despite the scarcity of paper and labor. "There is a healthy, active, exciting, creative spirit in England today such as I have not seen there in fifteen years," she said.

Since travel in Europe was limited, Blanche Knopf traveled extensively in South and Central America during the war years. She became particularly interested in Latin American literature and arranged to have correspondents in those countries to keep the Knopf company informed of new literary developments. Among the authors she has published is Gilbert Freyre, the noted Brazilian sociologist. For her work in fostering intercultural relations between the Americas she was made a chevalier of the Brazilian National Order of the Southern Cross in November 1950.

In her article "An American Publisher Tours South America" (*Saturday Review of Literature,* April 10, 1943) she reported that her chief impression was "one of newness, of aliveness, of something being created virtually from the ground up by people who find joy and excitement in that creation and a great hope for the future." In 1945 Mrs. Knopf served as a consultant for the personnel narratives office of the Army Air Forces. Among the best selling books on the Knopf lists during the war years were William L. Shirer's *Berlin Diary* and John Hersey's *A Bell for Adano.*

Wide World

MRS. ALFRED A. KNOPF

The Alfred A. Knopf company received the Thomas Carey Award for its handling and publishing of H. L. Mencken's *The American Language, Supplement One* in 1946. At a luncheon honoring the recipient, H. L. Mencken paid tribute to Blanche Knopf, "who," as he stated, "in a quarter-century has added so much distinction to publishing." Knopf books are noted for their colorful jackets, striking bindings, good paper and extraordinary variety of type faces. They have frequently been selected for exhibition by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, which chooses fifty books annually on the basis of good design and production.

Among the numerous Knopf books which have appeared on the best-seller lists in recent years are John Hersey's *The Wall, The Cruel Sea* by Nicholas Monsarrat, *Gods, Graves, and Scholars* and *The Secret of the Hittites* by C. W. Ceram, and *The Fall* by Albert Camus. The house of Knopf also promotes the works of little-known authors by publishing paperbound editions of new novels. This enables the publisher to sponsor new writers with less financial risk. In 1956 Knopf printed 129 titles.

Mrs. Knopf has specialized in promoting the works of André Gide, Jean-Paul Sartre, Albert Camus, Elizabeth Bowen and the South Americans. According to Geoffrey T. Hellman, "she courts writers the firm would like to publish . . . and keeps those already on the roster happy with bright topical conversation, celebrity-studded cocktail parties and promises," (*New Yorker,* December 4, 1948). She is a Francophile with an excellent command of French. Among French authors she has fostered for the Knopf list recently are Jules Roy and Pierre Moinot. She was named a chevalier in the

KNOPF, MRS. ALFRED A.—*Continued*

French Legion of Honor in recognition of her support of French literature in the United States.

Hellman described her as "an indefatigable woman" who "sometimes works secretaries until they are exhausted and then remorsefully sends them on salaried leave." She periodically founds lunch clubs of women in the publishing field and is said to be annoyed by the rules which make her sex ineligible for membership in the Publishers' Lunch Club, the Book Table and other organizations to which her husband belongs. Once when invited to speak on the future of women in publishing at a girls' college, she declined on the ground that there was "no future worth mentioning."

Blanche Wolf and Alfred A. Knopf were married on April 4, 1916 and have one son, Alfred, Jr., who is vice-president of the publishing firm. Mrs. Knopf has an apartment in the West Fifties in New York. Geoffrey Hellman called her "aggressive, hunchy, dynamic, sociable, politically minded and capable of exerting a considerable charm." Mrs. Knopf is no longer fond of borzois; her favorite dogs are French poodles. She is an enthusiastic concertgoer and counts among her friends in the musical world Mr. and Mrs. Artur Rubinstein and Mr. and Mrs. Jascha Heifetz. Mrs. Knopf is slender and petite (she is about five feet one inch in height and weighs about 100 pounds). Her hair is brown and her eyes are gray-green. She dresses very fashionably, one of her favorite designers being the Parisian couturier Christian Dior.

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KNOPF, BLANCHE (WOLF) *See* Knopf, Mrs. Alfred A.

KNORR, NATHAN H(OMER) (nōr)
Apr. 23, 1905- Religious association official
Address: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

As president of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society and of its affiliate corporations, Nathan H. Knorr is chief spokesman for Jehovah's Witnesses, a world-wide association of ministers who use these corporations as their legal agents and support them through voluntary contributions. Knorr, elected to succeed Judge Joseph Franklin Rutherford in 1942, is the third president of the Society, which was incorporated in 1884 principally by Charles Taze Russell, whose followers were for many years known as "Bible Students."

Jehovah's Witnesses, numbering about 700,000 in the United States and abroad, are growing at the rate of 400 per cent a decade. Largely through door-to-door proselytizing, often with Bible in hand, they announce "the good news of God's Kingdom," the second coming of Christ in 1914, and the imminence of Armageddon, which will overthrow the present devil-ruled system of things, including all worldly governments and organized religions. The faithful, they believe, will survive this battle between good and evil to enjoy everlasting life in the subsequent Millennium that will transform the earth into the original paradise. They operate one of the world's largest printing establishments, reportedly turning out more published material than any other movement, religious or secular, in the United States.

A native of Pennsylvania like "Preacher" Russell, Nathan Homer Knorr was born in Bethlehem on April 23, 1905 to Donel Ellsworth and Estella (Bloss) Knorr, and was reared in Allentown. During his early years he attended the Reformed Church, but when he was about sixteen years old he became interested in some Watchtower publications, which he studied with members of his family. He later took part with Jehovah's Witnesses in local Bible study meetings.

At the age of eighteen in 1923, the year of his graduation from Allentown High School, Knorr became a full-time minister and was invited to join the staff of the New York corporation of Jehovah's Witnesses, at Bethel Home in Brooklyn, the international headquarters and main printing plant of the sect. He was promoted in a short time from a job in the shipping department to the assignment of coordinating all printing operations in the plant. In 1932 he was made general manager of the publishing office and plant.

Advancing gradually to the presidency of the legal agencies of Jehovah's Witnesses, Knorr in 1934 was elected a director of the Peoples Pulpit Association of New York (since 1939 the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, Inc.) and in 1940 he became a vice-president of that corporation as well as a director and vice-president of the Pennsylvania affiliate, the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. This period was the beginning of notable expansion for the Witnesses, whose Society under the direction of Judge Rutherford extended in 1938 the system of "Theocratic" rule (authority from the top down). Thus, while shunning organization as it appears in most Christian churches, they began to rely considerably upon a directive and unifying agency to further their ministerial work.

When Rutherford died on January 8, 1942, "Nathan Knorr had managed the business of the legal corporations for so long that by unanimous quiet consent he almost automatically slipped into the presidency" (Marley Cole, *Jehovah's Witnesses,* 1955). The lifetime offices to which he was elected by the several boards of directors gave him much freedom in the general management and control of the New York and Pennsylvania corporations and of the International Bible Students Association of England. The last-named association, which also operates a printing plant, was organized in 1914 in London, and like other corporations set up by Jehovah's Witnesses in various countries it has a charter similar to that of the Pennsylvania corporation.

One of Knorr's tasks is to supervise the sect's Brooklyn printing plant, which employs more than 300 Witnesses and which in 1955 produced 66,000,000 copies of the bimonthly magazines *Watchtower* (in forty languages) and *Awake!* (in thirteen languages), about 46,000,000 copies of the Bible and other books, and 160,000,000 leaflets and miscellaneous items. In August 1950 Knorr announced the publication of a new translation of the New Testament, *New World Translation of the Christian Greek Scriptures,* which was expected to sell 1,000,000 copies during the first year. The Society by mid-1955 completed the second volume of its projected three-volume *New World Translation of the Hebrew Scriptures.* Another recent publication is *You May Survive Armageddon into God's New World* (1955), with a first edition of 1,000,000 copies.

Principally interested in world missionary work, Knorr directs the Society's seventy-five missionary branches and serves as president of the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead in South Lansing, New York, which offers advanced study to ministers and since 1943 has sent abroad thousands of specially trained missionaries. Like the Bethel Home in Brooklyn, the Bible School operates its own farm as a means of attaining a substantial degree of self-sufficiency. Another of Knorr's responsibilities was the supervision of radio station WBBR in Staten Island, New York, which was one of the mediums used by the Witnesses in preaching the gospel but which was sold in 1957.

On his tours of branch offices Knorr travels an estimated 50,000 miles a year. He has visited many parts of the United States and more than eighty-five other countries, and has preached at numerous conventions throughout the world. His largest audiences were those at the eight-day assembly of Jehovah's Witnesses at the Yankee Stadium in New York in July 1953, when his concluding speech was heard by 91,562 Witnesses in the stadium—a record crowd for the ball park—and by 25,240 in areas near the stadium and 49,027 through direct broadcast to the Witnesses' trailer camp in New Jersey. "The total, 165,829, topped by more than 42,000 the corresponding figure at the [Witnesses'] assembly here three years ago," reported the New York *Times* (July 27, 1953). On July 22, 1953 some 4,640 Witnesses were baptized by immersion (thus being made ministers) at a New York City pool. This figure broke the record set by the sect in 1941 when 3,903 were baptized in St. Louis.

New York newspapers commented on the orderliness with which Jehovah's Witnesses conducted themselves at their third world convention (1953). The New York *Herald Tribune* (July 22, 1953) quoted a subway attendant as saying, "These people are cooperative, friendly. They don't push or shove, and they always have a smile." A policeman remarked "They can take care of themselves. They practice what they preach."

One of Knorr's addresses during the 1953 assembly attacked the "religio-political conspiracy" between the United Nations and the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. "The sign of the nearer approach of the battle of Armageddon is now before our eyes," he stated. "When this adulterous, religio-political combine finally cracks up and the symbolic beast and its ten horns turn against the harlot system of organized religion, it will denote that the 'war of the great day of God the Almighty has begun'" (New York *Times,* July 26, 1953).

Wide World

NATHAN H. KNORR

He again assailed the U.N. and all world governments at the Witnesses' "Triumphant Kingdom" assembly at Yankee Stadium in July 1955. In a press conference before the start of the convention, Knorr told of the opposition which some 70,000 Witnesses are encountering in Iron Curtain countries. He said that most of the Witnesses in the U.S.S.R. were in Siberia and that 1,000 were in prison in East Germany.

The 1955 New York rally was one of eleven conventions during that year of Jehovah's Witnesses in leading cities of the United States, and in England, France, Italy, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands. About 4,500 Witnesses from the United States attended the European assemblies in a tour described as "one of the biggest mass movements through Europe since World War II" (New York *Times,* August 23, 1955).

Because of their uncompromising opposition to commercial, political and religious systems and their nonconformity in such matters as saluting the flag and bearing arms, Jehovah's Witnesses have antagonized many people and have been involved in numerous legal conflicts, some of which have made Supreme Court history. The controversy surrounding them, they feel, sometimes stems from misunderstanding: for example, although frequently branded in the United States as communists, they are persecuted by communist powers abroad. They regard themselves not as extreme pacifists, but as conscientious objectors and they claim exemption from military service on the grounds that

KNORR, NATHAN H.—*Continued*

they are duly ordained ministers of religion. One of their spokesmen has said, "We obey every law of the land that does not conflict with God's law" (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 23, 1953).

Like the other residents of Bethel House, Knorr receives $14 a month "for incidentals." As quoted by Charles F. Kiley (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 22, 1955), he has said, "I have been told it's impossible to get along on $14 a month. It's not. . . . It's easy when the necessities like food and lodging are provided. When I travel my expenses are paid by the office." Kiley described Knorr as a "strapping six-footer" who "does not smoke and takes only an occasional glass of wine." On January 31, 1953 he married Audrey Mock, a coworker.

A lengthy article on Jehovah's Witnesses in the *New Yorker* (June 16, 1956) noted that Knorr "has been less of a public figure than either of his forerunners, preferring to remain behind the scenes." The president himself feels that the growth of the New World Society is not due to the efforts of any one leader. "What counts," he believes, "is the individual ministry of each and every one" (*Jehovah's Witnesses*).

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KNOX, RONALD (ARBUTHNOTT), MSGR. Feb. 17, 1888-Aug. 24, 1957 English prelate of Roman Catholic Church; translator of Bible; author of detective stories; former Church of England clergyman; converted to Catholicism in 1917; chaplain at Oxford University (1926-39); his version of Old and New Testaments published in 1955. See *Current Biography* (July) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ag 26 '57

KÖRNER, THEODOR Apr. 24, 1873-Jan. 4, 1957 President of Austria; officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army until 1918; held high post in Ministry of Defense of Austrian Republic and organized new army; became leading member of Social Democratic party; was president of the Bundesrat (1924-34); held no public office during World War II; was appointed mayor of Vienna (1945); was elected Federal President of Austria (May 1951). See *Current Biography* (July) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 Ja 5 '57

KURCHATOV, IGOR V(ASIL'EVICH) (kûr-châ'tŏv) 1903- Soviet physicist

Address: b. c/o Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., B. Kaluzhskaya 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Soviet nuclear weapons program is headed by Igor V. Kurchatov, director of the Atomic Energy Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Under his guidance large numbers of scientists produced the first atomic bomb in the Soviet Union in 1949, four years after the United States; the world's first practical thermonuclear weapon in 1953, one year ahead of the United States; and the first atomic electric power station (of 5,000 kilowatts) in 1954.

A Stalin Prize winner and a member of the Supreme Soviet, Kurchatov probably ranks higher politically than any other physicist in the Soviet Union. He was chosen to reveal to the world, through a speech in England in 1956, the progress of Soviet scientists in harnessing thermonuclear power. His special field of work is the physics of atomic nuclei.

Igor Vasil'evich Kurchatov was born in 1903, and in 1923 was graduated from Crimean University in Simferopol as a physics and mathematics major. At Baku Polytechnical Institute he studied the electrical conduction of solid insulators. In 1925 he joined the staff of Physico-Technical Institute (Leningrad) of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Initially, he was interested in investigating electrical properties of crystals of potassium sodium tartrate. He showed that in these crystals there occurs a spontaneous orientation of the electrical axes of molecules, analogous with the magnetic properties of iron and nickel. This led Kurchatov to establish a new scientific field in the Soviet Union, the study of electrical relations in materials which possess the quality of spontaneous polarization.

Nuclear physics drew Kurchatov's attention about 1933. In the following year he observed for the first time nuclear fission provoked by neutron bombardment, while probing the artificial radioactivity of nuclei. In 1935 his book, *Splitting the Atomic Nucleus,* was published. He was later appointed director of the nuclear physics laboratory at the Physico-Technical Institute, where he supervised the building of the first Soviet cyclotrons.

With his associates he published in 1939 some of the earliest theoretical studies of nuclear chain reactions, both slow and explosive. In 1940 his group reported the discovery by K. A. Petrzhak and G. N. Flerov, working in Kurchatov's laboratory, of the spontaneous fission of uranium.

His biography in Bol'shai͡a Sovetskai͡a Ėntsiklopedii͡a notes: "Kurchatov is an outstanding organizer of research work, who wisely unites the forces of great scientific collectives for the rapid solving of essential scientific problems. He has done much for establishing in the U.S.S.R. a powerful technical base, indispensable for the improved development of investigations of the atomic nucleus."

During World War II, apparently satisfied by reports that the Germans had no atomic program, the Soviets relaxed their efforts in nuclear fission research. On the other hand, the United States, in the mistaken belief the Germans were working on an atomic bomb, pressed forward with its nuclear research (*Fortune,* February 1957). Elected to membership in the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in 1943, ten years later Kurchatov was named to the presidium of the academy. In 1948 he joined the Communist party, and in 1950 he was elected to the Supreme Soviet.

Soviet scientists are building the world's most powerful nuclear particle accelerator. Kurchatov reported in 1956, capable of driving protons up to an energy of ten billion electron volts, and they are working on plans for one five times as powerful. He also said that his country's scientists would assist the satellite countries in constructing reactors and atomic power stations. In March 1956 scientists of the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, China, North Korea, Outer Mongolia, Poland and Romania met in Moscow and formed the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research.

At the twentieth congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union in February 1956, Kurchatov stated: "The Soviet Union is ready to work on the solution of the problem of controlling thermonuclear reactions with scientists of all countries, including scientists of America, whose scientific and technical achievements we value highly" (New York *Times,* February 21, 1956).

Researchers in the U.S.S.R., he made public, are working on an atomic-powered aircraft and icebreaker. They are also constructing two atomic electric power stations in the Ural Mountains, with a total capacity of 1,000,000 kilowatts, and a 400,000-kilowatt station near Moscow.

By 1960, Kurchatov continued, ten smaller atomic electric power stations will be completed. Different ones will employ fast, slow and intermediate speed neutrons, and the moderators to be employed will include graphite, beryllium, heavy water and ordinary water. In June 1957 the Soviet Union claimed that its scientists had developed know-how and equipment to produce power from atomic plants as cheaply as from coal-fired plants.

Accompanying Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev, Kurchatov visited Great Britain in April 1956. He was invited to address 300 British scientists at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment in Harwell. Kurchatov revealed that Soviet scientists were actively seeking a means of controlling fusion reaction (a process by which nuclei of a light chemical element unite), a project which, if successful, would make all other forms of power archaic. He discussed Soviet experiments with the "magnetic wall" in an effort to control thermonuclear reaction and stated that thus far such control has not yet been achieved (see *Christian Science Monitor,* April 26, 1956 and *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,* September 1956).

One result of Kurchatov's talk was to reinforce demands in Britain and the United States that thermonuclear research be made public, since it had no military significance, so all scientists could contribute to the development (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 27, 1956). A year after Kurchatov's talk at Harwell the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced that it would build at Princeton University in New Jersey a "magnetic bottle."

U.S.S.R. Magazine from Sovfoto
IGOR V. KURCHATOV

It is through the fusion process that the energy of the sun is obtained. The key problem to man-made thermonuclear power is to produce and contain the temperature of 100,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit or more. Containers made of known materials would vaporize in an instant if subjected to such temperatures (New York *Times,* April 2, 1957).

In May 1956 Kurchatov was identified for the first time as the director of the Atomic Energy Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Late in 1956 he helped the Communist party to assuage scientists within the academy's division of mathematics and physics, who oppose political control of scientific research. Igor V. Kurchatov is a striking figure, tall and robust with a flaring, spade-like beard and a broad smile. He smokes cigarettes in a long holder. As director of the Atomic Energy Institute, he earns over 8000 rubles a month ($2000), ten times the monthly income of an average Soviet worker. He also has other sources of income in the form of consultant's fees and prizes. Kurchatov has received a Stalin Prize, the Order of Lenin and other honors.

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LACOSTE, ROBERT (là-kôst′) July 5, 1898- French Minister-Resident in Algeria
Address: b. Assemblée Nationale, Paris 7ᵉ, France; Palais d'Été, Algiers, Algeria

The appointment of Robert Lacoste as Minister-Resident in Algeria on February 9, 1956 was an attempt by the French Cabinet of Socialist Premier Guy Mollet to solve what has been described as France's number one problem. The French government's aim in Algeria, as outlined by Lacoste, is first to stop the three-year-old rebellion and then to build a more prosperous French-Moslem community, indissolubly linked to France.

French Embassy Press & Inf. Div.
ROBERT LACOSTE

Lacoste was a labor leader prior to World War II. As Minister of Industry and Commerce in several postwar Cabinets, he was regarded as one of the principal architects of the industrial and commercial recovery of his country. He was reappointed in the new government of Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury (see *C.B.*, July 1957) on June 12, 1957.

The Algerian question again came before the United Nations, at its twelfth session, by request of twenty-one Asian-African members. On February 15, 1957 the U.N. General Assembly passed unanimously a resolution calling for a "peaceful, democratic and just solution" of the rebellion. France has argued previously that the world body has no authority since Algeria is part of Metropolitan France and Algerians have French citizenship.

Robert Lacoste was born at Azerat in Dordogne on July 5, 1898, the son of Constantine Lacoste, a railway inspector, and the former Marie-Louise Vigier. After graduating from law school, he joined the civil service as a tax collector in the Ministry of Finance, until he volunteered for service in World War I.

At the end of the war he returned to the civil service and became active in the trade union movement. He attracted the attention of Charles Laurent, head of the Civil Servants Union, who made him an official at union headquarters, where he worked until 1939. He became secretary-general of the union, editor of its *Tribune des Fonctionnaires*, a member of the administrative committee of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), and an aid to Léon Jouhaux. At this time he strongly opposed the Munich agreement of 1938 and favored a Franco-Soviet military treaty.

With the outbreak of World War II, he again served in the army. After the fall of France, he joined the Résistance and was instrumental in regrouping the trade unions for underground action. He helped to organize two of the leading movements, Libération-Nord and Libération-Sud, and was a member of the clandestine Comité Général d'Études, which drafted postwar plans for France.

Following the liberation, General Charles de Gaulle appointed Lacoste secretary-general, and later Minister, of Industrial Production in his Provisional government. At the time Lacoste stated that his immediate aims were to punish the industrialists who collaborated with the Nazis, suppress the Industrial Organization Committees created by the Vichy government and controlling French production, and restore economic life in France (*Christian Science Monitor*, September 16, 1944). In his work in reorganizing industry, he obtained the cooperation of the Communists at first; later he had to work in the face of their opposition. He nationalized the electricity and gas industries and dealt firmly with the coal and electricity strikes in 1947 and 1948.

As a member of the Socialist party, he was elected mayor of Azerat and a member of the first and second Constituent Assemblies in 1945 and 1946. He was elected Deputy from Dordogne in 1946 and re-elected in 1951 and 1956, serving as Vice-President of the National Assembly in 1955. He was Minister of Industrial Production in the (Léon) Blum and (Paul) Ramadier Cabinets in 1946 and 1947, and Minister of Industry and Commerce in several succeeding Cabinets between December 1947 and February 1950, when the Socialists withdrew from the Cabinet and joined the Opposition.

Although he was named Minister of Economic Affairs in the government constituted by Guy Mollet on January 31, 1956, Lacoste left that post several days later to become Minister-Resident and Governor-General of Algeria. He succeeded General Georges Catroux, who had never actually assumed his powers because of the opposition of the French community, who feared that he would abandon them to the Moslems. In taking up his task in Algeria, Lacoste left a post for which his whole career had fitted him to take an assignment, which the New York *Times* (February 10, 1956) said offered "little hope for political advantage or personal prestige. . . ." His only public comment was: "It was difficult for me to refuse."

The French captured Algiers in 1830 and by 1848 had taken virtually the whole country, comprising approximately 850,000 square miles, and declared it a French territory. Colonization and economic development were encouraged, and a French administration, with a Governor-General, was established.

"The predominant political atmosphere was one of a very strong economic, social and financial conservatism, directed largely at maintaining French primacy" (*Encyclopædia Britannica,* 1947). The situation became less peaceful after 1926, when the Moslems began to exert pressures for consolidation with France, politically and economically, and for French citizenship.

In 1946 all Algerians became French citizens and, in 1947, the Moslems gained the right to send Deputies to the National Assembly in Paris. (The European population and the Moslem population vote in separate electoral colleges and are each accorded an equal number of Deputies. The Moslems number about 8,500,000 and the Europeans 1,200,000.)

The Europeans are determined that the country shall remain tied to France. The war, however, fanned the desire of the Moslems for independence. Extremist elements called *fellagha* organized the National Liberation Front which began terrorists acts in November 1954. France has charged that support for the rebels has come from outside Algeria, principally from Egypt and the U.S.S.R.

When Lacoste became the new minister he decided that his first object was complete "pacification" of the country, to be followed by negotiations concerning its future. To this end, he asked for additional troops from France (an estimated 400,000 are now in Algeria) and for powers which made him "a virtual dictator of Algeria," according to Barrett McGurn (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 21, 1956). Under his administration, many Moslems have been appointed to civil service posts despite opposition from the French residents. Among other reforms, additional lands have been distributed to the Moslems and old-age pensions granted to many. France is spending about $200,000,000 a year for welfare, educational and development programs in Algeria.

However, despite Lacoste's efforts and optimism, the rebellion continues. Its cost to France in money and man power is enormous. The most dangerous obstacle to a peaceful settlement in Algeria, according to Lacoste, is defeatism in France. He feels that negotiations can only succeed if they are conducted by an armed France (*Reporter,* June 14, 1956).

Charges that France is running a concentration camp regime in Algeria were denied by the International Committee against Concentration Camps on July 26, 1957, after an investigation was made. In August the Bourgès-Maunoury Cabinet proposed a legislative measure which would separate the Moslems and Europeans into different regions, each region having considerable power and responsibility over its own affairs; establish a single electoral college; and make further reforms.

Lacoste is chairman of the government advisory board on gas and electricity and of the National Assembly's coordinating committee for questions relating to the European Coal and Steel Community, and a member of the advisory committee to the Finance Ministry on the economic condition of the country. He is an officer of the Légion d'Honneur and holds the Croix de Guerre, Médaille de la Résistance and Croix du Combattant.

Robert Lacoste is a short, stocky, vigorous man with a cheerful, friendly manner. He married the former Marcelle Marbeuf on July 8, 1924. The New York *Times* (April 26, 1956) described him as "one of the ablest and most intelligent public officers in France."

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LA GUARDIA, ERNESTO DE, JR. *See* Guardia, Ernesto de la, Jr.

LANDERS, ANN July 4, 1918- Columnist

Address: b. c/o Chicago Sun-Times Syndicate, 211 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.; h. 1000 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Ill.

Among advice-to-the-lovelorn columns, there has been no more phenomenal rise in recent years than that of Ann Landers who turns out 700 straight-from-the-shoulder, often caustic words seven days a week for the Chicago *Sun-Times* Syndicate. Within the past two years *Your Problems* has risen from a roster of twenty-six subscribing newspapers to well over 100 and is still growing, challenging the record of the two top-ranking lovelornists, Dorothy Dix and Mary Haworth. Ann Landers in private life is Mrs. Jules W. Lederer, a Chicago matron who never wrote a line for a newspaper or magazine before undertaking her current assignment. Her use of frankness and common sense, sharply peppered with wry humor and a biting directness has drawn readers from coast to coast.

Mrs. Lederer's maiden name is Esther Pauline Friedman. She has an identical twin sister, Pauline Esther, now Mrs. Morton Phillips, who uses the pseudonym Abigail Van Buren in her lovelorn column, *Dear Abby,* started in 1956 in the McNaught Syndicate on the west coast. Esther ("Eppie") and Pauline ("Popo") were born on July 4, 1918 in Sioux City, Iowa to Abraham and Rebecca (Rushall) Friedman. They have two sisters. Their father was a motion picture exhibitor. He was active in fund-raising projects for Jewish philanthropies and the March of Dimes.

Esther attended Central High School, Sioux City, played in the school orchestra, was graduated in 1936 with honors. She attended

ANN LANDERS

Morningside College, Sioux City, majoring in psychology and journalism. On July 2, 1939, two days before her twenty-first birthday, she became Mrs. Jules William Lederer. Her husband is now president of the Autopoint Company, Chicago. They have one daughter, Margo.

For sixteen years Mrs. Lederer was a housewife, working actively, however, for political and philanthropic agencies. Then she learned that the *Sun-Times* needed a columnist. *Ann Landers* had been running for a number of years as the pen name for Ruth Crowley who died in July 1955. To find a successor, the syndicate held a competition, not open to the public, but just among those working for the paper and their relatives. Twenty-nine women wanted the job, and Mrs. Lederer was the only nonprofessional in the race. After she was chosen she said, "Of course I was thrilled . . . and still am pinching myself."

Her first column appeared on October 16, 1955 in twenty-six papers. By January 1956, she was writing for more than forty; by August, the roster totalled seventy; by January 1957, it had reached over ninety, and in February, according to a two-page advertisement in *Editor and Publisher,* (March 9, 1957) there were 103 subscribers, including the New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* Cleveland *News,* Washington *Daily News* and Minneapolis *Star and Tribune.* The number has increased since that time.

As background for her job, Mrs. Lederer offers "Morningside College and common sense," adding that "I happened to be at the right place at the right time, and I work ten and twelve hours a day—six days a week." She receives more than 1,000 letters a week, and sometimes discusses the more complex problems, especially religious, with outside advisers. *Time* magazine (January 21, 1957) quotes her as explaining her sharp, astringent approach this way: "When you sit down and cry with people, you don't help them. Some people have to be shook—and Ah shakes 'em."

In doing the shaking, Mrs. Landers may vary the approach, but she rarely sidesteps an issue. In her column for July 30, 1957, she declared that "hot potatoes are my specialty—and I've never run from a 'controversial' issue yet." As a result, an occasional column is devoted to letters from both pleased and infuriated readers.

Ann Landers gets queries about dating, divorce, philanderings, alcoholism, youngsters who would like to be older and parents, especially mothers, who want to be younger. Once, (April 25, 1957) she considered a letter representative of "a problem so vital" that for the first time she devoted her whole column to just the one letter. The writer, a thirteen-year-old girl offered to give "the low down" on teen-agers in her town, depicting them as a hot-rod riding, liquor-drinking bunch who wear heavy make-up, high heels and straight skirts, "go out of town" on dates and can "buy anything" in "certain places." She asked, "Where are we heading?" Responded Mrs. Landers, "Probably to juvenile court—if you don't land in the cemetery first." The blame, she added, should be shouldered squarely by parents. "Children who get equal parts of discipline, love and understanding at home don't need to travel in packs and look for excitement or wear special jackets to feel they 'belong.' "

Sometimes she will "pun" a reply. To "Lefta Alone" who wondered if she should read the riot act or "resign myself" to a husband who liked to go fishing, the columnist proposed, "Why not go along—just for the halibut?" Answering a woman tempted to accept an invitation of a week's vacation with a traveling salesman (whom she would like to marry), Ann Landers commented, "Someone ought to start an organization called Temptation Anonymous for gals who totter on the brink of doing something foolish (like going on the road with a fellow)." She added, "DON'T BE AFRAID TO SAY NO. . . ."

In another column a man said he had been dating a woman for seven years, but complained of her excessive devotion to a collection of canaries, parrots and love birds. "Your lady friend is strictly for the birds," quipped Mrs. Landers. "The love-nest is much too crowded. Take off."

She does not always consider "old-fashioned" parents old-fashioned. A fourteen-year-old wanted to pitch a tent with four girl friends in a public park where "other campers would watch out for us." But she was having parent trouble, and wondered how to change their minds. "Leave their minds alone and change yours," Ann Landers advised. To a youngster who wanted to entertain her boy friend while she worked as a baby sitter, she commented, "A fifteen-year-old should not be permitted to entertain a boy . . . with no adults present." But a father who suggested, "Take the brats back to the woodshed and return Dad to his throne," likewise won a rebuke. "If a father must ascend to the throne via the woodshed, something is wrong," she told him. "Kids who grow up terrified of their parents are often the very ones who lash out at society." A girl whose romance with a self-styled "normal man" was growing complicated, asked for help. "These 'normal men' who propose anything but marriage should be given the bum's rush," Mrs. Landers declared. "Make it plain you're interested in marriage and see what this does to Lover Boy's blood pressure."

However, her replies are not always biting. A youngster, worried about her mother who continued to come home drunk at dawn and meet "men who look like bums," was advised to seek help from a clergyman, with the added consolation, "Chin up, honey, and let me know how you get along."

Recently, Ann Landers received this letter: "I am a Protestant clergyman. . . . I have always found your advice to be morally sound as well as sympathetic and human. Your sense of humor adds just the proper amount of levity." The columnist commented: "One of the great rewards of this work is receiving letters such as yours. And one of the most interesting aspects of writing this column is the differences of opinion I encounter from the readers."

Her recreation, according to Mrs. Lederer, is "work, work, work . . . and travel," and "doing things for the Democratic Party." She has served over 3,000 hours as a volunteer Grey Lady for the American Red Cross, was Democratic county chairman in Wisconsin, has made political speeches and spoken "in behalf of brotherhood and understanding." She says, "I am pro-United Nations and anti-McCarthy—and you can quote me. . . ." She belongs to Temple Sholem, Reformed Jewish synagogue in Chicago. She has worked with the B'nai B'rith Defamation League. Mrs. Jules W. Lederer holds a Brandies University life membership, is a member of the League of Women Voters, Visiting Nurse Association and the American Association for the United Nations. The columnist is five feet two inches tall, weighs 110 pounds and has black hair and blue eyes. *Time* noted a similarity in the twin sisters' style of writing and dressing.

Reference

Time 69:70+ Ja 21 '57 por

LANGMUIR, IRVING Jan. 31, 1881-Aug. 16, 1957 Chemist; industrial scientist; Nobel Prizewinner in Chemistry in 1932; developed a method for detecting atoms and measuring their speed and charge; held over sixty-five patents in radio engineering; associated with General Electric Research Laboratory for forty-one years; retired in 1950; his researches made possible many developments in radio broadcasting, electronics, weather control. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Ag 17 '57

LA ROE, WILBUR, JR. Sept. 25, 1888-Apr. 12, 1957 Lawyer; Moderator of Presbyterian Church in the United States (1947-48); senior partner of Washington, D.C. law firm La Roe, Winn & Moerman; chief examiner, Interstate Commerce Commission (1914-20); chairman of District of Columbia Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole; author of several books. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ap 16 '57

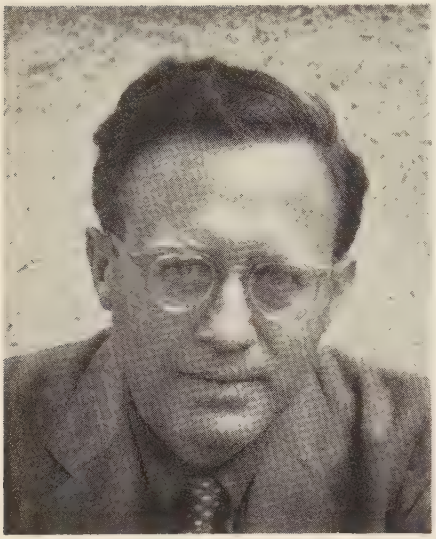
LASSAW, IBRAM May 4, 1913- Sculptor
Address: b. Kootz Gallery, 600 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 487 Ave. of the Americas, New York 11; East Hampton, Long Island, N.Y.

Sculpture is Ibram Lassaw's chosen medium. In the process of building up his metal structures or "systems," however, he does not hesitate to use the tools and techniques of the metallurgist, the coppersmith, and the welder. Strikingly inventive works by Lassaw are now owned by the Museum of Modern Art and the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City, the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and the Museu de Arte Moderna in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Ibram Lassaw was one of five American artists chosen to represent the United States at the Venice Biennale Exhibition in 1954. His sculpture was included in the show "Twelve Americans" in the Museum of Modern Art during the summer of 1956 Private collectors who have bought his work include Mrs. John D. Rockefeller 3d, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Philip Johnson, and Mrs. Ira Haupt.

The titles of some of his major pieces of sculpture, *Milky Way, Moons of Saturn, Kwannon* (the Japanese goddess of mercy) and *Pillar of Cloud,* indicate Lassaw's interest in world religions and in astronomy. His inspirations are as varied as his output. He has been commissioned to design an assortment of objects ranging from a four foot high door-knob decoration for the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company (White Plains, New York) to a twenty-eight foot sculpture for the Temple Beth El in Springfield, Massachusetts. He has also designed and exhibited metal jewelry.

Ibram Lassaw was born on May 4, 1913 in Alexandria, Egypt. His parents, Philip and Bertha (Zaleski) Lassaw, were Russians who made their home at various times in Marseilles, Naples, Tunis, Malta, and Constantinople before coming to the United States in 1921. Brooklyn, New York was Lassaw's own childhood home. He attended Boys' High School in Brooklyn and was graduated in 1930. During this time he studied art at the Brooklyn Children's Museum and at the museum he served his apprenticeship as a sculptor, acquiring fundamental knowledge of modeling, carving and casting.

Lassaw was enrolled at the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, New York from 1930 to 1931 and the following year attended City College



Mildred Tolbert

IBRAM LASSAW

of the City of New York for one year. He also studied at the Clay Club with Dorothea Denslow. An important influence in his career was the work of Julio Gonzalez, the Spanish pioneer in metal structure. Lassaw's first design in welded metal was finished in 1936, three years after his first piece of abstract sculpture. He was one of the founding members of the American Abstract Artists and exhibited at their annual shows from 1937 until 1951. During the 1930's he worked on various WPA art projects.

Aside from a stint in the U.S. Army during World War II Lassaw has lived and worked in the New York City area most of his life. In 1950 he taught art at the American University in Washington, D.C. and has held private classes in his studio in New York. His first major recognition came to him in New York when the Kootz Gallery held a one-man show of his work in 1951. A year later he sold his first piece of sculpture to a museum—the Whitney Museum of American Art. Since 1951 his sculptures have been exhibited at the Kootz Gallery.

He was called ". . . the happiest sculptor in New York" by Lawrence Campbell in his article "Lassaw Makes a Sculpture" (*Art News,* March 1954). Lassaw was described as being peaceful, busy, and speculative all day long in his 6th Avenue studio and as believing that his happiness comes "not because his works are finally receiving the attention they deserve, but from an inner contentment and joy in his work, not always encountered among artists."

For the particular piece of sculpture he has in mind Lassaw makes no preliminary sketches. "One-eyed drawing is not the same as two-eyed vision," he has stated. "The proper study for sculpture is a form of sculpture. . . .While I am welding a sculpture, no conscious ideas intrude themselves in my work. I have eyes only for the reality of what happens before me."

His preliminary "sketches" for his wire structures are actually composed of iron wire, heated, stretched, and bent in varying shapes and relationships. Any kind of faulty construction work is immediately severed from the main design, and the remaining parts are soldered together with a welding torch. At no given point is the actual work of art firmly and definitely outlined in Lassaw's mind. "You work according to the way things look to you."

Lassaw was commissioned to do a sculptural work for the Congregation Beth El in Springfield, Massachusetts. *Pillar of Fire,* a twenty-eight foot bronze sculpture, was designed for this synagogue and was completed in 1953. His sculpture has been hailed by critics for its scintillation and for the magical inferences and "sensuous geometry" of the actual workmanship. Lassaw's work has been described by a number of adjectives ranging from "provocative" to "painfully contrived." The New York *Times* (October 27, 1954) praised the profound spontaneity of his creations and commented: "This waywardness has a fresh, naturalistic look but as a method of composition it has a weakness, that of being too rambling. His sculpture appeals most when it is least cluttered, when the structure strongly shows itself."

Color is very important in Lassaw's work, and his brilliant, flamelike effects are obtained by strategically applying chemicals such as nitric acid, potassium nitrate, and lead acetate to metal. He spends many hours in the New York Public Library, studying the various commercial processes of coloring metal. In his statement about his vocation, printed in the catalogue for the "12 Americans" show in 1956 at the Museum of Modern Art he wrote:

"Red copper, rusted iron, corroded green bronzes, bright gold, lead, chromium, silver and all colors of mineral and gem stones play their parts. . . . In about twenty-five years it will be rare to see a monochrome sculpture by a contemporary artist."

One of Lassaw's recent assignments was called "a major architectural commission." It consisted of a suspended wire structure destined to occupy a cubic space seven by nine by three feet above the twin beds of a guest bedroom in architect Philip Johnson's house near New Canaan, Connecticut. He called it *The Clouds of Magellan* after the nebulous galaxy of that name in the sky near the South Pole. Until it was completed Lassaw rarely left his studio; his only diversions were reading Waldemar Kaempffert's science column in the New York Sunday *Times* and listening to high-fidelity records. When *The Clouds of Magellan* was finally hung in the Johnson home, a visitor who had not been told the actual title or its astronomical meaning, was shown Lassaw's complex, balanced image, bathed in indirect light, reflecting all the hues and tints of its metals. The visitor said it reminded him of the stars seen from a desert pavilion at night (*Art News,* March 1954).

This reaction seems very close to Lassaw's own feelings about sculpture as a natural phenomenon involving a completely natural response on the part of the spectator. He once said: "All day long I observe nature; people walking in the street, the movements of branches in the wind, the patterns made by neon signs and auto headlights on a wet night; marvelous cracks in the pavements; and equally, the range of one's own feelings; the whole complex of both 'outer' and 'inner' reality" (*12 Americans*).

In October 1956 the Kootz Gallery held an exhibition of art executed for religious buildings and two of Lassaw's most recent works were shown. Emily Genauer of the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 21, 1956) called his *Eternal Light* an "ugly metal cage." For the Temple of Aaron Congregation in St. Paul, Minnesota he designed *Wings of the Cherubim*, "a romantically conceived bas-relief" (New York *Times*, October 17, 1956).

The sculptor is a member and a past president (1946-1949) of American Abstract Artists and was a founding member of the Clay Club (now known as the Sculpture Center) of New York. He has written several articles on art, among them "Diameter" (*Viewpoint*, April 1951) and contributed statements to the symposium "Art and Religion" (*Art Digest*, December 15, 1953) and to *Realités Nouvelles* (1950), a Parisian publication.

Camping, climbing, swimming, art history, music and general science are among Lassaw's recreations and interests. He is a Democrat but, he says, "not rigidly so." On December 15, 1944 he was married to Ernestine Blumberg, a former art editor. They have one daughter, Denise Elaine. During the summers the Lassaws make their home at East Hampton, Long Island. Lassaw is six feet tall and weighs 165 pounds. He has blue eyes and brown hair. At all times Lassaw enjoys philosophical discussions.

He is fond of contrapuntal music played at top volume. As he works he listens to the gongs of the Balinese Gamelan orchestra, the lutes plucking Hindu airs, the B Minor Mass of Bach. With an oxyacetylene torch he builds up the wires with molten bronze, applying it with a flaming tip. Almost every operation is subject to experiment.

"The modern artist," Lassaw stated, "is the counterpart in our time of the alchemist-philosopher who once toiled over furnaces . . . ostensibly to make gold but who unconsciously entered the most profound levels of being, philosophizing over the melting and mixing of the various ingredients" (*Art News*, March 1954).

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LAWSON, ROBERT Oct. 4, 1892-May 26, 1957 Author; etcher; illustrator of children's books; awarded the Caldecott Medal (1941) for *They Were Strong and Good;* and Newbery Medal (1945) for *Rabbit Hill;* attained fame with his illustrations of Munro Leaf's *Ferdinand the Bull* (1937); chronicled history through the pets of famous men: *Ben and Me, I Discover Columbus*, among others. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 My 28 '57

LEDERER, MRS. ESTHER FRIEDMAN *See* Landers, Ann

LEDERER, MRS. JULES W(ILLIAM) *See* Landers, Ann

LEIGHTON, MARGARET Feb. 26, 1922- British actress

Address: b. c/o Music Corporation of America, 598 Madison Ave., New York 22

The progress of British actress Margaret Leighton from Birmingham repertory to London's Old Vic to a Broadway hit play has not been meteoric, but has been achieved, rather, by nearly two decades of hard work and rigorous theatrical training. She has appeared in plays by Sophocles, Shakespeare, Shaw, Sheridan and Chekhov, and by T. S. Eliot, Philip Barry, James Bridie and Terence Rattigan. She made her debut with the Old Vic on the London stage in 1944 and her Broadway debut in 1946, playing Lady Percy in *Henry IV* (Parts I and II) opposite Laurence Olivier.

Starred in Rattigan's double bill, *Separate Tables*, from October 25, 1956 to July 1, 1957 at the Music Box Theatre in New York City, she had portrayed the same two widely diversified roles in London, opposite Eric Portman, for nearly two years. For her performance she won the American Theatre Wing Antoinette Perry ("Tony") award in April 1957.

Miss Leighton has also achieved recognition in motion pictures, notably in Noel Coward's *The Astonished Heart, The Holly and the Ivy* opposite Sir Ralph Richardson, *The Winslow Boy*, and others. Reviewing her acting in *The Constant Husband*, opposite Rex Harrison in the Sir Alexander Korda film, Henry Hewes wrote: "She belongs in the very top echelon of British actresses" (*Saturday Review*, September 17, 1955).

Margaret Leighton was born near Birmingham, England on February 26, 1922 to Augustus George Leighton and Doris Isobel (Evans) Leighton. She has a younger sister, Hazel, and a brother, John. Her father is a businessman in Birmingham. Margaret attended the Church of England College at Edgbaston, Birmingham but does not recall that she was an especially good student, nor was she stage-struck. "I didn't like to attend the pantomime," she told a *Current Biography* writer; "in fact, a theatre packed with strange people frightened me. But I liked movies—I could always get up and leave."

(Continued next page)

MARGARET LEIGHTON

At the age of fifteen Margaret left school and applied at the stage door of Sir Barry Jackson's Repertory Theatre in Birmingham. She was given a small part as Dorothy, a Cockney girl, in *Laugh With Me* in 1938. She had to laugh, but somehow the laugh would not come. She cried plentifully about it, but the experience made her determined to become an actress, an ambition in which she was encouraged by her mother. She then enrolled as a student in Sir Barry Jackson's Theatre School.

In January 1941 Miss Leighton, who by that time had been advanced to playing leading roles, joined Basil C. Langton's Travelling Repertory Company and toured until December 1942. Rejoining Sir Barry Jackson's Repertory Theatre in Birmingham, she played in Shakespeare's, Shaw's, and Chekhov's plays. "That meant rehearsing all day every day," she recalled, "and playing every night. Toward the end of that repertory experience I was convinced," she said, "that the entire world existed within that theatre and the two streets I walked through to get there" (New York *World-Telegram,* June 10, 1946). After the Birmingham theatre was "blitzed" the company toured the provinces.

Hearing that the celebrated Old Vic company was starting up again in London (the theatre had been bombed in 1941) in 1944 at the New Theatre in St. Martin's Lane, Miss Leighton decided to try out for a part. "I saw John Burrell, chairman of the Old Vic Theatre, and read for him. . . . I went home and told myself to forget the whole thing." However, she continued, "a few days after my London trip someone telephoned me from there to say that John Burrell was coming to our matinee next day, and bringing two friends. Would I please book three seats for them? Halfway through our performance the next afternoon someone told me that Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier were out front." Miss Leighton recalled that the three men came back stage and asked her to begin rehearsing with the Old Vic company. "They all helped me. It was an invaluable experience to act with them. They showed me how to make the difficult speeches in classical plays seem easy and alive."

Her first role with the Old Vic Company was as the Troll King's daughter in *Peer Gynt.* She went on to play Raina in *Arms and the Man;* Queen Elizabeth in *Richard III:* Yelena in *Uncle Vanya* and Mrs. Dangle in *The Critic.* She played Roxanne to Sir Ralph Richardson's Cyrano de Bergerac and Dame Pliant in Ben Jonson's *The Alchemist.* She enacted Regan in *King Lear* and the Queen in *Richard II* and Sheila Birling in *An Inspector Calls,* all under Old Vic auspices, at the New Theatre between 1944 and 1947. She came to the United States with the Old Vic in May 1946 and first appeared in New York as Lady Percy in *Henry IV* (Part I and II).

Miss Leighton thoroughly enjoyed her first visit to America. She told interviewer Helen Ormsbee (New York *Times,* May 26, 1946), "All I knew about America was what I had seen in the cinema. . . . It was the college pictures that gave me my idea of this country—a land full of vitality. Perhaps it's the climate. I feel it, too, now that I'm here. Broadway! What a wonderful street!"

Returning to the London stage after successful appearances with the Old Vic in New York City in *Uncle Vanya, The Critic,* and in *Henry IV,* Miss Leighton turned to roles in a modern play, in James Bridie's *A Sleeping Clergyman,* opposite Robert Donat, in 1947. *Theatre World* (August 7, 1947) reported: "Margaret Leighton, appearing in three nicely contrasting roles, emerges as an actress of exceptional versatility and delightful stage presence. One noticed in her an ability to change with complete naturalness even the timbre of her voice."

In December 1949 Miss Leighton appeared in the role of Tracy Lord in Philip Barry's *The Philadelphia Story* on the London stage. In May 1950 she played Celia in T. S. Eliot's *The Cocktail Party* and the next year she appeared in Eliot's *The Confidential Clerk,* which had its première at the Edinburgh Festival and later played at the Lyric Theatre in London.

One of the most successful plays of the London season in 1951 was the revival of Chekhov's *The Three Sisters* with a cast including Celia Johnson, Margaret Leighton and Sir Ralph Richardson. Reporting on the production, William Hawkins wrote in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (July 28, 1951): "The most exciting performance is Miss Leighton's. . . . This actress made her mark on Manhattan five years ago with Olivier and Richardson in the Old Vic. Since then she has grown in command and expressiveness, until she is most striking."

During the summer of 1952 at the Stratford on Avon Memorial Theatre she played Rosalind in *As You Like It,* Ariel in *The Tempest,* and Lady Macbeth in *Macbeth.* For Coronation Week she played in Shaw's *The Apple Cart* at the Haymarket Theatre.

She signed with Sir Alexander Korda in December 1946 to make seven pictures for London Films, distributed by British Lion Film Corporation, Ltd. Her first appearance in motion pictures was as Flora MacDonald in *Bonnie Prince Charlie* by Clemence Dane in 1948 (released in the United States in 1952). Other film roles were as Milly in *Under Capricorn* in 1949, which starred Ingrid Bergman; as Catherine Winslow in Rattigan's *The Winslow Boy*, opposite Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Robert Donat; and as the other woman, Leonora Vail, in *The Astonished Heart*, opposite Noel Coward and Celia Johnson.

Other pictures in which Miss Leighton has appeared have been *Home At Seven*, opposite Sir Ralph Richardson; *Murder on Monday*, also opposite Richardson ("his frantically frightened wife is given understanding and vivid creation by Margaret Leighton," noted the New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, October 7, 1953); *The Good Die Young; The Teckman Mystery* (1955); *The Constant Husband*, starred with Rex Harrison; and *A Novel Affair* (renamed *The Passionate Stranger*) released in 1956.

There was unanimity among the critics for Miss Leighton's performance in the film *The Holly and the Ivy*, which had its New York première on February 4, 1954. Ralph Richardson and Celia Johnson were co-starred with Miss Leighton, who played the vicar's younger daughter, grieving over the loss of a U.S. flier, and the death of their child. "Her performance," wrote Otis L. Guernsey, Jr. (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 5, 1954), "is prickly and frosty . . . a living image of controlled tension."

Brooks Atkinson, reviewing her performance in Rattigan's double bill, *Separate Tables*, at the St. James's Theatre in London, wrote (New York *Times*, May 22, 1955): "Miss Leighton's cold, regal, artful portrait of the worldly woman is brilliant enough by itself. But it seems all the more remarkable when she comes on in the second play as the lifeless young woman with the tearful voice and the futile mannerisms." When the two plays—*Table by the Window*, in which she played a calculating, selfish woman of forty, still glamorous, and *Table Number Seven*, in which she depicted a "neurotic daughter of a female juggernaut"—opened on Broadway critics paid tribute to her skill in portraying "theatrically showy roles in an utterly believable and intensely moving play" (*Variety*, October 31, 1956). Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 26, 1956) praised her "flamboyant switch of characters."

To achieve the transformation from "Vogue model" to the mousey, drab figure in the second play, Miss Leighton told Carol Taylor (New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (November 17, 1956) that all she did was to wash her face. "I remove every grain of makeup—even powder. All my lipstick and eyeshadow—and there we go. In the first play I wear ordinary stage makeup."

Margaret Leighton was married in 1947 to Max Reinhardt, a publisher. They were divorced on January 28, 1955. Miss Leighton is five feet eight and one half inches tall and weighs 112 pounds. William Hawkins in the New York *World-Telegram* (June 10, 1946) described her as "very tall, very slender and very pretty. Her most noticeable feature is a pair of extremely expressive blue eyes." Her hair is blonde.

On July 1, 1957 Geraldine Page succeeded her in the roles in *Separate Tables*. Miss Leighton returned to London and was married in August 1957 to actor Laurence Harvey.

She has no hobby except reading. "I prefer biography," she said, "with a few exceptions of favorite contemporary novelists such as Graham Greene. I find most enjoyable books in which there is no suitable part for me—more relaxing!" Asked to name her favorite roles, she readily answered: "Marsha in *The Three Sisters* and Rosalind in *As You Like It*." Her ambition, she admits, is to play Cleopatra in both Shakespeare's and Shaw's plays. And she hopes that Terence Rattigan will write a new play with a part in it for her. She thoroughly enjoyed the long run of *Separate Tables* and she thinks American audiences are "wonderfully responsive." She has a great admiration for American film stars, particularly Audrey Hepburn and Marilyn Monroe.

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LEISERSON, WILLIAM M(ORRIS) Apr. 15, 1883-Feb. 11, 1957 Economist; labor mediator; professor of economics at Antioch College (1925-34); member of the National Labor Relations Board (1939-43); chairman of the petroleum labor policy board and of the National (Railway) Mediation Board (1934-39); visiting professor, Johns Hopkins University (1944-47); author *Right and Wrong in Labor Relations* (1938) and other books. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 F 13 '57

LESER, TINA (lē'zẽr) Dec. 12, 1910- Designer

Address: b. Tina Leser, Inc., 550 7th Ave., New York 18; h. "The Barn," Sands Point, N.Y.; 210 Rosary Rd., Belleair, Clearwater, Fla.

The individual distinction and exotic quality of Tina Leser's dress designs and fabrics are attributable to her art heritage and education and her familiarity with the peoples of many nations. The American designer has spent much time actively promoting friendly relations between countries through the exchange of art cultures. During the past twelve years she has

TINA LESER

won numerous honors in the fashion industry. Most recently she received a Sportswear Design Award as "one of the country's top ten designers," from *Sports Illustrated* magazine in 1956. She was designated in 1955 by the Philadelphia Museum School of Art as "most outstanding designer of 1955." In 1945 she was given the Neiman-Marcus Award "for distinguished service in the field of fashion." She is also active in the Florida Gulf Coast Art Center, having served as president from 1952 to 1954.

Among the many fashion "firsts" credited to Miss Leser are play clothes; dressmaker Lastex bathing suits; shrug sweaters; full-fashioned cashmere dresses and sweaters; toreador, water boy or jester pants; sarong cut skirts; Oriental tunics over slim pants; and the cinched corseted waist with the many petticoated skirt. Her "looks" include the Oriental, the bare brown look, the Mexican, Hawaiian, Siamese, and Indian. She is also known as a designer of fabrics, accessories, jewelry, and wallpaper.

Her career began in 1935 in Hawaii and in 1940 Saks Fifth Avenue store introduced her play suits in New York. From 1942 to 1953 she was associated with Edwin H. Foreman, Inc., as a designer. Since 1953 she has been president of her own manufacturing business. Miss Leser has been called "an inveterate world shopper for native glitter and female guile" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 10, 1955). She herself described her designs as "half Asiatic and half just pretty and feminine" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 19, 1955).

Tina Leser, whose given name was Christine Wetherill Shillard-Smith, was born, of Quaker ancestry, on December 12, 1910 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was the only daughter of Charles Shillard-Smith, a stock broker and wool merchant, and the former Georgine Northrup Wetherill. Her mother, an accomplished painter, was a graduate of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, had been a student of James McNeil Whistler in Paris, and had exhibited in leading American art galleries including the historic 1912 Armory Show in New York City. Her aunt, Mrs. Christine Wetherill Stevenson, founded the Philadelphia Art Alliance.

As a child, Christine (who was called Tina) traveled throughout Asia, Africa, India, Europe. When twelve years old, she lived six months in India with the family of the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore. She received her early education at Agnes Irwin School for Girls in Philadelphia and later the Shipley School for Girls in Bryn Mawr. Deciding to become an artist, she studied at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, the School of Industrial Arts, and the Sorbonne in Paris, where she took courses in design as well as in sculpture and painting.

In 1929 she returned to Philadelphia and was introduced to society there. On November 11, 1931 she married Curtin Leser and went to live in Honolulu. There, in 1935, she opened a retail specialty shop, designed clothes for friends and acquaintances, and through tourists she acquired a world clientele. Her marriage ended in divorce in 1938.

On a buying trip to New York City in 1940, she showed a "play suit"—a dress with matching shorts made of Philippine labor shirting and patterned from a Philippino native's work shirt—to both Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, then editor of *Vogue,* and Mrs. Carmel Snow, editor of *Harper's Bazaar.* Because of the enthusiasm of these two editors Tina Leser was introduced to Saks Fifth Avenue, which ordered 500 of her play suits.

Miss Leser stayed on in New York and the following year, 1941, organized her own manufacturing business there at 1 West 46th Street. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, she closed her Honolulu shop but continued her business in New York until 1942 when she joined the firm of Edwin H. Foreman, manufacturer of sportswear, as a designer. During her more than ten years with this firm (1942-1953), she contributed to the fashion and art worlds in many ways. For "distinguished service in the field of fashion" Tina Leser was given the Neiman-Marcus Award in 1945. That same year she was selected as second-prize winner in the American Fashion Critics' Design Contest sponsored by Coty, Inc., for her "influence in . . . the American fashion industry during 1944." More specifically, this honor was bestowed "for her complete freedom and originality in the design of play clothes, and for establishing the new trend toward the 'bare brown look' as well as the 'wrapped-strapped silhouette' " (*Christian Science Monitor,* February 14, 1945).

After her father's death in 1946, she helped her mother (who was then seventy-six years old and still an active painter) to establish an art school in Clearwater, Florida. The school, incorporated under Florida state laws as a nonprofit, educational institution, became the Florida Gulf Coast Art Center and is "considered one of the most exciting art ventures in the United States" (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 25, 1954). The Tina Leser Design Studio, built, equipped, and staffed at Miss Leser's expense, was added in January 1952. She has conducted a course there "in hand painting, printing and etching on fabrics, as a preparation for fashion design" (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 25, 1954). Miss Leser uses her Manhattan showroom as an outlet through which she channels the saleable designs created both by noted artists and lay students working at the center.

Through an association with Signet Ties begun in 1948, Tina Leser created "personalized" ties for men. She chose as subjects cock fights, voodoo dancers, witch doctor masks, modern and abstract art, Coptic drawings, and adaptations of early Persian and Chinese themes.

On November 5, 1948 Miss Leser married James J. Howley, then an officer of Pan American Airways. While visiting Japan on their honeymoon trip around the world Miss Leser set up the first National Japanese Award Contest. Her object was to encourage the Japanese people to make better use of their beautiful fabrics and to modernize their traditional dress better to suit their postwar way of life. Sponsored in Japan by the Mainichi Press and promoted by American fashion editors, the contest stimulated a helpful interchange of design ideas between the two countries—an aim uppermost in Miss Leser's mind.

Miss Leser gave style to factory workers' clothes, as a coordinator of fashions for industry in the fall of 1952. She has produced 'round-the-clock fashions at reasonable prices for working girls. She has designed a uniform for airline hostesses. For many years she has designed clothes for Joan Crawford and other movie stars. Miss Leser left the Foreman company after Foreman's retirement, and in October 1953 she again established a wholesale company of her own: Tina Leser, Inc. She herself is president, James Howley is treasurer.

Tina Leser's fame for unusual materials is due to her ability to design fabrics herself and to express her ideas to fabric producers. For example, to match her beach coats of dotted Swiss, a manufacturer evolved a Lastex fabric with similar dots, for swim suits. She has worked in this way with many fabric houses, including Dan River, Celanese, Cohama, Galey & Lord, D. B. Fuller, Bates, Wesley Simpson, and others. For a traveling exhibit of Lurex—a non-tarnishing metallic gold yarn—she fashioned Siamese style pajamas made from the "first Thailok silk with Lurex, woven in Thailand."

She favors materials such as Guatemalan cottons and Leslie Tillett's cottons reproducing kimona patterns of Japan. In her 1955 collections she trimmed sweaters with Turkish and Chinese embroideries or gold bands cut from Pakistani and Indian saris and in 1956 she used satin bandings or embroidery on wool halters, skirts, pants, sweaters, and swim suits. Only in very recent years have materials from northern countries inspired her to use them in her designs: dresses made from Pringle plaid blankets of Scotland, boleros of Bruges lace, a bodice reminiscent of Holbein's Holland. Expressing complete freedom from traditional thinking, in a 1956 resort collection, she paired fabrics of different yarns: Lastex with cotton, jersey with cashmere, silk chiffon with silk shantung.

Miss Leser has large, intelligent brown eyes "like an Italian painting" and brown hair. Her height is five feet eight inches. Her hobbies are dancing, music, painting, interior decoration, riding, photography, and spear fishing. In the reception room of Miss Leser's design studio is a harmonious combination of fifteenth century and contemporary art which expresses her appreciation of beauty regardless of age or geography.

Tina Leser is a member of the Magna Charta Dames, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Philadelphia Art Alliance, and National Society of Arts and Letters (fashion group). She was president of the Florida Gulf Coast Art Center (1952-54) and is now a member of its board. She belongs to the Metropolitan Club and the Sands Point Bath and Tennis Club.

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LESINSKI, JOHN (JR.) Dec. 28, 1914-
U.S. Representative from Michigan

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; 13078 Michigan Ave., Dearborn, Mich.; h. 22811 Wellington St., Dearborn, Mich.

Elected to the seat in Congress which his father had held for seventeen years, John Lesinski, Jr., has served in the House of Representatives since 1951. A Democrat, he represents the Sixteenth Congressional District in Wayne county, Michigan. His father was the first Representative from that district in 1933 and served until his death during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress in May 1950. Lesinski, Jr., was elected to replace him on November 7, 1950.

Now serving his fourth term, he is a member of the House Administration Committee and the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Lesinski has pushed bills and amendments for social insurance, labor reform and Federal aid for education.

John Lesinski, Jr., was born in Detroit, Michigan on December 28, 1914, the son of John and Estelle (Leszczynski) Lesinski. At the age of eleven, young John moved with his family to Dearborn, where he has resided since, with the exception of the time spent in boarding schools, military service, and Washington, D.C. He attended St. Andrews and St. Alphonsus parochial schools and the St. Cyril and

Moss Photo

JOHN LESINSKI

Methodeusz Seminary at Orchard Lake, Michigan. He was graduated from Dearborn's Fordson High School in 1932.

At the age of eighteen John enlisted in the U.S. Navy as an apprentice seaman and served for four years. In February 1941 he was called back into the Navy to serve during World War II. He was discharged in October 1945. During most of his war service, he was assigned to the escort carrier *St. Lo,* which was bombed and sunk near the Leyte Gulf.

As a result of Lesinski's bravery and courage aboard the *St. Lo,* he received several military decorations. When the order came to abandon ship, Lesinski remained on the fantail of the vessel to give first aid to his wounded shipmates and to help them get off the sinking carrier. Although wounded, he did not leave the ship until an explosion blew him off into the sea. In addition to receiving various citations and ribbons, he was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, the Purple Heart, and the Good Conduct Medal.

Before and after World War II, Lesinski was active in his family's lumber business in Michigan. From 1939 to 1943 he had the post of vice-president of the Hamtramck Lumber Company, a firm which John Lesinski, Sr., had founded. He served in that capacity again from 1951 to 1954. In 1955 Lesinski became president and owner of the Acorn Lumber Company in Dearborn.

Shortly after his father died on May 27, 1950, Lesinski announced that he would be a candidate for his father's vacant seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was elected to the Eighty-second Congress in November of that year and has been a member of Congress since that time.

Of Polish descent, he has carried on the program of his late father in working for the benefit of the predominantly Polish and Catholic laborers in the industrial Sixteenth District. Comprising wards eighteen and twenty in Detroit and the cities of Dearborn, Lincoln Park, Wyandotte and several smaller towns, the district represents a population of 525,334 people. Like his father, who had been chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee, John Lesinski has worked for measures of reform also in civil service.

In 1953 he introduced a proposal which provided that supervisors not having the power to hire and discharge employees should be entitled to certain benefits of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. Two years later (1955) he presented a bill to consider qualified supervisors as employees rather than employers under the act. Lesinski introduced a resolution in 1955 to reaffirm the national public policy in laws against monopolies in the antitrust act.

Representative Lesinski has worked hard in an effort to push through a bill for Federal aid to schools. In 1955 he proposed a measure to set up a program of $3 billion in low interest loans to aid states and local communities in building schools. The bill was bogged down in Congress by heated debate on the school desegregation ruling of the Supreme Court. Lesinski voted against the (Adam Clayton) Powell amendment to give aid only to schools that comply with the Supreme Court ruling. The amendment passed the House. However, Lesinski's proposal for school aid failed to pass.

Lesinski has proposed numerous amendments and recommendations to liberalize civil service laws. He has sponsored legislation to protect retirement rights, to include the right of accumulating leave, to give annuities to widows of civil service employees, to start a twenty-five-year retirement plan, and to give tax exemptions to retired civil service employees, among many other proposals.

One of Lesinski's most ardent campaigns has been for pay increases to post office employees. In 1954 he proposed a bill to grant postal workers a temporary 7 per cent pay boost, until pay scales could be properly adjusted to the rising cost of living. The measure was vetoed by the Administration, however, because Congress failed to include an amendment for postal rate increases.

Terming the incorporation of pay increases with postal rate increases in one bill as "legislative blackmail" in House debate, Lesinski said: "We should not have to pass an unfair bill hitting hard at all the users of the postal service just because pay rates for postal workers have fallen behind the cost of living" (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac,* 1956). He voted for pay increases, but against postal rate increases.

Lesinski has a record of 100 per cent support for President Eisenhower's foreign policy in 1955 and 1956. His support of the Administration's domestic policy, however, has been only 58 per cent. During the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, Lesinski voted against the Eisenhower highway program (July) and the natural gas act exemption (July). He voted for restoring rigid farm price props (May) and raising the minimum wage to $1 (July). During the second session of the Eighty-fourth

Congress Lesinski voted for the upper Colorado Basin project (March), Mutual Security Act of 1956 (June), and the bill to increase protection of civil rights (July). He cast a negative vote on the bill to liberalize veteran's pensions (June) and a bill for the civilian atomic power acceleration program (July). Lesinski was in favor of the Eisenhower Mideast Doctrine (January) in 1957.

Rarely absent for House debate or voting, during 1955-56 Lesinski had a record of 95 per cent participation in the voting on all House issues. A strong party man, he voted with the Democrats on 95 per cent of 63 roll calls in the Eighty-fourth Congress (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac,* 1956).

In one of his latest projects, Lesinski has joined Michigan's two Senators, Republican Charles E. Potter and Democrat Patrick V. McNamara, in asking for increased appropriations for Great Lakes harbor improvements. He is pushing a measure to provide twenty-seven-foot depths for all Great Lakes ports to match the depth of the new St. Lawrence Seaway.

Lesinski takes an active part in civic affairs in his community. He is a member of the Polish National Alliance, Pulaski Civic Group, and the Loyal Order of the Moose. He belongs to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Catholic War Veterans, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart. A devout Roman Catholic, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

John Lesinski is tall and has blue eyes and brown hair. The Congressman married Margaret M. Stroinski, of Detroit, while on leave from the Navy on July 1, 1943. The couple has three children—two sons, John W. and Ronald L., and a daughter, Patricia.

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LINCOLN, LEROY A(LTON) Aug. 18, 1880-May 9, 1957 Life insurance executive; joined Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1926 as general counsel; was president (1936-51) and board chairman (since 1951); chairman of 1953 American National Red Cross campaign. See *Current Biography* (June) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 My 10 '57

LINDSLEY, THAYER Aug. 17, 1882- Mining executive; geologist

Address: b. c/o Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., 25 King St., W. Toronto, Ontario, Canada; 230 Park Ave., New York 17; h. 710 Park Ave., New York 21

Referred to on Wall Street as an almost unknown "modern Midas," Thayer Lindsley is the founder of Ventures, Ltd., a Canadian holding company in the mining field with some forty operating companies and affiliates and subsidiaries too numerous to count scattered over five continents (New York *Times,* September 14, 1955). He founded the company in 1928 and was its president until September 1955 when he became chairman of the board of the gigantic enterprise and Robert B. Anderson was named president. When Anderson resigned to become Secretary of the U.S. Treasury he was succeeded by F. V. C. Hewett. Thayer Lindsley, who resigned his chairmanship of Ventures, Ltd., on June 1, 1957, was succeeded by J. S. D. Tory.

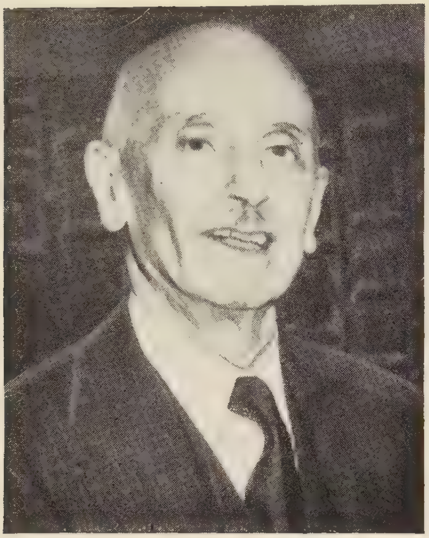
Lindsley has spent his life hunting and developing sources of nickel, silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, iron, tin, cobalt, oil and gas, uranium and rare commercial metals. According to *Forbes* (March 1, 1955), he has "an almost mystical insight into the underground vein structures of metal deposits."

At age seventy-four, Lindsley is engaged in a twenty-year $700,000,000 project, which his critics call a "wild dream," to develop the hydroelectric potential of Canada's Yukon River to power a new metallurgical center to be built in northern British Columbia for refining ores from various parts of the world (*Forbes,* March 1, 1955).

Thayer Lindsley, called by his associates "T.L.," was born on August 17, 1882 of American parents in Yokohama, Japan, where his father, John Lindsley, was an agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway. His mother was the former Virginia T. Payne. The family returned permanently to the United States and settled in Milton, Massachusetts when the boy was fifteen years old. He subsequently entered Harvard University and received the B.A. degree in 1903, graduating with two honorable mentions and standing in the upper third of his class. One of his classmates was Franklin D. Roosevelt, with whom he corresponded until the President's death. After receiving his bachelor's degree, Lindsley majored in engineering and was graduated from Harvard as a civil engineer in 1904.

His first job was with the engineering department of the New York City Rapid Transit Commission, helping to construct the Brooklyn-Manhattan subway. Discovering that excavation appealed strongly to him and stimulated by his older brother, Halstead, a mining engineer, he decided upon mining as a career. From 1904 to 1910 he visited mining camps and engaged in prospecting in western United States and in northern Ontario, Canada. Then he returned to New York City for several months' study of geology at Columbia University. By 1911 he was back in Ontario prospecting and trying unsuccessfully to interest American mining companies in investing in Canadian fields.

Returning to the western United States, he educated himself until 1917 in the techniques of ore hunting and working out the natural laws of mineral deposits. Then World War I required his services as an artillery officer in the U.S. Army. As soon as the war ended, he was back prospecting in the West. He acquired a run-down iron mine in Oregon called the Homestead Iron Dyke Mine and turned it into a profitable enterprise. With $30,000 that he



Wide World

THAYER LINDSLEY

cleared from its sale in 1923, he again went prospecting for promising mineral deposits in northern Canada.

Lindsley then bought the Sherritt Gordon copper and silver mine in northern Manitoba, Canada, and brought it from a unprofitable venture in the mid-twenties to the status of one of the country's "most fabulous mines" by 1948 (*Forbes,* March 1, 1955). At this time he surrendered his controlling holdings in it upon protest of minority shareholders against his policy of low dividends and using profits for other mining developments. "What's the use of owning a horse you can't ride?" was his comment (*Maclean's Magazine,* August 15, 1951).

With the idea of creating a speculative holding company for mining exploration and development, Lindsley founded Ventures, Ltd., in 1928 and served as its president until September 1955. This financial backing enabled him to buy with his brother for a little more than $2,000,000 what has become the world's second largest nickel producer and the basic source of his personal fortune, the Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Sudbury, Canada. Other mining interests had ignored Falconbridge because of the competition with the leading International Nickel Company, Inc., and the difficulty of finding a firm in North America to process the ores. Disregarding continental boundaries, Lindsley purchased a nickel refinery at Kristiansand, Norway.

In spite of the protests of some of Ventures, Ltd., shareholders, in 1930 during the depression Lindsley purchased first a half, then a two-thirds, interest in the idle Beattie gold mine near Noranda, Quebec. Anticipating a rising price for gold, he increased the mine's mining and milling efficiency until within fifteen years it was among Ventures' top money-makers. "Lindsley's geological judgment is matched by a profound economic shrewdness," noted *Maclean's Magazine* (August 15, 1951). (The Beattie mine is no longer under his control.)

Lindsley's Metal Hydrides subsidiary in Massachusetts was one of the producers of pure metallic uranium for the first atomic bomb. In World War II it also made available sufficient calcium hydride for the needs of the U.S. Signal Corps, with some surplus for Britain's Royal Air Force. During this period he established a second mining exploration holding company, Frobisher, Ltd., under the parent firm, Ventures, Ltd. Early in the war, in an unusual entry into public affairs, he placed a page advertisement in the New York *Times* urging President Roosevelt to lend 100 over-age destroyers to Britain.

The creation of Frobisher, Ltd., allowed Lindsley to expand his world-wide search for ore deposits. After World War II he obtained the Giant Yellowknife Mines in Canada. which within ten years he made one of the country's five leading gold producers.

By 1951 he was president of ten mining companies and on the boards of fifteen others. He was also a director of Canada's Crown Trust Company. His mining enterprises expanded over five continents, including Latin America's largest gold mine, La Luz of Nicaragua, Connemara gold mine in Southern Rhodesia, mining interests in Nevada and California, and mining properties in the Philippines, Costa Rica and Honduras. In the spring of 1952 he became chairman of the board of Williston Oil and Gas Company, formed by Frobisher, Ltd., and Federated Petroleum, Ltd., jointly, to hold and develop a large area in eastern Montana and North Dakota and another area in Saskatchewan, Canada, in the Williston Basin.

"I have had good assistants, that's all," is Lindsley's modest declaration. "Finding a mine is nothing. You have to have men who can *make* them" (*Maclean's Magazine,* August 15, 1951). By the fall of 1955, when he retired as president of Ventures and was named chairman of the board, his holding company reportedly had in its portfolio fifteen operating companies, twenty development companies, and around 145 mining, metallurgical and research companies.

Answering the question of some shareholders as to why he will not concentrate on a few properties and increase the earning potential, he maintains, "Paper currencies will continue to depreciate everywhere. One form of protection is to have good ore in the ground." He has "a lifelong policy of accumulating vast stores of wealth in deep holes—and leaving most of it at the bottom of those holes" (New York *Times,* September 14, 1955).

Ventures won a concession from the Spanish government in September 1955 to begin salvage operations in November to recover an estimated multimillion dollar treasure cargo sunk near Vigo on the Spanish coast in the eighteenth century. Under the three-year contract, the company will receive from 40 to 50 per cent of the value of gold, silver or precious objects recovered, while ownership remains with Spain. This project illustrates Lindsley's interest in faraway and difficult ventures.

"To his faithful admirers," states *Forbes* (March 1, 1955), "Lindsley is one of the last of a noble breed who operates by sheer knowledge, intuition and hard work." But "to his bitterest critics," he "is an honorable but somewhat irresponsible eccentric, clearly out of place in the economic world of the mid-twentieth century." He is described in *Maclean's* (August 15, 1951) as "tall and thin with sunken cheeks and long hands that look as if they should belong to a concert pianist." He has a small mustache and wears conservative suits. His organization memberships include the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He shuns publicity.

On May 28, 1929 Lindsley married Ida Ann Machin; they were divorced in Reno, Nevada in 1935 and in Canada the following year. The mining expert relaxes while commuting by air between his offices in New York and Toronto, or on trips to his mining properties. His recreation, according to an acquaintance, "is studying someone else's" mine (*Maclean's Magazine,* August 15, 1951).

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LIU SHAO-CH'I (lē-ōō′ chou′ je′) 1898(?)- Government official of the People's Republic of China; Chinese Communist party official
Address: Peiping, China

Within the small circle of men who have ruled Red China since 1949, Liu Shao-ch'i ranks high mainly because of his position in the Chinese Communist party, officially listed as the largest national Communist party in the world, with a membership of over 10,000,000. He is general secretary of the party, a vice-chairman of its Central Committee, and a member of the standing committee of its Politburo.

In the legislative branch of the government itself, which is controlled by the party, he has the post of chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress. One of the few labor leaders in the upper echelon of the Communist party, he attained prominence as an organizer of the proletariat and is chairman of the All-China Federation of Labor and a vice-chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Compared with Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the People's Republic of China and head of its Communist party, Chou En-lai (see *C.B.,* July 1957), Premier and Foreign Minister, and Chu Teh, Liu is not well known either in his own country or abroad. Yet he is frequently named as a possible "heir apparent" to Mao.

The government formed under Mao when the Chinese Red Army defeated the Kuomintang (Nationalist) troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (see *C.B.,* May 1953), has been denied diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with the United States. In June 1957 Secretary of State John Foster Dulles denounced Mao's regime as hostile to the United States and explained that the nonrecognition policy was based on the assumption that the rule of the Communists in China was "a passing phase" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 29, 1957).

Wide World
LIU SHAO-CH'I

Liu Shao-ch'i is a native of Hunan province, China and belonged to a prosperous peasant family. Most sources state he was born in 1898, although *Who's Who in Modern China* lists his birth in 1905. In an Associated Press interview in 1947 Liu said that when he was in his teens he cut off his queue in protest against the traditional way of life and was somewhat jocularly called a "young revolutionary."

Liu attended the Hunan First Normal School in Changsha, where he very likely met Mao Tse-tung, and then entered Peking University, where he took part in the nationalistic student uprising during 1919. Visiting Moscow after the Russian Revolution, he studied at the Far Eastern University, but soon returned home to become a member of the newly formed Chinese Communist party. (At the age of sixteen he had joined the Socialist Youth Group, a predecessor of the Communist party.)

During the next few years he organized unions among the urban workers in southeastern China. In 1922 he was appointed to the secretariat of the China Labor Union. He attended the first National Labor Congress and helped form the All-China Federation of Labor, of which he became vice-president in 1925. In this work he was associated for a time with Li Li-san, who disagreed with Mao's policy of basing the Communist revolution upon the support mainly of the peasantry rather than the city workers.

When the Kuomintang-Communist civil war began in 1927, Liu Shao-ch'i was forced underground, and it is believed that he visited Moscow in 1928, 1929 and 1930. He had worked with Mao in organizing the peasants in the Hunan countryside while Mao was forming the

LIU SHAO-CH'I—*Continued*

peasant army that eventually brought the Communists to power. In 1932 Liu became commissioner of labor in Mao's soviet government in the Kiangsi-Hunan border area. A year later he was made chairman of the All-China Federation of Labor.

Liu participated in the "long march" of 1934-35 in which the Red Army traveled from Kiangsi to Yenan in Shensi province to escape the troops of Chiang Kai-shek. Until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937, he was engaged in underground activities in Peiping and was leader of the Students' Patriotic Movement demanding resistance against Japanese aggression. It is also reported that he lived in Moscow during this period. When the Nationalists joined the Communists in a coalition against Japan, Liu was assigned to organize guerrilla bases in north and central China.

It was during the war with Japan that Liu emerged as one of the Communist party's chief theorists, partly through his support of Mao in an "ideological remolding movement" designed "to correct undesirable and erroneous tendencies" (*New Republic,* May 13, 1957). In 1939 at Yenan, Liu gave a speech, in which he said: "The test of a Communist party member's loyalty to the party and to the aims of the revolution and Communism is his ability, regardless of the situation, to subordinate his individual interests unconditionally and absolutely to those of the party. . ." (*Christian Science Monitor,* August 16, 1956).

Since 1934 Liu had been a member of the Politburo, the directing agency of the Communist party. He was made a member of the five-man secretariat of the party's Central Committee in 1943 and vice-chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Council in the same year, and was appointed chief of staff of the fifth division of the Fourth Army in 1945. At the Seventh Congress of the party, at Yenan in 1945, he helped write the revised constitution.

With the surrender of Japan in mid-1945, civil war was renewed between the Nationalists and the Communists. Defeated in 1949, Chiang withdrew with the remnants of his army to Formosa. On China's mainland, in Peiping, on September 21, 1949 the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed. Soon afterward Liu became vice-chairman of the People's Central Government Council and vice-chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Council. As head of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, he also had influence in drafting the legislation of the "democratically elected" Congress, which in theory constitutes the policy-making body of the government. In the party itself Liu is secretary general, the most powerful party post after Mao's.

The Red Chinese government began operation in October 1949. The following month Liu addressed a conference of Asian and Australasian trade union delegates in Peiping, urging the formation of national liberation armies led by the Communist party "to oppose the oppression of imperialism" (New York *Times,* November 25, 1949). At a lengthy "self-criticism" session of the Central Committee of the party in 1950, Liu was one of only four leaders found to be without blemish in party fidelity. A New York *Times* (June 26, 1950) correspondent noted that Liu "heads the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, which symbolizes his alleged position as leader of the international group among the Chinese Communists," but added that the selection of the four "faithful" appeared to have no relation to the pro-Russian or anti-Russian elements in the party.

Often a spokesman for Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao Ch'i acted at home for Mao during the latter's visit to Moscow in 1945 and subsequently took over his duties on a number of occasions when Mao was presumably ill—particularly during periods in early 1951 and early 1954. Liu was called upon in February 1954 to take Mao's place at the first full meeting of the Central Committee since 1950. At that time he stressed the importance of collective leadership. In September he addressed the National People's Congress and emphasized the accomplishments made by the Red Chinese with "assistance of her great ally, the Soviet Union" (New York *Times,* September 16, 1954).

From time to time Liu has been mentioned in the Western press as a possible successor to Mao. Much attention was given to the fact that he was chosen to make the keynote speech at the Eighth Chinese Communist Party Congress, held in September 1956. In his speech he stated that "the question of who will win in the struggle between Socialism and capitalism in our country has now been decided." He observed that "the Socialist countries have a combined population of over 900,000,000—one-third of the total world population—and are geographically linked together as one vast expanse of land, forming a big family of fraternal, Socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union" (New York *Times,* September 30, 1956).

Several changes in organization made by the new ninety-seven-man Central Committee elected during the party congress confirmed the influential position of Liu, who was officially listed second to Mao. He was made a vice-chairman of the Central Committee and a member of the standing committee of the Politburo. The latter committee is believed to hold the real power in Communist China. Some Western analysts have reasoned that since no one in China can assume the individual stature of Mao, regardless of who succeeds him as titular head of state, the Politburo will even more firmly direct the destiny of the country in the future.

Very little is known about the personal life of Liu Shao-ch'i. According to *Time* (May 10, 1954), he has been married twice (Kuomintang troops killed his first wife in 1934) and he has a son and daughter. He is tall and thin, with sharp features. A master dialectician, at the Eighth Congress of the Communist party he was said to have "dealt with the situation in China rather in the language of a professor working out a mathematical equation" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 17, 1956).

According to *Who's Who in Modern China* (1954), edited by Max Perleberg, Liu is the author of several books: *On the Party, On Inner Party Struggle, How To Be A Good Communist* and *Internationalism and Nationalism.*

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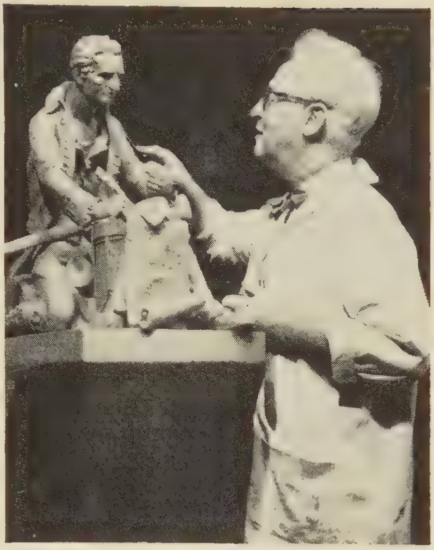
LOBER, GEORG (JOHN) (lō'bẽr) 1892-
Sculptor; organization official
Address: h. 33 W. 67th St., New York 23

"Through the arts is the tangible evidence of one age most effectively handed down to another." This is the credo of American sculptor Georg Lober, National Academician, which has guided him in his role as a recorder of our time in sculpture and in his alternate role as the executive secretary of the Art Commission of the City of New York (a post he has held since 1943) which approves the design of public buildings and monuments costing millions of dollars.

Lober is best known for his heroic bronze sculpture of Thomas Paine in Morristown, New Jersey, of Hans Christian Andersen in Central Park, and his portrait bust of Theodore Roosevelt in the Hall of Fame, New York City. He is currently at work on a statue of George M. Cohan, to be placed in Duffy Square on Broadway. In 1952 he was awarded the National Sculpture Society Medal of Honor. In 1950 he was honored by the King of Denmark for his services in World War II.

Georg John Lober was born in Chicago in 1892, the son of Axel G. and Anna (Danielsen) Lober, who had emigrated from Denmark. His father was a business man. He has a brother, Alber. Much of Georg's childhood was spent in St. Louis. By the time he had reached his teens he lived at Keyport, New Jersey where he attended the local high school. His interest in sculpture began at the age of eleven and was, he says, self-generated. He studied at the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design and the National Academy of Design (both in New York) and in Copenhagen. He was apprenticed to sculptor Gutzon Borglum, Karl Bitter, and Evelyn B. Longman (Batchelder). By 1915 he had his own studio. He served his country during World War I in the U.S. Army Intelligence in the rank of corporal.

As early as 1911 Lober had begun to receive some recognition, and in that year he won the Avery Prize of the Architectural League of New York. A long series of awards followed: from the Art Institute of Chicago; Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts; Art Center of the Oranges; Grand Central Art Galleries; Allied Artists of America; Montclair Museum; National Arts Club; and many others. He received the Danish Freedom Medal, 1946; the Knight Cross of Dannebrog, 1950; Benjamin West Clinedinst Medal of the Artists' Fellowship, and Medal of Honor, National Sculpture Society, 1952. He is a fellow in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



GEORG LOBER

During the early 1920's Lober was commissioned by the Catholic Women's Historical Society of Richmond, Virginia to execute a large Crucifix at Aquia, near Quantico, on Route 1. Finding difficulty in obtaining manpower or materials, he learned that the Ku Klux Klan did not want such a wayside shrine to be erected and planned to destroy it if it were. Lober, however, "told it to the Marines" at Quantico, and Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, then in command, sent twenty-five men in uniform to see that the sculptor's job proceeded undisturbed (New York *Times,* November 3, 1949).

Lober has been actively associated, frequently as officer, with the Salmagundi Club (president 1941-44); National Arts Club; Grand Central Art Galleries; National Sculpture Society; and the National Academy of Design, of which last he became an associate in 1932, and subsequently Academician and secretary.

In 1942 Lober was appointed to membership on the Art Commission of the City of New York. In November 1943 he accepted appointment as executive secretary, a post of authority and influence. After Mayor William O'Dwyer took office in 1946 Lober implored him to save the portraits in City Hall, which were in bad condition from generations of neglect and damage. Lober's Commission secured an initial appropriation of $10,000. He made certain that when a future cleaning and restoration became necessary the next restorer would have the advantage of useful information: artist, sitter, pigments and restoration process used, among other facts. For he had all this recorded indelibly on the back of the canvases. Among the well-known historic portraits restored were that of Chancellor Kent (identified during the cleaning as painted by Rembrandt Peale), a series of portraits by John Trumbull, and a portrait of Lafayette by S. F. B. Morse. "For his careful and painstaking job" Lober received a commendatory editorial in the New York *Times* (June 1, 1950).

Lober's most conspicuous efforts to preserve historic art was in connection with the "Governor's Room" in City Hall, a suite of three rooms furnished for the use, on occasion, of the visiting Governor of the state. During World War I it was occupied by a civilian defense volunteer organization. But when in December of 1950 the Office of Civilian Defense applied for space there as a kind of successor, Lober, as executive secretary of the Art Commission, reported that the damage done by the group was such as to "cost the city many thousand dollars to repair" (New York *Times*, December 16, 1950). Although this charge was denied, Lober succeeded in having the "Governor's Room" kept intact.

Again, in January 1955, the City Council's committee on arrangements asked Mayor Wagner to assign the "Governor's Room" as office space for the Democratic council members. The Board of Estimate refused the request after Lober had protested: "It is unthinkable that the Council or any one else should try to take this historic shrine from the people" (New York *Times*, January 13, 1955). It is seen by hundreds of visitors daily.

The Art Commission of the City of New York is comprised of eleven commissioners who serve without pay. New building projects of city departments must be approved by this Commission whose members are artists, architects, business men and art experts. "With a minimum of publicity," noted *This Week* (April 6, 1947), "the commissioners do a surprising amount of work preserving the treasures of the past and building those of the future." Lober says: "The city has a lot of monstrosities, but most of them were perpetrated before the days of the Art Commission."

Lober's own work is dispersed over states from New England to California, and his sculpture may be seen in many museums. In Denmark his Hans Christian Andersen Memorial at Odense is conspicuous. His Tom Paine statue was dedicated in July 1950 in Burnham Park, Morristown, New Jersey. The densest concentration of his sculpture is in New York City. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has his *Eve;* the Brooklyn Museum his *Byzantine Madonna* in silver; his *Bacchante* is at the National Arts Club; the Mothers' Memorial in the 71st Regiment Armory, and the bronze group *Credit* in the Dun & Bradstreet building.

He was chosen to make the bronze bust of President Theodore Roosevelt which was placed in the Hall of Fame of New York University in 1954. In Central Park are Lober's Memorial Flagstaff to honor New York City employees, and his Hans Christian Andersen group, which shows the Ugly Duckling of the tale standing near the Danish author. Dedicated on September 18, 1956, the bronze statue and square cost $75,000, raised by the Danish-American Women's Association and Baroness Alma Dahlerup.

Georg Lober stands about five feet seven inches tall and weighs about 170 pounds. He has a ruddy complexion, blue eyes, and white hair. On November 9, 1921 he married Eleanor Elizabeth Regan, a teacher of piano. He enjoys playing the violin, reading in Danish, English, and Italian. He admits to being a "joiner." In addition to organizations already mentioned he is a member of the Century Club; Lotos Club; American Numismatic Society; Architectural League of New York and the Allied Artists of America.

Lober wrote for the *Art Digest* (October 1, 1939) an article entitled "Art as a Financial Investment." Citing the great appreciation of prices on various art works, he concluded: "Does this not lead you to believe that investments in works of art are profitable, and profitable not only in a financial way? By owning a painting or a piece of sculpture, you own something that will enrich your soul and give you untold pleasure."

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LOCKHART, GENE July 18, 1891-Mar. 31, 1957 Actor; made Broadway debut in *The Riviera Girl* (1917); acted in many plays, including *Ah, Wilderness* (1933) and replaced Lee J. Cobb in the leading role of *Death of a Salesman* in 1949; appeared in over 300 motion pictures, including *Abe Lincoln in Illinois* (1940), *The Devil and Daniel Webster* (1941), and *The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit* (1956); was a TV performer; made concert and operatic singing tours; directed, produced and wrote plays for stage and radio. See *Current Biography* (May) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Ap 1 '57

LOUTFI, OMAR (lout-fā') 1908- Egyptian representative to the United Nations; lawyer
Address: c/o Egyptian Mission to the United Nations, 900 Park Ave., New York 21

The responsibility for interpreting his country's policies on the Suez Canal crisis to the Eleventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly (1956-57) rested with Omar Loutfi, who has been associated with the U.N. since 1948. He became acting head of the delegation on November 3, 1954 after Mahmoud Azmi had collapsed and died at the Security Council table while debating one of Egypt's disputes with Israel. A year later, Loutfi was appointed permanent representative.

Educated as a lawyer, Loutfi began his career as state attorney in Egypt's Ministry of Justice and later held other government posts concerned with legal matters. He was assigned to the United Nations in 1949 as legal counselor to the Egyptian delegation. In 1953 he attained the rank of Ambassador as head of the departments of international organizations, legal affairs and conferences in Egypt's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council on October 30, 1956, he presented Egypt's case against what he termed Israel's "unqualified aggression." As chairman of Egypt's delegation, he took a prominent part in the General Assembly emergency session debates to stop the "armed attack" by Franco-British forces.

Omar Loutfi was born in Cairo, Egypt in 1908, the son of Ahmed Loutfi, who was a prominent Cairo lawyer. Several other members of the Loutfi family were diplomats. Omar attended the faculty of law at the University of Cairo and was graduated in 1930.

Immediately after graduation he was appointed as state attorney in the Ministry of Justice, where he remained for nearly fourteen years. In 1944 he became a "civic" judge in Cairo, an office which corresponds to a city magistrate in the United States. He was named assistant counselor of the Egyptian State Council in 1946. The council was modeled after the French Conseil d'État and operated as the citizen's court of appeal on actions against the government.

Loutfi first served the U.N. as Egypt's representative on the Human Rights Commission in 1948. He continued as a member of the commission after his appointment as legal counselor of Egypt's delegation to the U.N.'s Fourth Session of the General Assembly in 1949. In the following year he was named counselor of the Egyptian State Council. At about the same time he was delegated to the U.N. Mission in Libya as legal adviser to draft the constitution for the United Kingdom of Libya, the first sovereign state created under the auspices of the U.N.

Loutfi was promoted to the rank of Ambassador in 1953, the year also of his appointment as minister in charge of the departments of international organizations, legal affairs and conferences in Egypt's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He returned for the Eighth Session of the U.N. General Assembly as legal counselor and served on the sixth committee, which drafts or reviews the international conventions which have become an essential part of U.N. activities.

Other U.N. groups on which Loutfi served were the Economic and Social Council (nineteenth and twenty-first sessions) and the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee. He was elected chairman of the latter during the Tenth Session of the General Assembly (1955-56) and was also elected as a judge in the U.N. Administrative Tribunal (an office which he still holds).

Aside from working on U.N. affairs, Loutfi was one of his country's delegates who helped to negotiate the British-Egyptian treaty of July 1954, which brought an end to Britain's seventy-two-year occupation of the Suez Canal Zone. Gamal Abdel Nasser (see *C.B.*, November 1954), then Premier of Egypt, was credited in the American press with initiating negotiations for this treaty.

United Nations

OMAR LOUTFI

Loutfi returned to the U.N. General Assembly for the Ninth Session and was suddenly advanced to acting chairman of the Egyptian delegation upon the death of the permanent representative, Mahmoud Azmi, in the autumn of 1954. In this capacity, Loutfi represented Egypt before the Security Council. The New York *Herald Tribune* (December 8, 1954) reported that Loutfi defended Egypt's right to keep Israeli ships out of the Suez Canal since the armistice of 1949 had "suspended, not terminated the state of war between the two countries." Egypt had seized an Israeli freighter on September 28, 1954 near the south end of the canal.

He was Egypt's representative in the International Conference on the Draft Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The first draft of the charter was released on October 6, 1955, defining the functions and operations of the agency and providing for a board of governors (New York *Times*, October 7, 1955). The following month Loutfi was named permanent representative to the U.N.

As a result of the nationalization of the Suez Canal Maritime Company on July 26, 1956 by the Egyptian government, a twenty-seven-nation conference was called by France, Britain and the United States for the week from August 16 to 23 in London. Egypt's President Nasser refused the invitation and later rejected a plan for international operation of the canal, which had been approved by eighteen nations. A copy of Nasser's counterplan was submitted to Dag Hammarskjöld, LOUTFI, OMAR—*Continued*

U.N. Secretary General by Loutfi for "information" purposes (New York *Times*, September 11, 1956).

At another London conference, a Suez users' association was established but this was also rejected by Egypt. The canal, even after the non-Egyptian pilots left on September 15, had continued in operation. In a letter to the U.N. Security Council, Loutfi condemned the users' association as "a threat to the peace . . . a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the 1888 Convention" (New York *Times*, September 18, 1956).

In protest, France and Britain requested a meeting of the Security Council. John Molleson (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 25, 1956) reported that Loutfi filed a counterprotest and also asked for a meeting. The Council convened on September 26. On September 29 Israeli forces moved into Sinai, and the next day Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U.S. representative, urged that the Israeli action be given priority on the agenda. The New York *Times* (October 31, 1956) stated that Lodge then offered a draft resolution which called upon Israel to withdraw its forces behind the established armistice lines.

While the meeting was in progress, it was reported that France and Britain had issued an ultimatum that unless the Egyptians and Israelis stopped fighting within twelve hours the two Western powers would move into the Suez area. Loutfi regarded Nasser's rejection of the ultimatum as an excuse on the part of Britain and France for seizing the Canal.

France and Britain vetoed the Lodge resolution and a similar resolution presented by the Soviet Union. When the Security Council reconvened, the New York *Times* (November 1, 1956) reported, Loutfi read two press accounts of Franco-British air attacks on Egyptian airfields and asked that the United Nations condemn the "aggression." The General Assembly was called into emergency session later in the day.

Loutfi delivered the opening speech at the special General Assembly meeting on November 2 and gave a resumé of the Israeli "invasion" and subsequent attacks by Franco-British forces, which left Egypt "no choice but to defend itself." Lester Bowles Pearson, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, introduced a resolution which authorized the U.N. Secretary General to submit a plan within forty-eight hours for an emergency international U.N. force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities. A second resolution co-sponsored by nineteen Asian-African countries renewed a cease-fire proposal previously made. Both received overwhelming approval. Loutfi voted in favor of the resolution (New York *Times*, November 4, 1956).

During the debate in the General Assembly on November 7, Loutfi called attention to a French and British communication to the U.N. Secretary General which said "strictly limited objectives were continuing," and that Anglo-French technicians would start to free the Canal of ships sunk during the days of the fighting. Loutfi pointed out that Egypt could not accept help from "aggressors" who had themselves blocked the Canal (New York *Times*, November 8, 1956).

Subsequently Egypt put forward a request for U.N. help, "as a matter of high priority," in clearing the Canal. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld agreed that the U.N. emergency force should leave the Canal area after the withdrawal of British and French troops (New York *Times*, November 20, 1956). The British and French evacuated in December and the canal was reopened for full-scale operations, under Egyptian auspices, in April 1957.

When the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly opened on November 12, 1956, Loutfi was named chairman of the Administrative Committee, one of the six principal committees of the Assembly.

Omar Loutfi is a bachelor. He was described by the New York *Times* (November 8, 1956) as "a mild-mannered lawyer with a penchant for quoting political-philosophy." His speeches, even during the most turbulent days of the Canal crisis, were calm and deliberate. His friends said that it was a matter of self-discipline that enabled him to show little effect of strain, even though he had been working day and night. He is of medium height and build and has receding gray hair. His eyebrows are heavy and dark and he has brown eyes.

He enjoys the role of host at informal affairs held at the Egyptians' gray-stone Tudor-style mansion on Park Avenue in New York. Although his speeches at the U.N. are usually made in French, Loutfi also speaks English, in addition to his native language. His religious faith is Moslem. In a speech made on November 3, 1956 he said that the "peoples of the world had pinned their faith" on the United Nations.

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Who's Who in Egypt and the Near East, 1955

LOVE, J(AMES) SPENCER July 6, 1896-
Business executive

Address: b. Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, N.C.; h. 1610 Granville Rd., Greensboro, N.C.

From a small cotton mill in North Carolina J. Spencer Love has built the Burlington Industries, Inc., now the world's leading manufacturer of textiles. The combine operates over ninety plants in eleven states and four foreign countries, employing about 45,000 people who produce rayon, cotton, woolen, plastic, nylon and other synthetics. Love, who was one of the first to manufacture rayon, was president of Burlington from 1930 until 1948, and is now chairman of the board.

He received the 1954 Textile Award from the textile section of the New York Board of Trade in recognition of his achievements and contributions to the industry. In 1943 and 1944 he served as director of the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the U.S. War Production Board. He is now a member of the business advisory council of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

James Spencer Love was born on July 6, 1896 in Cambridge, Massachusetts to Julia James (Spencer) and James Lee Love, a professor of mathematics at Harvard University. After a secondary education in Cambridge Spencer entered Harvard and received the B.A. degree in 1917. For one year he studied at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and then enlisted in the U.S. Army and was assigned to the Adjutant General's office. He was promoted to the rank of major while serving in Europe and received a citation from General John J. Pershing before returning to civilian life in Boston.

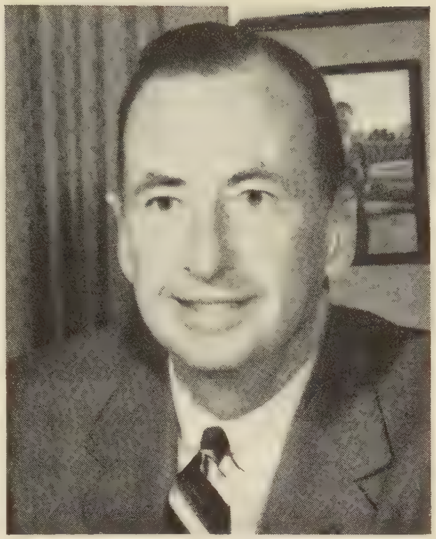
With his education and war record, Love expected to find a civilian job readily, but none was forthcoming. He finally left Boston and went to North Carolina, where he obtained a job as paymaster at the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, of which his paternal grandfather had been a founder. About a year later, in 1919, he induced his father and several others to join him in purchasing the firm. James Lee Love became president and Spencer was secretary-treasurer and general manager.

In 1923 Spencer Love sold the company's real estate "very advantageously" and moved his machines to Burlington, North Carolina, where he organized the Burlington Mills Company. There, he decided to gamble on manufacturing rayon, a fabric woven from a material made by forcing a viscous solution of modified cellulose through minute holes and drying the filaments. At that time, very few textile manufacturers were willing to enter this field of operations.

Bur-Mil (the company's trade mark) used 106 pounds of rayon during its first year of operation in 1924 and its first product was bedspreads which were center seamed because the machines were too narrow to weave a full-length bedspread. Love sought new fabric adaptations for rayon and within ten years he organized nineteen additional mills in ten other communities, and the company became the nation's largest weaver of fabric materials.

By 1936 Burlington Mills had expanded to twenty-two plants doing $25,000,000 worth of business, although its expansion was accomplished during the depression. Love ordered buildings with three walls of brick and one wall of wood, which came to be known as "the wooden walls" of Burlington. When it was decided that a plant needed to be expanded, the wooden wall was ripped down and additional construction work took place. In 1937 the headquarters of the firm were moved to Greensboro, North Carolina and two years later Love organized six hosiery mills. With $250,000 the company established the James Lee Love Educational Loan Fund in 1945 to provide educational loans to employees and their children.

During World War II Bur-Mil manufactured cloth and yarn for fifty different war products. At the war's end its gross annual sales were $150,000,000. Love then purchased the Cramerton Mills, near Charlotte, North Carolina, a weaver of cottons, twills and Army cloth. This was followed by the acquisition of Galey & Lord, Cramerton's selling house.



J. SPENCER LOVE

At first, Love planned to turn Cramerton into a spun rayon plant but it was doing such a good job in cottons that he let it continue. This was Burlington's first step outside of synthetics. In 1948 Love bought May-McEwen-Kaiser, a leading nylon hosiery manufacturer. By 1949 the demand for rayon had decreased. Newer synthetics had been developed and new techniques were making cotton popular again. For the first time in Burlington's history, sales dropped. Love decided upon further diversification, but had to wait until the end of the Korean conflict. During that war he served in Washington, D.C. as a Government consultant and Bur-Mil was preoccupied with Government orders.

As part of its expansion program Sarfert Hosiery Mills, National Mallison Fabrics Corporation and Peerless Woolen Mills were bought by Burlington in 1952. Love bought Pacific Mills in 1954 to boost Bur-Mil's cotton and worsted lines. Net sales for fiscal 1955 were $510,000,000, a 30 per cent increase over 1954. Since 1955 the combine has been known as Burlington Industries, Inc.

Other subsidiaries include Burlington Hosiery Company, Burlington Decorative Fabrics Associates, Galey & Lord, Goodall Fabrics, Burlington Narrow Fabrics, Burlington Export Company, Mooresville Mills, Burlington International and Ely & Walker. Among their products are women's woven and knit outerwear and underwear fabrics, men's wear fabrics, cotton piece goods and yarns, plastic fabrics, domestics, industrial and transportation fabrics and ribbons.

(Continued next page)

LOVE, J. SPENCER—*Continued*

At the 1957 stockholders meeting Love said that dividends would be jeopardized if earnings continue to decline at the present rate. He said he believed a textile company should "plow back at least 50 per cent of its earnings into the company" to keep it growing (New York *Times,* February 8, 1957).

Love served on the Anglo-American productivity council of the Economic Cooperation Administration. He is now on the governing bodies of the University of North Carolina, Davidson College, and the New York Trust Company; and on the visiting committee of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The honorary LL.D degree was conferred on him by the University of North Carolina and Elon College.

J. Spencer Love and his first wife, Sara Elizabeth Love, to whom he was married on January 25, 1922, were divorced in 1940. Their four sons are James Spencer, Robert Lee, Richard and Julian. His second marriage was to Martha Eskridge on July 23, 1944. By this union he has three children Charles, Martin and Cornelia Leila.

He is tall, lean and has a youthful appearance. He maintains an active interest in sports, particularly golf and tennis. He plays the piano well and has said: "I manage to get along on the older tunes, I just haven't had time to learn the latest tunes." His religious affiliation is Presbyterian; in politics he is a Democrat. He belongs to social clubs in New York, Greensboro, Washington, D.C., and Palm Beach, Florida.

When asked why he has worked so hard to build Bur-Mil into a great combine, J. Spencer Love said: "The challenge of competition; the desire to keep your organization on top; the personal satisfaction of accomplishment; and the desire to improve yourself."

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LUNDEBERG, HARRY Mar. 25, 1900-Jan. 28, 1957 Labor leader; joined Sailors Union of the Pacific (on the West Coast) in 1923 and became secretary-treasurer in 1936; organized and became president of the Seafarers International Union of North America, AFL, in 1938; opposed Communist influence in the labor movement. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ja 29 '57

LYNES, (JOSEPH) RUSSELL (JR.) Dec. 2, 1910- Editor; writer

Address: b. Harper's Magazine, 49 E. 33d St., New York 16; h. 427 E. 84th St., New York 28

Through his penetrating humor, perception, and ability to inform in an entertaining style, Russell Lynes has contributed much to increasing Americans' awareness of themselves, their changing manners, tastes, and social relationships —often not without provoking argument. It was said that he may be described as "Dean of Social Studies at the House of Harper." For the past ten years, while contributing articles to various periodicals, he has been managing editor of *Harper's Magazine,* a publication of Harper & Brothers, which has also published Lynes's several books, notably *The Tastemakers* (1954) and *A Surfeit of Honey* (1957). His essay "Highbrow, Lowbrow, Middlebrow" in *Harper's Magazine* caused considerable comment.

Reviewing *A Surfeit of Honey,* C. J. Rolo in *Atlantic Monthly* (February 1957) wrote that Lynes "has established himself as the maestro of an unpretentious brand of social commentary which is civilized and stimulating fare: crisply phrased, witty, consistently intelligent and discerning."

Joseph Russell Lynes, Jr., is the son of an Episcopal clergyman, Joseph Russell Lynes, and of Adelaide (Sparkman) Lynes and was born in the rectory of St. James' Church in Great Barrington, Massachusetts on December 2, 1910. He attended public schools in Great Barrington and Jersey City, New Jersey. From 1920 to 1925 he studied at the Cathedral Choir School in New York City and from 1925 to 1928 at the Berkshire School in Sheffield, Massachusetts. He then entered Yale University, from which he received the B.A. degree in 1932. (When his class had its twenty-fifth reunion at Yale Lynes wrote in *Harper's Magazine,* July 1957, the results of his examination of 450 questionnaires "filled out with varying degrees of enthusiasm and resentment by my classmates who graduated into the economic puddle of 1932." His article is entitled: "Desire out from under the Elms.")

On a summer vacation from Yale he worked as a "scullion" aboard a ship in the Caribbean, and during another summer as a salesman of fire extinguishers. For four years (1932-36) he was employed as a clerk in a magazine agency of Harper & Brothers. During 1936-37 he was director of publications at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York.

Lynes and his wife, the former Mildred Akin, became assistant principals of a girls' boarding school, Shipley School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, in 1937 and three years later they were made principals. For two (1942-44) of the four years that he held this position he served also as assistant chief of the civilian training branch of the Army Services Forces, War Department in Washington, D.C. Lynes himself has stated that he was "a gentleman's gentleman in the Pentagon during the war" (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* October 24, 1954).

Joining *Harper's Magazine* in 1944 as assistant editor, Lynes became managing editor in 1947. *Harper's Magazine,* founded by Harper & Brothers in 1850, presents literary offerings in poetry and fiction and articles mainly on important issues of the day. In a centenary address given at the Newcomen Society celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the magazine, Frederick Lewis Allen, then editor of *Harper's* (succeeded by John Fischer, see *C.B.,* May 1953), said that its circulation was about 160,000—a low figure compared with the circulation of many "slick" periodicals. "We deliberately edit for a minority of educated—though not necessarily formally educated—people," he explained, "intelligent people, responsible people. . ." (Its circulation in mid-1957 was over 180,000.)

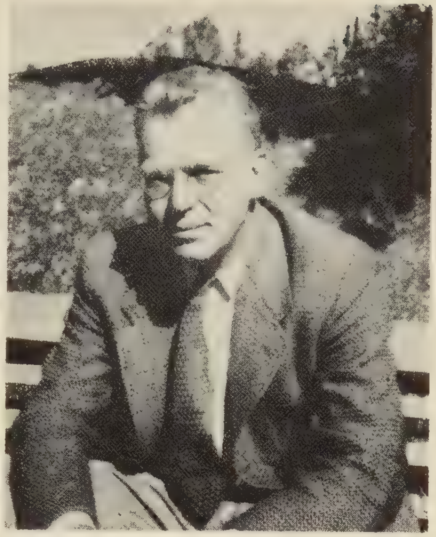
Well over a hundred of essays by Lynes have appeared in nationally circulated magazines including *House & Garden, Esquire, Look, Collier's, McCall's,* and *Yale Review.* (He is also the author of a short story, "To the Country," published in *Harper's Magazine* in July 1949.)

Probably the best known of Lynes's essays is "Highbrow, Lowbrow, Middlebrow" (*Harper's Magazine,* February 1949), in regard to which he has said, "I was just poking fun at intellectual pretensions." Such pretensions, he maintained, as well as taste and accomplishments, play a large role in a new social structure in which "the highbrows are the elite, the middlebrows are the *bourgeoisie,* and the lowbrows are the *hoi polloi.*"

One of his longer essays, *Snobs; A Guidebook to Your Friends, Your Enemies, Your Colleagues and Yourself* (Harper, 1950), defined in an amusing way various types of snobs in contemporary society, such as the social snob, the regional snob, and the emotional snob. H. C. Wolfe in *Saturday Review of Literature* (December 16, 1950) called it "the conversation piece of the year." Another slim volume, also satirical, *Guests; Or, How to Survive Hospitality* (1951), was illustrated with "casual drawings" by the author. "The tone of the book is tolerant and mellow," commented the reviewer for the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 9, 1951), "and the style urbane and pleasantly feet-on-the-fender." A critic for the New York *Times* (November 4, 1951) found the chapter on bores especially good.

Since about 1948 Lynes conducted research and gathered material for a book which was published by Harper in 1954 as *The Tastemakers.* This history of American popular taste—with sketches of the persons who helped shape it—in art, architecture, and interior decoration—was for the most part outlined by Lynes in an article, "The Age of Taste," in *Harper's Magazine* centennial number (October 1950). Lynes concluded that people worry too much about taste. "I do not know what *good* taste is," he stated. "I do know that taste is not constant and that it is the creature of circumstances. . . . Taste in itself is nothing. It is only what taste leads to that makes any difference in our lives."

The Tastemakers was generally well received by reviewers. W. H. Jordy in *Yale Review* (Spring 1955), however, expressed the opinion that "unfortunately, such a lively performance, emphasizing idiosyncrasies as it does, makes all its characters appear somewhat freakish. . . . It is too bad that this book, which deserves to be read for its many wise and witty observations on taste as well as for its fresh investigations into our visual past, should really afford little more than rather sterile diversion."



RUSSELL LYNES

Lynes's collection of essays, *A Surfeit of Honey* (1957), parts of which had appeared in his magazine articles, is "a friendly, if somewhat skeptical, excursion into the manners and customs of Americans" in the period of change and prosperity since World War II. Lynes is especially interested in the emergence of new class distinctions such as aristocracies of big business and labor, the "Upper Bohemians," the "New Servant Class" (the American Husband), and the "Part-Time Lady" (the American woman). Typical of the reviews given the book was that of the *New Yorker* (January 19, 1957), which described it as a "richly entertaining, and often disquietingly instructive, inspection of postwar America by one of our few truly dead-eye generalizers." (A notable exception was Isa Kapp's review in the *New Republic,* June 10, 1957, which called Lynes "a sophisticated chatterer . . . his language is full of advertising snap.")

"Minds Over Manners," a television presentation written by Lynes, was seen on CBS-TV's *Omnibus* on January 29, 1956. In this "utterly charming and gay little essay," as John Crosby in the New York *Herald Tribune* called it, Lynes was joined by Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy in showing through narration and dramatization the changes in manners from 1856 to the present time. Among the other television programs on which Lynes has appeared are CBS-TV's *The Last Word* and RCA-TV's *The Open Mind,* both in 1957.

Lynes is chairman of the publications committee for Yale University Council, a member of the humanities committee of the John Hay

Whitney Foundation, a trustee of the Collegiate School in New York, and a member of the selection committee of the McDowell Foundation. He belongs to Zeta Psi, Authors League of America, and the Century and Yale (New York) clubs. His church is the Protestant Episcopal.

When seeking a definition of a present-day lady for one of his essays, Lynes included his wife and daughter among the persons he polled. He married Mildred Akin on May 30, 1934. They have a son, George Platt, and a daughter, Elizabeth Russell. In an autobiographical note for the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (October 24, 1954) he mentioned the problem of a "full-time" editor's having to give up week ends for "part-time" writing. "I would rather be playing tennis," he said, "or driving from New York, where I live, to the Berkshires, where I have a house. . . . It is very hard to write while playing tennis or driving."

Reference

Who's Who in America, 1956-57

LYNES, RUSSELL *See* Lynes, (Joseph) Russell (Jr.)

LYONS, HARRY Mar. 18, 1900- Organization official; educator; oral pathologist

Address: c/o American Dental Association, 222 E. Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill.; Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; h. 105 Culpeper Rd., Richmond, Va.

A specialist in periodontia and an advocate of fluoridation, Dr. Harry Lyons is now president of the American Dental Association, which represents over 80 per cent of the nation's dentists. He succeeded Dr. Bernerd C. Kingsbury for a one-year term, ending in October 1957. Since 1951 Dr. Lyons has been dean of the School of Dentistry, Medical College of Virginia. For over twenty years he practiced in Richmond as a specialist in periodontology and had in addition headed the department of oral pathology, diagnosis and therapeutics, and periodontia at the college.

Harry Lyons is a native of Washington, D.C., born March 18, 1900 to Max Jacob and Jennie (Natkin) Lyons. Brought up in Lexington, Virginia, he attended public schools, then in 1917 enrolled for one term at Washington and Lee University in Lexington and was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps. Lyons studied at the School of Dentistry of the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond and was graduated in 1923 with the D.D.S. degree.

Appointed to an instructorship at the School of Dentistry of the Medical College of Virginia in the year of his graduation, Dr. Lyons was advanced to assistant professor in 1926, associate professor in 1927 and full professor in 1931, becoming head of the department of oral pathology, diagnosis and therapeutics, and periodontia. He succeeded Harry Bear as dean of the School of Dentistry on January 1, 1951.

From 1928 through 1950 Dr. Lyons had divided his time between his academic duties and the private practice which he established in Richmond, as a specialist in periodontal diseases. He has also served as a consultant to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration since 1945 and to the Veterans Administration since 1947. He was on the National Research Council's committee on dentistry (1952-54). He has served the United States Public Health Service since 1954 as a member of its national advisory dental research council, which advises the Surgeon General on research grants made by the National Institute of Dental Research to nonfederal agencies. In 1956 Lyons was one of two A.D.A. representatives appointed to the new Health Plan Advisory Committee created by law providing health care for the dependents of military personnel."

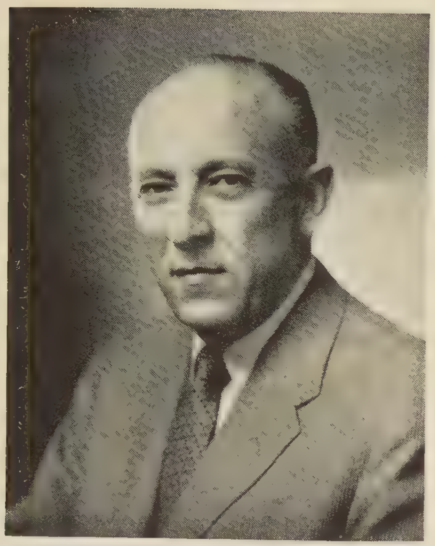
As an authority on Vincent's infection (trench mouth), he contributed to S. M. Gordon's *Dental Science and Dental Art* (Lea, 1938) an article on the clinical aspects of that ailment. Other papers by Lyons were published in the *Journal of the American Dental Association* in September 1948 and November 1949. At a dental meeting in 1951 he stated that "massaging the gums is of no value so far as is known," and that Americans' teeth were "thinning twice as fast as they should be" because of reliance on the advertising claims of "confectionary" dentifrices.

In addition to his services in the field of dentistry, Dr. Lyons has been for many years active in the profession's societies. He was president of the Virginia State Dental Association in 1947-48. Dr. Lyons became a representative of the state association to the American Dental Association's house of delegates in 1935 and served on A.D.A. committees.

Named by the A.D.A.'s board of trustees in 1952 as speaker of the house of delegates, Dr. Lyons was re-elected speaker in 1953, 1954 and 1955. For five years beginning in 1948 he presided over the committee on education of the American College of Dentists and was chairman of the committee on professional relations of the American Association of Dental Schools (1953-54.)

His activities in the A.D.A. were culminated in October 1955 when he was elected to succeed Dr. Bernerd C. Kingsbury as president for the term of 1956-57. The A.D.A. was founded by twenty-six dentists in 1859, and merged with the Southern Dental Association, founded in 1869, to form the National Dental Association in 1897. In 1922 the organization reverted to its original name, American Dental Association. Programs of research have been conducted by the association and in 1934 *Accepted Dental Remedies* was first published. This annual has been supplemented since 1954 by *American Dental Association Specifications for Dental Materials.* The A.D.A. also publishes the quarterly *Journal of Oral Surgery* and the monthlies *Dental Abstracts* and *Journal of the American Dental Association.*

As president-elect of the A.D.A. Dr. Lyons appeared before a U.S. Senate Appropriations subcommittee in March 1956 to voice the



Fabian Bachrach

DR. HARRY LYONS

A.D.A.'s recommendations that U.S. Public Health Service funds for the National Institute of Dental Research (allotted in a House bill) be increased from $1,300,000 to $3,855,000 for fiscal 1957.

The $1,300,000 allotment, he pointed out, would support about 100 new research projects of dental schools and other nonfederal institutions, but there are "at least 380 planned projects awaiting funds." These institutions "furnish the major support of this nation's dental research and received little from endowments." His testimony concluded with a discussion of "the urgent need for funds to construct the National Institute of Dental Research Building" authorized by Congress in 1948.

Installed as 1956-57 A.D.A. president in October 1956, Dr. Lyons heads an organization with an individual membership of 86,872 dentists; 450 local dental societies; and units for dentists in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Public Health Service and Veterans Administration. The A.D.A. has accredited forty-one dental schools, thirty-four schools for dental hygienists and four for laboratory technicians. The association has an operating budget of $2,335,847 for 1957.

Addressing the Greater New York Dental Meeting on December 3, 1956, Lyons called for public support for the training of an increased number of dentists. He noted that the ideal goal for dental manpower would be one dentist for every 1000 persons, whereas the present ratio is one dentist to 1886 persons.

A supporter of fluoridating drinking water, he called this "the first major discovery in the field of preventive dentistry" and chided New York City for failure to provide fluoridation to its residents, when more than 30,000,000 residents of 1,432 cities and towns, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and San Francisco, now have fluoridation programs in operation.

In an article (*Parade,* May 12, 1957), Dr. Lyons stated that "one part per million of fluoride in drinking water will decrease the development of dental cavities by two-thirds" and that "public water supplies may be fluoridated at a per capita cost of eight cents to fifteen cents a year." The president-elect of the American Dental Association, due to succeed Dr. Lyons as president in October 1957, is Dr. William R. Alstadt of Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Alpha Omega dental fraternity's achievement award for 1957 was presented to Dr. Lyons. He is a member of the American Academy of Periodontology (president, 1953-54), a fellow of the American College of Dentists and a member of the International Association for Dental Research. His clubs are the Rotary and Torch in Richmond. Dr. Harry Lyons and Sara Miriam Wice were married on June 15, 1926.

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J Am Dent A 45:98 Jl '52 por; 51:625 N '55 por; 53:621 N '56 por

American Men of Science vol II (1955)

Who's Who in America, 1956-57

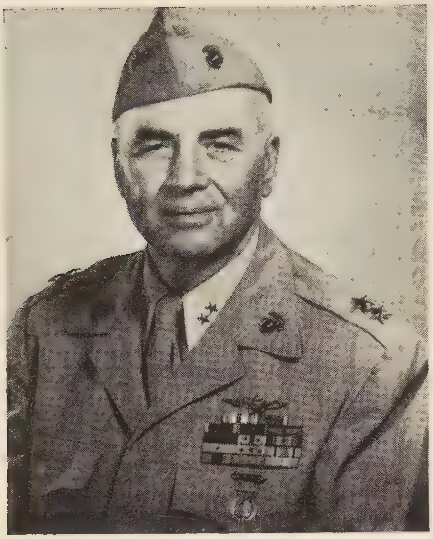
MAAS, MELVIN J(OSEPH) (mäs) May 14, 1898- Organization official; former U.S. Marine Corps officer

Address: b. President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Washington 25, D.C.

At the time of his appointment, in April 1954, as chairman of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped, an unsalaried post, Major General Melvin J. Maas of the U.S. Marine Corps (retired) had been totally blind for about three years. An aviator and veteran of active service in both World Wars, General Maas was recalled to duty at the Pentagon during the Korean conflict. He was U.S. Representative (Republican) from the Fourth District of Minnesota from 1927 to 1933 and from 1935 to 1945. Maas has had a long career in business and from 1946 to 1950 was an assistant to the chairman of the board of the Sperry Corporation in New York (now Sperry Rand Corporation.)

Melvin Joseph Maas is of German and Irish ancestry. He was born to Frank Newton and Rose (Brady) Maas in Duluth, Minnesota on May 14, 1898. At the age of two months, he moved with his parents to St. Paul, Minnesota, where his father established a bakery-supply business. After graduating from the St. Paul public school system, Melvin attended the College of St. Thomas. He was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, but after America entered World War I he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Marine Corps. He was assigned to the Aviation Branch in the Azores and received his honorable discharge in 1919.

Graduated from the College of St. Thomas in 1919, he then pursued advanced study at the



Department of Defense

MAJ. GEN. MELVIN J. MAAS, (Ret.)

University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. He prospected for oil in Texas for about a year and in 1921 entered the employ of the National Surety Corporation. Five years later he organized the Dwyer-Maas Company, an insurance agency, in St. Paul.

Making his first bid for public office in the Republican primary of June 1926, he won nomination for U.S. Representative for the Fourth Minnesota District, defeating the incumbent, Oscar E. Keller. In his campaign speeches Maas urged repeal of the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment and the Volstead Act. He was elected in November in a four-candidate race.

Seated in the Seventieth Congress, he was assigned to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He sponsored measures providing for international conferences to improve U.S. foreign relations, and worked for passage of proposals which would promote aviation and national defense and to relieve the unemployment situation. To dramatize America's vulnerability to air attack, in May 1929 he buzzed over the Capitol in a biplane during a joint session of Congress when President Herbert Hoover was present.

In his fourth Congressional race, Maas was defeated in the Democratic landslide of November 1932. He was a lame duck Congressman when in December he approached a maniac brandishing a loaded revolver in the House gallery and induced him to throw down his weapon. For this act of courage he was decorated with the Carnegie Silver Medal in 1933. Victorious in the Congressional contest in the Fourth Minnesota District in November 1934, and biennially through 1942, Maas opposed the New Deal on a majority of domestic issues. In July 1935 he sponsored in the House a proposed Constitutional amendment requiring U.S. Supreme Court approval of all legislation.

During this period he was a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee. He was the "sponsoring author" of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 and of the legislation creating the first military women's Reserve. An early advocate of a "two-ocean" Navy, he sponsored legislation to fortify Guam and urged the establishment of a sea and air base on Wrangell Island. He also favored repeal of the Neutrality Act. On the November 24, 1940 broadcast of the American Forum of the Air, Congressman Maas spoke against military aid to Great Britain because of the risk of involvement in a war for which we were "disgracefully unprepared."

Having received an officer's commission in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve in 1925, he was placed on the active list in 1941 with the rank of colonel. He served on the staff of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., before visiting England with four Congressional colleagues in late 1941 to study British air operations and the use of American planes in Britain. In January 1942 Maas was critical of the report of the Pearl Harbor disaster issued by a five-man board headed by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, and he called for a full Congressional inquiry.

In 1942 he accompanied Admiral Frank J. Fletcher through the Solomon Islands campaign and was appointed Marine Corps observer with General Douglas MacArthur in Australia and New Guinea. At Milne Bay, New Guinea, on September 2, 1942, Maas flew for eight hours "on a reconnaissance mission . . . acting as observer and manning the port gun" and "on finding that the enemy ships had left Milne Bay . . . searched out enemy airdromes, machine-gunning one."

Called home after participating in the capture of Guadalcanal in 1942, Maas made a nationwide broadcast in which he charged that we were "losing the war in the Pacific" and that the public was being "misled all along" by communiqués which "played down" our naval losses. (In the same address he urged the establishment of a unified command). He was defeated for re-election by about 3000 votes in November 1944, and returned to active duty in January 1945.

As commandant of the Awase Air Base on Okinawa in May 1945, he received from an exploding enemy bomb the facial wounds which affected his optic nerves, causing total blindness six years later. Colonel Maas was awarded the Legion of Merit, Silver Star and Purple Heart. After the war he became an assistant to the chairman of the board of the Sperry Corporation of New York. He is now a director and owner of a manufacturing firm, the Maas-Keefe Company.

Promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Marine Reserve on June 1, 1950, Maas was called back into uniform by Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall after the outbreak of the Korean War. He later served on the Reserve Forces Policy Board. Despite ill health, Maas "testified day after day before Congressional committees" on behalf of the present Armed Services Reserve Act (see Carter L. Burgess, *C.B.*, April 1957). In February 1952 he was awarded the Armed Forces

Reserve Medal for "a quarter century of distinguished service," and in 1952 he was formally retired from the Marine Corps and advanced in rank to major general.

The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, established in 1949 and operating in connection with the Department of Labor, is a voluntary citizens' committee to aid the physically handicapped to find gainful employment. General Maas was appointed to the committee upon its formation and was serving on it when he became totally blind in August 1951. He then sent in his resignation but President Truman refused to accept it. Maas was vice-chairman of the committee by 1953 and became chairman on April 23, 1954. In this post he has visited and made speeches in all the states of the Union. "In the past ten years," he has said, "we have placed more than 2,000,000 of our supposedly handicapped in jobs. There are 2,000,000 more who should be employed, and they are being added to by 275,000 annually. . . . In the last year employed handicapped earned $106,000,000 and paid an estimated tax of $9,000,000." (*Reader's Digest,* March 1956).

An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on General Maas by the College of St. Thomas in 1954. In the following year he was elected national commander of the Disabled American Veterans and he has served as an official of several Reserve officers' associations. Maas is a Modern Woodman, Moose and Eagle; his religion is the Roman Catholic. He conducts much of his business by telephone, using a Braille directory compiled by himself, both Braille and regular typewriters, and a talking record machine. He has "read" more than 500 "talking books."

By his first marriage, to Katherine Bole on October 9, 1920, he has three daughters, Marianne Rose, Patricia Ann (a captain in the Women Marines), and Katherine. Mrs. Maas died in January 1929. On December 1, 1934 Melvin J. Maas married Katherine Endress; their son is Melvin Joseph, Jr.

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MCCARTHY, JOSEPH R(AYMOND) Nov. 14, 1909-May 2, 1957 U.S. Senator from Wisconsin; elected to Senate in 1946 on Republican ticket; re-elected 1952; attained a world-wide reputation as a militant anti-Communist beginning with his speech in Wheeling, West Virginia in February 1950 in which he accused the State Department of employing Communists; his methods stirred stormy debate; accused by some of political opportunism and "character assassination" in his investigations; his defenders regarded his vigorous efforts in seeking for Communists in government as patriotic zealousness; his activities gave a new word, "McCarthyism," to the English language; began his career as a lawyer; became a circuit court judge in 1939; served in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1942 and won the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal; active in 1949 on the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments; appointed in 1953 chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee and its permanent subcommittee on investigations; provoked controversy by his tactics in probing alleged communism in the Army during Army-McCarthy hearings which were televised for 36 days in 1954; censured "for his conduct toward the Senate and the Arthur V. Watkins special committee" by a Senate vote of 67-22 on December 1, 1954; died in Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., of acute hepatic failure. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 My 3 '57

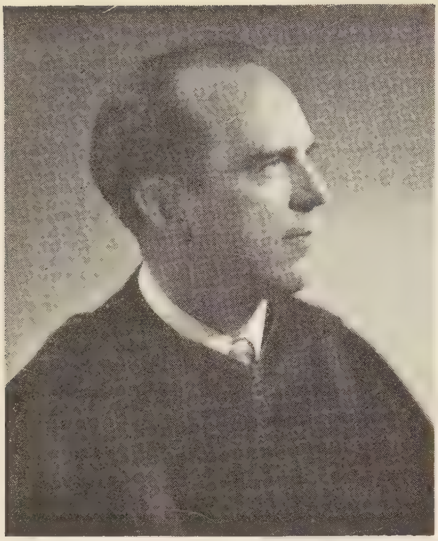
MCCRADY, EDWARD Sept. 19, 1906-
College president; scientist; explorer

Address: b. c/o University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee; h. Fulford Hall, Sewanee, Tennessee

Versatile and accomplished as an educator, biologist, and explorer, as well as composer, artist, and theologian, Edward McCrady was elected vice-chancellor and president of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, on June 6, 1952. He had previously served the university as acting vice-chancellor and president (1951-52), and as professor and head of the department of biology from 1937 to 1948. Considered an outstanding authority on hearing, his research work on the ear functions of the opossum has produced valuable information applicable to the human ear. "McCrady is the South's answer to the confining overspecialization of our times," observed Hodding Carter (*Saturday Evening Post,* March 28, 1953). "Thomas Jefferson, with his many interests, was his prototype in colonial days."

McCrady was senior biologist of the division of biology and medicine of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge (1948-49) and chief of the division (1949-51), conducting research studies in peacetime applications of atomic energy. With two co-workers carrying on cave explorations near the Alabama border in 1944, and again in 1947, he discovered two Pleitocene jaguar fossils. He conducted research on cave salamanders, and by isotopic ratios he has computed the age of the earth.

One of seven children, Edward McCrady was born on September 19, 1906 in Canton, Mississippi, the son of Edward and Mary Ormond (Tucker) McCrady. His paternal ancestors lived in Charleston, South Carolina since colonial days and included numerous lawyers and scholars. One Edward McCrady wrote a four-volume *History of South Carolina*



Walden S. Fabry

EDWARD MCCRADY

(1897-1902), considered among the finest state histories ever written. His paternal grandfather, John McCrady, was the first teacher of biology at the University of the South, later heading this department, and at various times the chief of the departments of biology at the College of Charleston and at Harvard University. McCrady's younger brother, John, is an outstanding artist.

Edward McCrady was reared in Charleston, South Carolina, Greenwood, Mississippi, and Hammond, Louisiana. His father was an Episcopal minister with a Doctor of Divinity degree from the University of the South. He was also a professor and head of the philosophy department at the University of Mississippi in University, Mississippi. The elder McCrady stimulated in young Edward a vital interest in the relation between science and religion. "We discussed everything under the sun," McCrady states, "and these conversations influenced me more than all of my other teachers collectively."

While attending high school in Hammond, Louisiana, McCrady was the smallest quarterback in the school's history on the football team. He participated in track, swimming, and debating, and expressed his individuality by arguing Darwin's theory with a fundamentalist teacher and attending school barefooted at intervals. After graduating from high school in 1923, McCrady entered the College of Charleston, South Carolina where he majored in Greek. He won the United Daughters of the Confederacy scholarship and senior honors.

Among his extracurricular activities at college, McCrady included football, track, glee club, and intercollegiate debating. He was president of a literary society, vice-president of the sophomore class, chairman of the student council, and student assistant in English. He was also a member of the male quartet, the college magazine and yearbook staffs, and the dramatic society. After teaching himself to paint, he won a scholarship to the Gibbes Art Gallery in Charleston which he did not use because biology was his principal interest. After purchasing an inexpensive violin and a book of instructions, he taught himself to play the instrument. The College of Charleston awarded him an A.B. degree in 1927.

McCrady began his professional career as an assistant curator of the Charleston Museum of Natural History in 1927, following a summer session at Columbia University studying Japanese and other subjects. For a year he prepared exhibitions and gave lectures in biology at the museum. Entering the University of Pittsburgh, for postgraduate studies in genetics and comparative anatomy in 1928, he remained there for two years as graduate assistant in zoology. His thesis for the M.S. degree was written on the effect of X rays on habrobracon. The University of Pittsburgh awarded him the M.S. degree in 1930.

McCrady accepted a fellowship in research and graduate study at the Wistar Institute, University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1930 and concurrently enrolled in the medical school at the university, studying human anatomy and embryology. He wrote his dissertation for the doctor's degree on the motor nerves of the eye, and in 1933 received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. For the next four years (1933-37) he held the rank of research scientist at Wistar Institute, teaching and carrying on studies in the embryology of the opossum. McCrady spent three years trying to breed the opossum in captivity. By 1937 he had produced a third generation of this animal's captive-born young in the laboratory. Discovering that the opossum's ear was not complete and ready to function at birth, he made studies which revealed how the hearing mechanism developed. His findings were applicable to the human ear.

Recognized as an authority on hearing, McCrady was invited to lecture at symposiums on hearing at the University of Toronto in Canada and at the Sorbonne in Paris in the late 1930's. During this period he enjoyed writing music for string quartets, and for piano, violin and cello trios. When the University of the South called him to be professor and head of its biology department in 1937, he accepted and remained there until 1948. He was able to continue both teaching and research, including exploring the Cumberland caves in the South.

In addition, he began composing a symphony, produced papers on Gustave Courbet and the naturalist movement in art, and continued, with the aid of Rockefeller Foundation equipment, his work on the mechanism of hearing. During World War II McCrady taught physics to United States Navy V-12 officer candidates stationed at the university, and served as a member of the civilian defense council of Sewanee, Tennessee. In 1943 he spoke at the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, University of Chicago.

In cave explorations conducted near Alabama in 1944 and again in 1947, McCrady and two co-workers discovered two Pleistocene jaguar skeletons. Only six bones and a tooth of this fossil, extinct in North America since the Pleistocene epoch had previously been found. One of the fossils was sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. and the other is at Sewanee. The three discoverers wrote a fifteen-page report, sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation, on their findings in the *Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum* (volume 101, article 3287, 1951).

At the Southern University Conference held in New Orleans, Louisiana in 1947 McCrady stressed the need for research and creative activity in colleges of the South. He said that "institutions in which no creative work is done can hardly expect to achieve more than local reputation." Again addressing this conference in 1948, he advised "there is not much chance of the pubiic as a whole putting a higher value upon teaching if teachers occupy themselves predominantly with emphasizing utilitarian and vocational objectives instead of the dignity and value of knowledge for its own sake."

McCrady was among the college scientists to receive restricted information about the explosion of the atomic bomb. Early in September 1948 he left his university post to become senior biologist in the division of biology and medicine of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. A year later he was advanced to chief of the division, having a staff of about 150 and an annual budget of about $2,000,000 to administer in the search for peacetime biological and medical applications of atomic energy.

At Oak Ridge, McCrady filled an Episcopal pulpit for six months. A lay reader licensed to deliver sermons, he had gained theological experience teaching at a summer conference at Kanuga, North Carolina and at the College of Preachers, Washington, D.C. Convinced that the power of the atom underscores the relationship between science and religion, he believes it "argues for the existence of a supernatural creative force which can be scientifically demonstrated as well as accepted by faith alone" (*Saturday Evening Post,* March 28, 1953).

The educator returned to the University of the South as acting vice-chancellor in September 1951. He was elected vice-chancellor and president by the board of trustees on June 6, 1952. At his installation on October 10, 1952 he became director of a 10,000-acre mountain top educational center of twenty-two Southern and Southwestern dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The college was founded in 1858 and now has 450 men students. He said in his installation address: "I believe it is far more important to try to teach men how to live than how to make a living."

One year after McCrady's election to the presidency, the University of the South's board of trustees voted 78 to 6 to instruct its officials to disregard racial considerations in student applications for admission to its School of Theology (New York *Times,* June 5, 1953). Eight faculty members had resigned in 1952 when the trustees had voted approval of a resolution that held that the "encouragement or the enrollment of Negro students now is inadvisable." In September 1954 the first Negro student was admitted to the university for the regular academic year.

McCrady is the author of numerous scientific articles describing his discoveries published in such professional magazines as the *Journal of Experimental Zoology,* the *Anatomical Record,* and the *Journal of Heredity.* The results of some of his research at Wistar Institute, University of Pennsylvania, appear in his book *The Embryology of the Opossum* (Wistar Institute Press, 1938). He received an honorary LL.D. degree from the College of Charleston in 1952 and is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the Tennessee Academy of Science (past president, 1944), the Victoria Institute of Great Britain, the American Acoustical Society, the American Association of Anatomists, the American Society of Zoologists and the American Geophysical Union. His fraternity memberships include Sigma Xi, Alpha Tau Omega, Omicron Delta Kappa and Sigma Upsilon.

"Ned" McCrady married Edith May Dowling August 15, 1930 and their children are Edward, John, James Waring, and Sarah Heath. McCrady is an independent voter and an Episcopalian. He is five feet seven inches tall, weighs 155 pounds, and has brown hair and hazel eyes. Hodding Carter in the *Saturday Evening Post* (March 28, 1953) describes him as "wiry, heavy-browed . . . [and] youthful-looking." McCrady includes among his hobbies mountain climbing, sculpture, and cabinet making.

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Who's Who in the South and Southwest (1956)

MCHALE, KATHRYN July 22, 1890-Oct. 8, 1956 Educator; psychologist; general director of the American Association of University Women (1929-50); taught education at Goucher College, Baltimore (1920-35) and formulated the McHale Vocational Interest Test (1922); appointed to the Subversive Activities Control Board (1950) and reappointed (1952); author of *Comparative Psychology and Hygiene of the Overweight Child* (1926) and other books. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 O 9 '56

MACK, LAWRENCE L. May 20, 1918- Business executive

Address: b. Slenderella International, 2701 Summer St., Stamford, Conn.; h. Boxwood Drive, Stamford, Conn.

Within a period of seven years Lawrence L. Mack, president and founder of Slenderella International, has developed a slenderizing treatment for women into a successful business which grossed over $18,000,000 in 1956. He operates a chain of figure-proportioning salons, with more than 3,000,000 patrons, in numerous cities throughout the United States and also in Paris, Honolulu, Zurich, Dusseldorf, Amsterdam, Brussels, Toronto, and Montreal. In February 1957 there were 173 Slenderella salons, and new ones opening at the rate of eight a month.

LAWRENCE L. MACK

Mack began his career in the savings and loan business. After a three-year stint in the U.S. Navy during World War II he started looking around for a business that was "new, uncrowded, with vast possibilities," he commented. "Wholly as a matter of chance it turned out to be slenderizing." In 1950 Mack and three associates opened five salons in New York City which featured "passive exercise" on a mechanical table. By the fall of 1952 Slenderella had become a profitable venture.

Lawrence L. Mack was born in Kansas City, Missouri on May 20, 1918 to Alma (Blanchette) and Ralph Milton Mack. His father died when he was three and his mother remarried. Larry's stepfather was in the savings and loan business, and he says it was from him that he learned the value of business know-how. "I learned early that work was rewarding," he explains, "and that detail was necessary. Most important of all I learned that you had to be persistent."

Larry spent his boyhood in Kansas City. During his youth he held various jobs: selling insurance, real estate, breakfast foods and other items. "I have always worked," he told Robert O'Brien of *Collier's* (December 21, 1956), "but not because I had to . . . it never occurred to me I wouldn't be somebody." Upon completing his secondary school education Larry attended Drury College in Springfield, Missouri. He was graduated in 1940. He subsequently attended the University of Missouri in Columbia and in 1942 studied at Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration.

After a venture in the savings and loan business, Mack joined the U.S. Navy in 1943. He was commissioned as an ensign and advanced to the rank of lieutenant, j.g. He served as paymaster on the carrier U.S.S. *Bataan* until 1946.

Returning to civilian life, he became interested in the slenderizing business. This was something he felt had almost universal appeal since "every woman wants a good figure." According to *Business Week* (August 11, 1956*)* the pioneer in "passive-exercise" by means of a mechanical table is B. H. Stauffer (who today has 243 salons).

Mack succeeded in convincing three Missouri businessmen to invest in the idea of a mechanical exerciser. "We each put up $1,250," said Mack (*Collier's*, December 21, 1956). Under the name of Blanchette & Mack the business was operated in a few Midwest cities. The first few years were unsuccessful, but Mack persisted in his idea of slenderizing salons where women would consider it "the smart thing to do."

During this initial period Mack experimented with various kinds of mechanical equipment. On a business trip to Columbus, Ohio he approached a professor of engineering at Ohio State University and asked him if he could design a patentable slenderizing device. One specification was that it must work properly while a woman was fully clothed. Professor H. L. Alexander designed the table for Mack for $5,000. "That," said Mack, "was the real beginning of everything." To insure public confidence in the table, Mack sought medical sanction. Dr. William Fishbein of the Chicago Health Department was requested to test the table and after a two-month series of tests he approved it.

By 1950 Mack and his associates were ready to open their salons in New York. In May of that year five salons were launched under the name: Silooette. Mack and the three backers contributed $10,000 each. About one year later, it became necessary, for legal reasons, to change the name of the salons. Mack's assistant Eloise English (now executive vice-president) was responsible for the name, Slenderella.

By May 1952 Slenderella was $700,000 in debt and Mack's backers had become discouraged. Mack still had confidence in Slenderella's potential and arranged to take over their interests on a long-range installment plan basis. "It was a fair and square deal," he said. "I became the sole proprietor of a vast mountain of financial obligations" (*Collier's*, December 21, 1956). However, by the fall of 1952 he had weathered the crisis and Slenderella was showing a profit.

The Slenderella treatment is a three-fold program. The essential part of the treatment is the Slenderella table designed to tone up the muscles of hips, thighs and abdomen. It vibrates while the person lies on it for forty-five minutes fully clothed. Secondly, Slenderella features a high protein diet devised by a nutritionist. The last part of the Slenderella treatment is a mint and mineral wafer, taken five times a day, to reduce the appetite. Courses usually range from thirty to 150 visits at the rate of three a week. Each visit costs $2. The salons are tastefully decorated and have music provided by Muzak. Instead of using words such as "reducing" or "dieting" salon technicians speak of "figure-proportioning" and "menu-adjusting." One of the key factors in the success of Slenderella is its personnel. All of Slenderella's prospective employees are given personality tests and extensive training. Of Slenderella's 1,475 employees, all but twenty-five are women, many of them college graduates.

The advertising budget for Slenderella for 1956 was set at $5,000,000 and has increased in 1957. Besides sponsoring portions of shows over the leading radio networks and spot television commercials, Slenderella has its own program, *The Slenderella Show*, starring Galen Drake and Eloise English. This is a ten-minute discussion program over WCBS dealing with problems of the average husband and wife.

Larry Mack is constantly expanding plans for Slenderella. The company is contemplating the marketing of a line of low-calorie foods and soft drinks, and is now sponsoring the Bertie line of cosmetics. Mack expects to also sponsor women's undergarments and bathing suits. He has arranged to have salons opened in some of the country's leading department stores. A separate corporation (under the control of Mack) manufactures the Slenderella tables.

Lawrence L. Mack and Mary Kay Hughes were married in 1939. They have two children: Larry and Kay. Mack is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 143 pounds. He has been described as being "refined in bone structure" and Robert O'Brien wrote: "something about him . . . suggested a boxer, in control and coasting between rounds" (*Collier's*). The Custom Tailors' Guild of America named him one of the ten best-dressed men of 1956. His principal recreation is taking trips in his yacht, *Slenderella*. He also enjoys dancing, and working in his wife's greenhouse. "I work eight hours a day," Mack says. "I don't work weekends. That's the time I spend with my children."

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MCKINNEY, ROBERT (MOODY) Aug. 28, 1910- Newspaper publisher

Address: b. 202 E. Marcy St., Santa Fe, N.M.; h. Santa Fe, N.M.; Tucumcari, N.M.

After the establishment of the United Nations' International Atomic Energy Agency, Robert McKinney was appointed on September 20, 1957 by President Eisenhower as U.S. representative on its board of governors.

Harris & Ewing

ROBERT MCKINNEY

Early in 1955 Robert McKinney was appointed as chairman of the Citizens' Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The panel reported its findings to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, presided over by Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico.

McKinney, editor and publisher of the Santa Fe *New Mexican* since 1948, poet, telephone company director, and a one-time Assistant Secretary of the Interior, had for ten months coordinated the efforts of eight men prominent in the fields of science, industry and labor. Their 155-page report to Congress and its 749-page supplement not only forecast tremendous impacts on nearly all phases of domestic life, but it also suggested a pattern for an atomic-age foreign policy which would substantially bolster this country's moral position abroad.

The report urged less secrecy and an end to strong, centralized control by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Underlying most of the recommendations was a call for the end of Government monopoly of atomic research and the beginning of development by private enterprise. Soon after the panel's report, President Eisenhower made 20,000 kilograms of fissionable material available to overseas nations.

Robert Moody McKinney was born in Shattuck, Oklahoma on August 28, 1910, the son of Edwin S. and Eva (Moody) McKinney. He

MCKINNEY, ROBERT—*Continued*

spent his boyhood in the Texas panhandle and worked his way through the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma where he received the B.A. degree in 1932. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After graduation McKinney joined the Amarillo (Texas) *News-Globe* as a reporter. Later he went to New York and worked for a brokerage research firm in Wall Street.

From 1942 to 1945 he served in the U. S. Navy, first as a lieutenant (j.g.) and later as a lieutenant. As a liaison officer he had to keep in touch with the Office of the Secretary of the Navy on ordnance production. The officer at the other end (with whom he became friendly), Lieutenant Commander Lewis L. Strauss, later Admiral Strauss, is now chairman of the AEC.

Leaving the Navy, McKinney went back to Wall Street, and by 1947, had become chairman of Davis Farm Machinery Company and a trustee of Bethany College. He was also a partner of Scheffmeyer & McKinney, members of the New York Stock Exchange. He was one of two men elected to the board of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, when Clendenin J. Ryan was disagreeing with Colonel Sosthenes Behn, corporation chairman and president, over composition of the board. He is still a director and a member of the I.T. & T. executive committee.

It was also in 1947 that McKinney completed a volume of poems called *Hymn to Wreckage* (Henry Holt & Company), concerning China. Virginia Kirkus in her *Bulletin* (August 1, 1947) declared that "this poetry has a real love of beauty," and "deserves wide notice for it has a certain loveliness that is a rare quality these days." The *Saturday Review of Literature* observed: "Here is a decidedly unusual book of poems, significant not in terms of technique, but because it says something universal by way of the particular—the particular in this case being China during the Japanese invasion" (December 6, 1947).

As a new director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, McKinney, in April 1948, announced that the railroad would pay a dividend on its common stock and stated: "If the directors do not want to go along with a liberal dividend, we will get some directors who will" (New York *Times*, April 5, 1948).

The same year (1948) he fulfilled a lifelong ambition. He returned to the Southwest and bought the Santa Fe *New Mexican*, which with the weekly *El Nuevo Mexicano* had been published since 1849. The two newspapers are the oldest in the West. Since McKinney purchased the newspapers the *New Mexican's* daily circulation increased from 8,988 to 11,186 and a Sunday edition was added.

The publisher was named chairman of the New Mexico Economic Development Commission and Water Resources Development Board in 1949. After William E. Warne resigned as an Assistant Secretary of the Interior in November 1951, President Truman appointed McKinney to the post. He resigned a year later to resume active management of his newspaper. When the American Society of Newspaper Editors held its elections in October 1953, he was one of the sixteen directors elected.

National prominence came to McKinney on March 26, 1955 when the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy announced the creation of a citizens' panel and Senator Anderson named him as chairman of the panel. Serving with McKinney were Ernest R. Breech, chairman of the board of directors of the Ford Motor Company; George R. Brown, construction executive and fellow Texan; Sutherland C. Dows, chairman of the Iowa Light and Power Company; Dr. John R. Dunning, Columbia University dean of engineering and director of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Power; Frank M. Folsom, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Dr. T. Keith Glennan, president of Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio) and former member of the AEC; Samuel B. Morris, general manager and chief engineer of the Department of Water and Power of Los Angeles; and Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers and vice-president, AFL-CIO.

McKinney's meeting and subsequent friendship with the man who appointed him was the result of an erroneous story the *New Mexican* had printed about Senator Anderson, saying that the Senator had burned the office records when he was a relief administrator several years earlier. The publisher anxiously phoned Anderson on learning of the error and asked, "What do I do now?" "Well," said the Senator, "I guess you've done about all you can do." McKinney relaxed, so the story goes, but took out libel insurance the next day. The two have been friends ever since.

Due date for the atom-for-peace report was January 31, 1956 and as chairman McKinney set deadlines for his panel in systematic city-editor fashion. He set up fifteen seminars and panel members got summaries of their findings. Fifty other major special studies were made and 327 top experts in science, industry, agriculture and medicine were interviewed. The stacks of material were passed to members with a memo that they return them with comments by a specific date, and complete as well as prompt returns were demanded. The result, according to Admiral Strauss, was a "sound, comprehensive and objective study" (*Christian Science Monitor,* February 2, 1956).

The committee not only turned out, within the prescribed deadline, what McKinney described as "the most comprehensive and in some respects, the most authoritative survey of its kind yet published," but out of an initial $50,000 appropriation, $17,000 was returned to Congress. All nine members concurred in the major recommendations including Walter Reuther who, however, filed a "separate opinion." The panel's report is published by the U.S. Government Printing Office (749 pages, $2.00).

McKinney did not stop plugging after the report was in. In earnest about his conclusion that proper development of the atom could restore United States prestige abroad, as well as help "have-not" nations to some of the blessings of atom-powered industrialization, he addressed various groups and wrote several articles. He spoke on "Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy as an Instrument in International Relations," on May 17, 1956 before the Overseas Press Club, and before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy on May 28. (His speech is available in pamphlet form on request to the *New Mexican,* Box 2100 Santa Fe.) He recommended immediate construction of atomic power plants for peaceful purposes in undeveloped countries, and urged a series of regional technical meetings "as soon as possible" to get the program started. Moreover, he asked that these meetings "establish definite goals for research, development and practical application of atomic energy."

At the National Conference on Uranium and the Atomic Industry on June 25, 1956 he again called for an international program and endeavored to answer some of the criticism which had been leveled against his proposal. Dealing with the same problem in an article for the New York *Times Magazine,* August 5, 1956, McKinney asserted that an international atomic power demonstration, far from being a "giveaway" program, would be "a bold reassertion of America's leadership on scientific, economic and humanitarian levels."

In addition to Phi Beta Kappa, McKinney is a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, the Chicago, Chevy Chase, Metropolitan (Washington), University (New York City) and Denver clubs and the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He married the former Louise Trigg on April 30, 1943 and the couple has a daughter, Robin. McKinney is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church.

He breeds Aberdeen-Angus cattle at a ranch at Tucumcari, New Mexico and occasionally, for relaxation, he reads Homer and Horace in the original. He is a cousin and former business associate of Robert R. Young, chairman of New York Central Railroad. *Life* magazine, in an editorial on June 4, 1956, referred to McKinney as "the best informed layman on peacetime uses of the atom."

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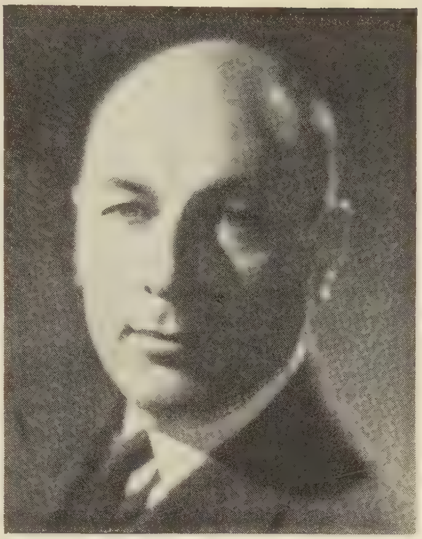
MACLEAN, BASIL C(LARENDON) (măk-lān′) Dec. 24, 1895- Health insurance association official

Address: b. Blue Cross Association, 425 Park Ave, New York 22; h. 36 Sutton Place South, New York 22



DR. BASIL C. MACLEAN

The national Blue Cross Association, which is responsible for services to over 52,000,000 persons enrolled in prepayment plans for hospital care, has as its president Dr. Basil C. MacLean, former commissioner of hospitals in New York City. He assumed his new post on February 1, 1957. In his letter of resignation to Mayor Robert F. Wagner in November 1956, Maclean wrote: "My new post offers interesting challenges in the field of hospital insurance which has come far from those early years when it was necessary to persuade some that prepaid hospital insurance was not anarchy, communism or even socialism." MacLean was chairman of the original Blue Cross commission of five which launched the organization, and he has been closely associated with it during its twenty-six years of growth.

Before moving to the United States in 1930 from Canada, his native country, MacLean had been medical superintendent of Montreal General Hospital. He was director of Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester from 1935 to 1954. Dr. MacLean became commissioner of New York City's municipal hospitals in 1954, and in two and a half years of service distinguished himself by his economies in hospital construction and operation, his raising of nursing salaries, and his freedom from political influence.

Basil Clarendon MacLean was born in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada on December 24, 1895, the son of Daniel and Amelia Jane (Wigg) MacLean. In his youth, he contracted tuberculosis and went to sea for a time as a radio operator. After deciding to become a hospital administrator, he attended McGill University in Montreal, taking his M.D. and C.M. (Master in Surgery) degrees in 1927. In the same year he was appointed medical superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, a position he held until 1930.

In 1930 he left Montreal to become superintendent of Touro Infirmary, a hospital in New Orleans, Louisiana associated with Tulane University. During 1932 he inaugurated in New Orleans one of the earliest hospital insurance plans. MacLean was appointed director of Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York in 1935 and also became a professor of

MACLEAN, BASIL C.—*Continued*

hospital administration at the University of Rochester. The Strong Memorial Hospital is a part of the university's medical center.

During his nineteen years at Rochester, MacLean took a number of leaves of absence. In 1942 he studied for a master's degree in public health at Johns Hopkins University. In World War II he was a lieutenant colonel in the Army Medical Corps (1943-1944), and just after the war (1945-1946) he served as special consultant to Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal. He has also been a consultant to other departments and commissions of the Federal government, including the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (1948).

In 1953 the American Hospital Association voted MacLean the Award of Merit, the highest award in the hospital field, for improving medical care in the Rochester area by taking a leading role in establishing a cooperative arrangement among twenty-five hospitals.

His views on hospital administration were reflected in the achievements he listed as having resulted from the Rochester plan. As reported in the New York *Times* (September 4, 1953), these were: "Getting the hospitals to speak to one another and eliminating traditional jealousies and suspicion; enabling the hospitals to act as a unit in dealing with other agencies, such as the Blue Cross and welfare and government organizations; standardizing of practices concerning rates and salaries, and providing for joint purchasing and joint accounting; providing what amounts to a postgraduate medical education for hospital staffs through the sending of specialists regularly to the smaller hospitals to give lectures to staff physicians and conduct clinics on subjects such as arthritis and the uses of new drugs; and cutting down on poor and unnecessary surgery and providing better medical care."

Having resigned in February 1954 as director of Strong Memorial Hospital, MacLean took up his duties as commissioner of hospitals in New York City the following May. Under his administration huge programs for hospital construction were held up, despite political protests, until he could determine the necessity and purpose of the added facilities. "My credo for administration is quality rather than quantity," he said, "not more people poorly paid, but perhaps fewer, better qualified personnel with adequate compensation; also not necessarily more, bigger and newer hospitals, but an efficiently operated system, where plants and equipment are not allowed to deteriorate and go into disrepair. If a facility is obsolescent let it be razed; if a service can be discontinued or merged, let that be done at a saving of personnel and capital costs."

He raised salaries of nurses and technical staffs, closed several tuberculosis hospitals and communicable disease hospitals, and directed the construction of four new municipal hospitals. MacLean believes it would be more desirable from both economic and social viewpoints to grant some part of the tax-dollar to voluntary, public-supported hospitals for the care of the medically indigent, rather than to invest heavily in separate governmental hospitals which compete with the voluntary institutions.

"Politicians soon found they could not influence him on an appointment, much less a hospital," the New York *Times* (November 26, 1956) stated. "In the face of political pressure for construction of new hospitals in various localities, he urged the City Planning Commission in the summer of 1954 to defer or abandon proposed capital projects that would have cost $80,000,000. He was criticized in political quarters but the mayor backed him."

On November 21, 1956 MacLean submitted his resignation as commissioner of hospitals in New York City, effective February 1, 1957, when he assumed his duties as president of the national Blue Cross Association. Blue Cross had an enrollment of over 52,000,000 people in the United States and Canada in 1956 and during that year paid more than $1 billion to hospitals for care of its members. According to Gordon George in *America* (February 12, 1955), the movement was initiated in Dallas, Texas in 1929, and beginning in 1933 the health insurance plans were promoted by the American Hospital Association, which in the mid-1940's set up the Blue Cross Commission to replace the Hospital Services Plan Commission and to coordinate the plans on a national scale. (Coverage for surgical and medical expenses is offered by separate plans, notably the Blue Shield, which are sponsored by medical societies.)

A revision of the functions and structure of the Blue Cross Association, since 1948 an Illinois corporation with headquarters in Chicago, resulted in late 1956 in the new national Blue Cross Association, with headquarters in New York City. This agency is devoted to increasing national enrollment, dealing therefore with public relations, sales, and member-directed functions. The Blue Cross Commission continues its function as national coordinating agency for the eighty-six Blue Cross Plans in North America, focussing primarily on the management problems of the plans. MacLean had served on the Blue Cross Commission since 1945 and had been chairman of the earlier Hospital Services Plan Commission from 1936 to 1941 and president in 1941-42.

MacLean is a member of the board of directors of numerous New York hospital and medical organizations. Hs is also a member of the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the American Public Health Association, the American National Red Cross, among other associations While in Rochester, he served as a member of the board of the Rochester Visiting Nurse Association and of the Monroe County League of Planned Parenthood. From 1943 to 1950 he was a member of the advisory board of the Kellogg Foundation and still serves on the advisory board of the Commonwealth Fund. The doctor became a naturalized American citizen in 1938. The author of numerous articles for medical and hospital journals, MacLean is also a member of the editorial board of *The Modern*

Hospital and *Public Health Reports.* He is six feet two inches tall, and—according to the New York *Times*—"as impatient as he is big. He likes to get things done—and quickly" (November 26, 1956). When traveling he prefers the airplane to train or automobile. His wristwatch has an alarm, which is said to go off, at times, in the middle of a long conference. He and his wife enjoy reading, Broadway shows, and New York restaurants.

His clubs are St. Andrew's Society, Alpha Kappa Kappa, Genesee Valley (Rochester), Lake Placid, Johns Hopkins Faculty, University (New York, Washington, and Montreal, Canada), and Coral Beach (Bermuda).

Dr. Basil C. MacLean married Caroline A. M. Davis on May 19, 1930. They have a daughter, Jean Davis, and two grandchildren.

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MCMEEKIN, CLARK (pseud.) See MCMEEKIN, ISABEL MCLENNAN and CLARK, DOROTHY PARK

MCMEEKIN, ISABEL MCLENNAN Nov. 19, 1895- Author

Address: h. 2240 Douglass Blvd., Louisville 5, Ky.

CLARK, DOROTHY PARK Sept. 14, 1899- Author

Address: h. 2250 Rutherford Wynd, Louisville 5, Ky.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Nov. 1957.

Clark McMeekin is the *nom de plume* of a well-established writing team composed of two women in Louisville, Kentucky, who have occasionally received letters from readers addressed to Mr. Clark McMeekin. Although Dorothy Park Clark and Isabel Stewart McLennan McMeekin began their literary careers in collaboration with other writers and have published books under their own names, it was not until they joined forces that they scored real successes in the literary market place.

Among the novels on which they have collaborated are: *Show Me a Land* (1940); *Reckon with the River* (1941); *Welcome Soldier* (1942); *Red Raskall* (1943); *Black Moon* (1945); *Gaudy's Ladies* (1948); *City of the Flags* (1950); *Room at the Inn* (1953); *Tyrone of Kentucky* (1954); and *October Fox* (1956) and *Old Kentucky Country,* the latter published in 1957 by Duell, Sloan and Pearce.

Isabel Stewart McLennan was born in Louisville, November 19, 1895. Her Scottish father, Alexander McLennan, who came from Montreal, died when she was two. Her mother, of Scotch-Irish descent, was Margaret Rosannah (Harbison) McLennan. The girl, "reared in Louisville with frequent Canadian visits," was sent to Westover, a boarding school at Middlebury, Conn., graduating in 1914. She spent a year at the University of Chicago. "A youthful summer of teaching at a branch of Pine Mountain School led to poems about Kentucky mountaineers [*Melodies and Mountaineers*] and to children's plays, which led to juvenile books and so to historical novels and collaboration," she writes. A poem on a doll house won the National Junior League prize, and a play about the Wilderness Road, the Samuel French Award. Her stories have appeared in *Liberty* and *Maclean's.*

ISABEL MCLENNAN MCMEEKIN

She was married to Samuel Head McMeekin on April 11, 1921; their home is on Douglass Boulevard in Louisville. They have three children, a son, Sandy, and two daughters, Isabel (Mrs. E. O. Dulaney) and Rosalind (Mrs. T. S. Greenwood). With Marion W. Flexner, she wrote *Food for Children and How to Cook It* (1929), and also collaborated with her on *Flowers to Grow and Gather* (1936). Her own *The Bronze Hunter and Other Poems* was published in 1934. *Journey Cake* (1942), her first book for children, won the Julia Ellsworth Ford Award. The *Christian Science Monitor* thought it "a fine story of pioneer days in America, unusual because of its action, vitality and its courageous heroine"—Juba, the free Negro woman who brings her six motherless charges into Kentucky from the Yadkin Valley. *Juba's New Moon* (1944), a sequel, tells what happens to the Shadrow family when they rejoin their father. "The author's ear for frontier talk makes the dialogue rhythmic and vivid," commented the New York *Times. Louisville, the Gateway City* (1946), one of Julian Messner's Cities of America series, is a history which critics found comprehensive but rather plodding in style. The San Francisco *Chronicle* said, "The book is lively only in brief narrative passages, which leads one to the conclusion that the author should never have strayed from Clark McMeekin and light fiction."

Mrs. McMeekin's *First Book of Horses* (1949) is a brief book with pictures by Pers Crowell, and *First Book About Babies, All Around the World* (1950), also short, was illustrated by Marguerite Scott. Both won praise from critics. Louise Bechtel called *Kentucky Derby Winner* (1949), "an unusual horse book. The style is delightful, alive, yet leisurely, sensitive, and completely Louisville." A true story of Aristides, the first Derby winner, this was companioned by *Ban-Joe and Grey Eagle* (1951), a story of 1839. Grey Eagle, a real race horse, once ran an epic race with Wagner. Ban-Joe is an orphan boy of eleven who works in his stable. Jennie Lindquist of *Horn Book* thought that the book had "real regional flavor and a story full of interest."

Her biography of Lee for boys and girls was written from the Southern point of view. *Robert E. Lee: Knight of the South* (1950) was a "full-length, informative biography which emphasizes Lee as a family man rather than a soldier," said *Library Journal*. Four of Mrs. McMeekin's books for young people have been selections of the Junior Literary Guild.

In 1940 her first novel in collaboration with Dorothy Park Clark was published by Appleton-Century. When writing *Show Me a Land* they traced the genealogy of all the actual horses mentioned in the novel, studied weather reports for a century back, and read innumerable books about costume. The War Between the States required especially arduous research.

Red Raskall and *Black Moon*, published during World War II, were issued in overseas editions for soldier reading. Most of their novels have appeared in English and Canadian editions.

Isabel McMeekin's firsthand acquaintance with racing lore (her husband is a retired track executive for Churchill Downs) and her extensive knowledge of Kentucky and Louisville history have contributed much to her collaboration with Dorothy Park Clark in the "Clark McMeekin" novels.

"The wonder of the Clark McMeekin partnership is that, by sheer accident, two women of similar attitudes and interests happened to be living in the same city, and that they had the good sense to know that together they could probably do better than either one of them alone," wrote Rena Niles in a Louisville paper in 1941. And both told another reporter that "collaboration has many advantages but no disadvantages that we know of." Each does her share of the preliminary research, and each feels free to criticize or rewrite the other's chapters if need be. "You learn to be so brutally frank with each other," Mrs. McMeekin once said, "that politeness becomes an impossibility."

Mrs. McMeekin, with gray eyes and "graying" hair, is five feet five inches, weighs 145 pounds. She is a Democrat, a Presbyterian, and a past-president of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. She taught a short course in juvenile writing at Indiana University, Bloomington, in the summer of 1953. She likes *Stalky & Co.*, Kilvert's *Diary*, and Kenneth Grahame's books, and is kept busy with six grandchildren and volunteer work at the Children's Hospital.

DOROTHY PARK CLARK

Dorothy Dowden Park was born at Osceola, Iowa, September 14, 1899. She was the daughter of William Herbert Park, a lawyer who died when Dorothy was four, and Eugenia Christy (Dowden) Park. Dorothy has one sister, Pauline Park Wilson Knapp. After Mr. Park's death in 1903, the family lived in the Kentucky bluegrass country near Lexington and Versailles, and in Frankfort, where Dorothy graduated from the high school in 1915.

After two years at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Va., she went to the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, in preparation for teaching music (1919-1922) in the Louisville schools. She has also taken courses in music at Columbia University. She was married to Edward Reep Clark, an accountant, on September 1, 1923. They have two daughters, Christy (Mrs. John Irwin Nichols) and Martha (Mrs. John Harrison Welch).

Mrs. Clark began to write when she was nine. She published about twenty mystery and romantic pulp stories in the late 1920's and early 1930's; some puppet plays published by Samuel French; two operettas, "The Gift" (with Helen Boswell) about Mozart as a child, and "Young Handel of Hanover," published by Witmark in New York for presentation by high school or college students. Her stories appeared in *Liberty, Coronet, Maclean's* (in Canada), and other periodicals.

The first novel written in collaboration with Isabel McMeekin was rejected by a dozen publishers, who took pains to point out its basic faults. On Derby Day, 1938, the two began work in earnest on an ambitious period novel of Kentucky, *Show Me a Land*. The manuscript was mailed on Derby Day, 1939, and within three weeks Appleton-Century wired their acceptance of it. The book was published in 1940. Stephen Vincent Benét described it as "a ramping, unashamedly romantic romance, full of beautiful girls, handsome gentlemen, fine horses, moving accidents by flood and field, and quite a lot of vivid and unprententious historical detail." Margaret Wallace in the New York *Times* called the novel (which extends from 1816 to the first Kentucky Derby in 1875) "a bizarre original" and "curiously moving." For a time it stood sixth on the best-seller list.

Reckon With the River (1941) is another historical novel. Although Aaron Burr and the Blennerhassetts appear in it, reviewers reserved their praise for a fictional character, eighty-year-old Ma'am Cambrin, who guides her family on their trek from New York state to Kentucky. The Ohio River figures also in *Black Moon* (1945), a story of a theatrical troupe of 1831.

Welcome Soldier (1942) is a novel of the two world wars with Camp Zachary Taylor as the setting. It was called "a love story rather than a war novel; pathos without tears" by *Library Journal,* which said of *Red Raskall* (1943), a story of tidewater Virginia, that it would "answer demand" for an historical novel or horse or racing story.

Gaudy's Ladies (1948) begins with the attempted murder of Drake Robertson, known as Gaudy, then goes back thirty years to narrate the careers and amours of this Louisvillean. Virginia Kirkus called it "a good story, authentic in background" and it was an American Book Club (Doubleday) choice.

City of the Flags (1950), a story of Louisville in the early days of the Civil War when Kentucky was trying to remain neutral, was also favorably reviewed. *Tyrone of Kentucky* (1954) was a choice of the Sears Readers Club. "An honest period novel and a thoughtful character study," said the *Herald Tribune Book Review* of this tale of a Confederate soldier who brings his Alabama bride to his ravaged Kentucky farm. The same club selected *October Fox* (1955), the saga of a Kentucky family which the Kirkus Service thought "a more original book than this writing team has given us for some years. There is something of the Jalna quality in it." *Room at the Inn* was noted in *Booklist* as a "pleasing but somewhat sentimental Christmas tale of a little mountain boy." The latest Clark McMeekin collaboration is a nonfiction book on Kentucky for Duell, Sloan and Pearce's American Folkways series entitled *Old Kentucky Country* (1957).

Mrs. Clark has written three mystery novels as Dorothy Park Clark, *Roll Jordan Roll* (1947), which had a racing background; *Poison Speaks Softly* (1947), termed by the late Will Cuppy a "harmless puzzle with plenty of sudden death"; and *Just For the Bride* (1950). The *New Yorker* considered this "mystifying and fiercely exciting, though somewhat primitive in style."

Mrs. Clark describes her eyes as "hazelish," her hair as "graying brown." Her weight is 139 pounds. Her height is five feet seven inches. She is a Presbyterian, an "independent" Democrat, and a member of three Louisville clubs. She enjoys fishing "in the enormous impounded lakes in Kentucky and anywhere else," has visited Norway and the Florida Keys. She likes *Kim* and *The Jungle Book;* other favorite authors besides Kipling are Willa Cather and John Steinbeck.

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Who's Who in America, 1950-51

MAGSAYSAY, RAMÓN Aug. 31, 1907-Mar. 17, 1957 President of the Republic of the Philippines since 1953; as former Secretary of National Defense (1950-53) reformed the Philippine army and drove out the Huks (Communist) forces; in World War II fought with the Americans until the surrender of Bataan and then escaped to continue fighting against the Japanese with guerilla groups; military governor of Zambales province; elected to Congress in 1946 when the Philippine Commonwealth received its independence from the United States; served two terms; regarded as one of Communism's most ardent foes and a staunch friend of the U.S. in Asia. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Mr 18 '57

MALDEN, KARL Mar. 22, 1914- Actor

Address: b. c/o Warner Brothers Studios, Burbank, Calif.; h. 531 E. 20th St., New York 10

After nineteen years of playing mostly featured roles on the stage and screen, Karl Malden is now billed as a star. Drama critic Herbert Mitgang has observed, "Malden represents the serious actor who had triumphed over what was once considered the greatest handicap—lack of glamour" (New York *Times,* June 12, 1955). He is an Academy Award winner for his supporting role in the film version of *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1951), the role for which he had earlier received the Donaldson Award in the Broadway presentation (1947-48). In his more recent Broadway play, *The Desperate Hours* (1955), Karl Malden had the lead role, and he is now starred in Hollywood productions, including Warner Brothers' controversial and widely publicized film *Baby Doll* (1956).

Karl Malden was born Mladen Sekulovich on March 22, 1914, in Chicago, Illinois. He later changed his name "to fit theater marquees." When he was still very young, his Yugoslavian-born parents, Petar and Minnie (Sebera) Sekulovich, moved with Karl and his two brothers, Milo and Dan, to Gary, Indiana, where Sekulovich took a job delivering milk.

Karl attended public schools in Gary, helping his father on the milk route before classes each morning. In 1931 he graduated from Emerson High School, where he had been active in all school activities and sports. While in high school, he broke his nose twice playing football, which, he says, accounts for its bumpy or bulbous appearance.

(Continued next page)

Warner Bros.

KARL MALDEN

An excellent basketball player, he won an athletic scholarship to Arkansas State Teacher's College in Conway. When the basketball coach forbade him to take a part in a school play, he left school, toured with a semiprofessional basketball team for a while, and then returned to Gary to work in the local steel mills as a machinist's helper, later a bricklayer's helper, and then a cinder snapper on the hot, open hearth.

At home Karl was in a theatrical atmosphere. His father had been an actor in Serbia before moving to the United States, and the main conversation at the dinner table was drama. Offered a scholarship to the Goodman Theatre Dramatic School in Chicago, Malden studied there for three years. It was at the Goodman Theatre that he matured as an actor and met the people who were to have a profound influence on his acting career.

One such friend was playwright Robert Ardrey, who wrote *How To Get Tough About It*, with a part for Malden. Ardrey persuaded Malden to go to New York in 1938 to play in his *Casey Jones*, but production of that play was postponed. Shortly after his arrival Malden was given his first part in a Broadway play, *Golden Boy*, by Clifford Odets, a Group Theatre production, in which he played Chocolate Drop's manager. Here he met and formed lasting friendships with another actor, Elia Kazan (who later became a director) and the director Howard Clurman. Since that time Malden has worked in nineteen Broadway plays, seven of them chosen among the top ten productions of the season.

Following *Golden Boy*, Malden played supporting parts in *Gentle People* (1939), *Key Largo* (1939-40), *Flight to the West* (1940-41), *Missouri Legend* (1941), *Counter Attack* (1942), *Sons and Soldiers* (1942), *The Assassin* (1942), *and Uncle Harry* (1942-43). During World War II Karl Malden went into the Army as a private and was given a part in the Army Air Forces show, *Winged Victory*, by Moss Hart. He was discharged in 1945 with the rank of corporal.

The first postwar Broadway drama in which Malden appeared was Elia Kazan's production of *Truckline Café* (1946) by Maxwell Anderson, a play that was roundly condemned by the critics. Even in this "flop," Louis Kronenberger called Malden's performance "professional" (*PM*, March 1, 1946), and Howard Barnes wrote of Malden's "triumphant bit" (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 28, 1946).

Malden's next Broadway role was in Arthur Miller's *All My Sons*, again directed by Elia Kazan, which was voted the best play of the 1946-47 season by the New York Drama Critics Circle. John Beaufort wrote: "Karl Malden gives one of his characteristically illumined portrayals as the dismayed and tragically disillusioned son of Keller's partner" (*Christian Science Monitor*, February 1, 1947). William Hawkins commented on Malden's role as "a fine job of intricate characterization" (New York *World-Telegram*, January 30, 1947).

Again under the direction of Kazan, Karl Malden followed that success with another in the Pulitzer Prize-winning play *A Streetcar Named Desire*, which was also chosen for the Drama Critics Circle Award as the best play of the 1947-48 season and which ran for 855 performances. It was his role in Tennessee Williams' play about life in New Orleans that brought Malden national fame as an actor. His performance won him the Donaldson Award for that year.

"Karl Malden is tremendously effective as the gawky, naïve suitor," wrote Ward Morehouse (New York *Sun*, December 4, 1947). Richard Watts, Jr., described Marlon Brando's acting in the play as "an excellent piece of work"; but, he added, "even finer is Karl Malden, one of the ablest young actors extant" (New York *Post*, December 12, 1947).

Malden was chosen to repeat his Broadway role in Warner Brothers Pictures version of *A Streetcar Named Desire*. His performance won him the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences "Oscar" for the best supporting actor in 1951. After making several movies, he returned to Broadway to star in the ANTA revival of Eugene O'Neill's *Desire Under The Elms* (1952). Malden regards O'Neill as America's greatest dramatist.

As the star of Broadway's *The Desperate Hours*, by Joseph Hayes, in 1955, Malden had the opportunity to run the gamut of stage emotions, and he received some of his best critical notices. *Cue's* reviewer (February 19, 1955) wrote: "Karl Malden gives a great performance . . . his furious quivering right foot screams his pent-up rage and fear louder than any roar of the voice could. . . Mr Hayes' script has real pathos there and every bit of it is sent across the footlights by Malden." Brooks Atkinson wrote: "As the head of the family, that able actor Karl Malden, gives another one of his homely performances that have a solid foundation in truth" (New

York *Times,* February 20, 1955*).* And Walter F. Kerr commented: "Into the conventional figure [Malden] packs droll humor, genuine tenderness, and a final convincing savagery" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 20, 1955).

In between his Broadway runs, Karl Malden goes before the cameras in Hollywood. His first movie roles were small, featured parts in *Boomerang* (1947), *The Gunfighter* and *Where The Sidewalk Ends* (1950), and *Halls of Montezuma* (1951). Gaining prominence in *A Streetcar Named Desire,* Malden was given better parts. In 1952 he appeared in *The Sellout, Diplomatic Courier,* and *Operation Secret,* and in 1953 was seen in *Ruby Gentry, I Confess,* and *Take The Highground.* In 1954 he starred in *Phantom of the Rue Morgue,* and in that year he won the nomination for his second "Oscar" for his fine performance of a waterfront priest in the award-winning movie *On The Waterfront,* directed by Kazan.

Tennessee Williams' *Baby Doll* (1956), directed and produced for Warner Brothers by Kazan, provided Malden with his most important motion picture role thus far. According to *Variety* (December 5, 1956), "Malden, the resentful, dour, sweaty husband, is cast to perfection and turns in a sock performance." Although some critics objected to the picture as morally repellent, most of them praised Malden's acting.

Other recent films starring Malden are *The Jim Piersall Story* (Paramount) and *Bombers B-52* (Warner Brothers*).* In early 1957 he signed a seven-year contract with Warner Brothers Pictures. During 1957 Malden directed his first motion picture, a Richard Widmark production for United Artists.

Malden is known among his fellow performers as an actor's actor. He studies his parts carefully; he reportedly turned down $5000 for a single, short TV role because it did not give him enough rehearsal time. Herbert Mitgang wrote of him in the New York *Times* (June 12, 1956): "The remarkable thing is that the mixture of colorlessness and steadfastness he represents to an audience finally has been recognized." He has blue eyes and brown hair, is six feet one inch tall and weighs 190 pounds.

Karl Malden married Mona Graham, a former actress, on December 18, 1938. They have two daughters, Mila and Carla. The Maldens live in a New York apartment in Peter Cooper Village. Malden still has an interest in all sports, and reads a lot. He works occasionally with the Actors Studio group and enjoys watching other actors act. Often now, however, his few spare moments are devoted to swinging and sliding with his two daughters at the Peter Cooper Village playgrounds.

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MANESSIER, ALFRED (män"ĕ-syā') Dec. 5, 1911- Artist

Address: b. Galerie de France, 3, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8^e, France; h. 203 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15^e, France

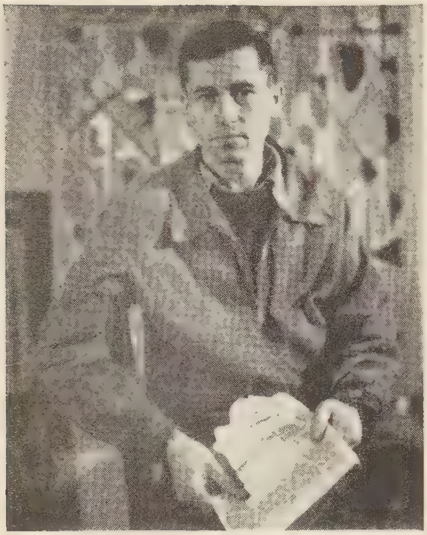
Within the past four years Alfred Manessier, one of France's foremost painters, has won American, Austrian, Brazilian and Venezuelan art awards. His painting *The Crown of Thorns* was the first nonfigurative painting to win the Carnegie Institute award. In addition to this $2000 international first prize, which he received in 1955, he also took first prize in painting at the São Paulo Bienal (1953), the international prize in painting at the Valence exhibition in Venezuela (1955), and a prize at the exhibition of sacred art in Vienna (1954).

Beginning as a realistic painter, Manessier went through cubist and surrealist periods during the 1930's. After service in World War II he began to build his work on the principles of visual perception, with emphasis on the expression of light by color. His reconversion to Roman Catholicism in 1943 brought a religious influence to his paintings and he has since designed many stained glass windows and tapestries. Although not representational, his paintings suggest familiar forms and seek to evoke a reverent and mystic emotion.

Alfred Manessier, only son of Nestor and Blanche (Tellier) Manessier, was born on December 5, 1911 at Saint-Ouen, France. His father was a wholesale wine merchant; his paternal grandfather a designer and cutter of ornamental building stone. Alfred's childhood was spent at Abbeville, Amiens and at Crotoy, where he visited his maternal grandfather, a ropemaker, and began to paint pictures of fishermen's boats and of the bay. He was profoundly influenced by the play of light over the Somme River.

Alfred attended the Lycée and the École des Beaux-Arts at Amiens, where he showed marked talent in the fine arts. In 1929 he enrolled as an architectural student at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, but spent most of his time at the Louvre Museum, copying paintings by Tintoretto and Rembrandt. Before long he discovered the art academies of Montparnasse which permitted greater freedom of expression. There, at Académie Ranson, he became friendly with such young painters as Le Moal, Bertholle, and the sculptor Étienne Martin—a group that had formed around the older artist Bissière, who influenced them to study the work of Braque and Picasso. Manessier, who had been producing realistic landscapes, began working in the cubist manner. In 1933 at the Salon des Indépendants, he exhibited his paintings for the first time; his work appeared again in 1934 and 1935.

The death of his father in 1936 took Manessier from Paris. Upon his return two years later, his style of painting once more changed, moving toward surrealism. "Its tormented and fantastic forms satisfied his need for the expression of violence," wrote R. V. Gindertael in the Brussels *Beaux-Arts* (January 21, 1955). The young artist became part of a group which called itself "Témoignages" and which held its



Galerie De France

ALFRED MANESSIER

first exhibition in 1937 at Galerie Breteau. The following year his work appeared in an exhibition called "Matières et Formes" held in the same gallery; in 1939 he participated in the second Salon des Jeunes Artistes.

Manessier was mobilized into the French Army in September 1939 and served until 1940. During the occupation of France, the artistic climate suffered. As Manessier told Gindertael, "For me, war liquidated surrealism. . . . And nothing seemed more important to me than to get out of the nightmare, regain contact with nature, find life again and affirm its laws."

A group of painters which included Manessier gave an exhibition in 1941 called "Jeunes Peintres de Tradition Française" at Galerie Braun. These artists pursued the problem of the expression of light by color. In this they were strongly influenced by Charles Lapicque, who had made optical experiments. Their work appeared in 1942 at Galerie Berri-Raspail called "Sous le Signe de l'Esprit" and in 1943 at Galerie de France as "Douze Peintres d'Aujourd'hui." In 1944 a three-man show by Manessier, Le Moal, and Singier appeared at Galerie de France. The latter group, together with Jean Bazaine, Maurice Estève, and others, exhibited at the Salon de la Libération in 1944 and later at the Salon de Mai in 1948. Manessier was a founder of the Salon de Mai.

On a trip to the Somme area in 1943 he stayed by chance in the Grand Trappist Monastery of Soligny-la-Trappe. There he underwent a religious reconversion to Roman Catholicism. "His aspirations toward light were elevated to the spiritual plane and filled with the light of another kind of illumination," wrote Gindertael. Manessier's subsequent work, according to *Time* (March 21, 1955), showed "a kind of vaulted Gothic mysticism." Jacques Lassaigne, French art critic, wrote of Manessier's new paintings which appeared in 1946 at Galerie René Drouin: "On a solid base of pure color, Manessier builds a painting which lifts itself into the sky with the liberty and transparent color of the stained glass windows of cathedrals."

Manessier wanted to capture the expressive strength of colored light. His opportunity came in 1948 with a commission to make stained glass windows for the church of Bréseux (Doubs), which he completed in 1950. Other commissions for windows followed, including those for churches at Assy, Basel, and Arles.

The artist has also designed tapestries. His *Le Christ à la Colonne,* in collaboration with the sculptor Henri Laurens, was executed in 1949 for the Oratory of the Dominicans of Saulchoir (Seine-et-Oise). That same year he designed three tapestries for the National Ministry of Education which were produced by Aubusson and Gobelins.

Exhibitions of Manessier's paintings have appeared with consistent regularity. During 1949 he showed lithographs on the theme of Easter, paintings and water colors at various galleries in Paris. He held a one-man show at Galerie de France in 1952 and again in 1956 when he showed a collection of his most recent work inspired by Dutch motifs. Barbara Butler wrote in the Paris *Herald Tribune* (July 4, 1956): "He does not paint Holland landscapes, but rather compositional arrangements of Dutch objects—such as windmills, skates and familiar wooden shoes which, although abstracted, are easily recognizable."

Since 1949 his work has been seen in galleries in leading cities in Europe, Africa, and North and South America. The Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh first showed his work in 1951. That same year he had exhibitions in London, Basel, Brussels, and Turin. In the spring of 1955 he had his first show in New York, at the Pierre Matisse Gallery.

Beginning in 1953 Manessier's work has received four outstanding art prizes. He took first prize in painting at the São Paulo (Brazil) Bienal in 1953. The next year he won a prize at the exhibition of sacred art in Vienna and his work also appeared at the Guggenheim Foundation exhibition in the United States. In 1955 he was awarded the international prize in painting at the exhibition of Valence in Venezuela.

In 1955 Manessier had one-man shows in Brussels, Belgium and Eindhoven, Holland and participated in a show with Le Moal in Stockholm. He also contributed paintings to the "New Decade" exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, to the Exhibition of Modern French Painters in Spain, and to the Exposition Documenta in Kassel, Germany.

In the 1955 Carnegie Institute exhibition his painting *The Crown of Thorns,* a five-foot-wide canvas, was awarded the $2000 grand international prize. *Time* (October 24, 1955) described the work as "a radiant liturgical painting in which a molten skull, mouth agape, glows hot beneath a blue-black thorn crown." Howard Devree, of the New York *Times* (October 14, 1955), commented: "While the artist's reverence is not to be doubted, this sketchily suggested and somewhat distorted head with spikey accompaniment probably will prove a shock to the orthodox." Robert M. Coates, writing on contemporary French art in the *New Yorker* (November 12, 1955), classified Manessier as one of the "maturer artists," who paints in an "elaborate . . . considered vein. He is primarily a colorist" whose design is sharp, delicate, and static.

The critic of *Connaissance des Arts* (April 15, 1956), commenting on the Carnegie Prize, observed that Manessier had no intention of "aggressiveness or scandal" in his nonfigurative approach to a religious subject. "On the contrary, he wants to transmit through his paintings his emotion and his mystic faith in life."

Alexander Watt in *Studio* (May 1953) wrote: "I leave Manessier to portray his religious impressions after his own heart. I myself am quite content to admire . . . his finely balanced compositions and their exciting, harmonious color orchestrations." Manessier has said: "More and more I wish to express the inner prayer of man, to attain the sacred arts. I wish my canvases to be the testimonies of something seen by the eyes."

The artist was married in 1938 to Thérèse Simonnet of Paris. They have two children, Jean-Baptiste, seventeen, and Christine, eleven. Alfred Manessier has a Paris studio; he goes with his family to the seashore during the summer. He is fond of deep-sea fishing, driving, skiing, walking, and bowling. He is six feet tall, thin (he weighs 150 pounds), with dark-brown hair and brown eyes. He gives an impression of great inner vitality and warmth. With people and especially with children, he is merry and friendly, but with his painting he is "a creature tormented and implacable."

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MARCEAU, MARCEL Mar. 22, 1923-
French pantomimist

Address: b. c/o Ronald A. Wilford Associates, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. 14, Cité Falguière, Paris, France

Acknowledged as the world's greatest practitioner of miming, Marcel Marceau has revived the ancient art successfully in Europe, in America, and in Japan. In New York, his one-man show of pantomime sketches was an outstanding hit of the 1955-56 theatrical season, and as a result of several television appearances, he won wide attention throughout the United States.

French by nationality, Marceau is a truly international personality, breaking down the barriers of language and national differences with his simple, pathetic, and irrepressibly comic characterizations. His white-faced clown "Bip," in middy and culottes and battered, flower-trimmed top hat, appears on the stage, proceeds to walk against the wind, skate, nurse a sore finger, pull an imaginary rope in a tug-of-war, catch an imaginary butterfly, climb a flight of imaginary stairs, or act out the death-struggle of David and Goliath. It is a deceptively simple performance which actually embodies the most intricate of theatrical techniques. "Pantomime," Marceau has said, "is the art of expressing feelings by attitudes and not a means of expressing words through gestures." Like a dancer, wrote Walter Terry, dance critic of the New York *Herald Tribune,* Marceau reminds us "that the theatre, that dramatic expression, has its roots in the instinctive, in the calculated, in the disciplined movements of the human body."

Marcel Marceau was born in the Alsatian town of Strasbourg, France, on March 22, 1923. He grew up in the city of Lille, where his father was a butcher. Marcel's taste for the theatre, and specifically for pantomime, was acquired early. "When I was five years old," he recalls, "my mother took me to see Charlie Chaplin's moving pictures . . . I sat entranced in movie houses. . . . It was then that I determined to become a mime." He began by imitating birds, plants, trees, and at last people, and his parents encouraged him to pursue a career in the theatre.

When World War II broke out, Marcel's father was seized as a hostage and later executed by the Nazis. His mother and the family fled to Limoges. In 1944 Marcel joined his older brother in the French Underground. He later joined the French Army and served during the allied occupation of Germany. While in the army Marceau entertained troops with his pantomime performances.

In 1946 Marceau entered the School of Dramatic Art in the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre in Paris as a student of Charles Dullin. Here he came under the influence of Etienne Decroux, who had taught mime to the French actor Jean-Louis Barrault. It was in Barrault's acting company that Marceau first won recognition playing the role of Arlequin in the pantomime "Baptiste" from Barrault's film *Les Enfants du Paradis.* His success in this role convinced Marceau that his future lay in the art of miming rather than in conventional dramatic roles. He presented his own full-length mimodrama, *Praxitele and the Golden Fish,* at the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre, and it had an encouraging reception.

In 1947 in the tiny Théâtre de Poche in Paris he presented for the first time his white-faced creation Bip, whose name was suggested by the character Pip in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations.* He toured as Bip to Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and Italy, then returned to Paris to organize a pantomime company. The first production of this group was *Mort Avant l'Aube* (Death Before Dawn), a mimodrama, which won the Deburau Prize (named for the famous nineteenth century mime Jean-Baptiste-Gaspard Deburau) in 1948.

(Continued next page)

MARCEL MARCEAU

Although Marceau acquired a devoted following, he did not score any marked success until the season of 1951 when his company had a three-month engagement at the Studio des Champs Elysées. One of his most highly praised productions was a full-scale mimodrama based on Nikolai Gogol's story *The Overcoat.* Another was his personal favorite *Pierrot de Montmartre.* With these and other works Marceau extended his European tours and visited Israel. He appeared on television over the BBC in London. performed at the Maggio Musicale in Florence, and at the Edinburgh Festival. By 1953 Isolde Farrell reported to the New York *Times* from Paris (September 20, 1953) : "After seven years of effort in a neglected domain, Marcel Marceau has succeeded in establishing solidly his company of mimes in restoring to vitality a forgotten art."

In his American appearances Marceau has performed only short sketches and no full-length pantomime productions. "Because pure mime is overlooked," he explained to an interviewer (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* February 15, 1956), "it occurred to me that my first visit to America must show only the purest form, the simplest. Later I hope to come back with my company and show you what stories and complex emotions can be portrayed without words."

Marceau's first appearance in the Western Hemisphere was in Canada. In August 1955 he gave a series of pantomime sketches at the Stratford (Ontario) Festival. He also played a speaking role (in English) as the Devil in the Stratford production of *A Soldier's Tale,* a morality play by C. F. Ramuz with music by Igor Stravinsky.

After appearances in Montreal and Toronto, Marceau went to New York for what was originally scheduled as a two-week engagement at the off-Broadway Phoenix Theatre. Marceau's program, entitled *An Evening of Pantomime,* was divided into two parts. In the first part he performed a number of sketches, portraying people in a public park, a man playing dice, a tug-of-war, and "Youth, Maturity, Old Age, and Death," which the drama critic Walter F. Kerr described as "a very short but stunningly complete piece of visual poetry." The second part of the program was devoted to the adventures of Bip.

The New York theatre critics gave Marceau an enthusiastic reception. Brooks Atkinson, in the New York *Times* (September 21, 1955), called him "a brilliant pantomimist" and "a gifted performer who is an artist at heart." Walter F. Kerr, in the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 21, 1955) complained that a two-week engagement was much too short: "Marceau should be snared with one of his own imaginary butterfly nets and trapped inside the proscenium of an American theatre for the entire season, and perhaps for the rest of his natural life." John Beaufort in the *Christian Science Monitor* (September 24, 1955) hailed Marceau's program as the first important and memorable theatrical event of the season. Eric Bentley in the *New Republic* (October 10, 1955) described Marceau's performance as "an evening of great, of quintessential theatre."

The demand for tickets to Marceau's program was so heavy that after completing his brief run at the Phoenix, he moved to the Ethel Barrymore Theatre, in the Broadway area, for an additional two weeks. Marceau's commitments in Canada and elsewhere prevented any further extension of the engagement at that time. During the winter of 1955-56 he visited Japan and toured the United States, with stops in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and other cities.

In February 1956 Marceau returned to New York for a limited engagement of sixteen performances at the City Center. Here he played to capacity audiences, and the gross income from his engagement (reported in the New York *Times,* March 11, 1956, as $100,091) was the highest ever received for any dramatic production at the theatre.

Marceau made his television debut on December 4, 1955, over NBC in a Max Liebman "spectacular" which starred Maurice Chevalier. His art, *Variety* reported (December 7, 1955), "benefits by camera closeup. TV, as sucn, proved an ideal showcase for his unique talents." He appeared on television again on January 18, 1956, and on film several times on the Ed Sullivan show.

In his stage performances, Marceau works with two other pantomimists, made up as clowns, who present cards introducing each number. He travels with an executive staff of four, including manager, director, and press representatives. He wears only one stage costume, of which, however, he has ten duplicates.

Offstage the pantomimist is, according to a *New Yorker* interview (October 15, 1955) "extraordinarily loquacious, both in English, and occasionally, without warning, in French." He is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, and has a large mop of curly dark hair. Marceau is married (his wife, Huguette, is a former actress) and has two young sons.

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MARCHAL, LÉON June 8, 1900-Sept. 24, 1956 French diplomat; author; Secretary General of the Council of Europe since 1953; secretary of the French legation in Germany (1934); resigned from French Embassy staff in Washington (1942) in protest against Pierre Laval, Premier of Vichy Government; wrote *Vichy, Two Years of Deception* (1943); director of African and Middle Eastern Affairs of the French Foreign Ministry (1952); served on United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission (1951-52). See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 S 25 '56

MAREK, KURT W. Jan. 20, 1915- Author
Address: Woodstock, N.Y.

The mysterious civilizations of the ancient past have become less and less mysterious in recent years with the discoveries of modern archaeology. As the scholars excavate and explore the ruins of Asia Minor, Egypt, Central America, and other areas, man's knowledge of early cultures is steadily enlarged. A popular and lively account of the achievement of the archaeologists in unveiling the past is C. W. Ceram's *Gods, Graves, and Scholars*, published in Germany in 1949 and in the United States by Alfred A. Knopf in 1951, where it became a best seller and by 1956 had gone into a twelfth printing and had sold over 1,500,000 copies.

In 1956 Ceram followed up his highly readable survey of the whole field of archaeology with another popular book, this time concentrating on one particular area of archaeological investigation, *The Secret of the Hittites: The Discovery of an Ancient Empire,* an account of the recent excavations in Turkey which uncovered an almost totally forgotten civilization.

C. W. Ceram is the pen name of a German author who now makes his home in the United States, Kurt W. Marek. The son of Max Marek, a carpenter, and his wife, the former Anna Mistol, Marek was born in Berlin on January 20, 1915. He had one brother, who was killed in World War II during the Russo-German fighting near Leningrad.

Walter Boie, Hamburg

KURT W. MAREK

Kurt Marek was educated in Berlin at the Hohenzollern-Oberreal Schule, the Lessing Hochschule, and the University of Berlin. He began his career as a journalist in 1932 contributing literary, theatre, and film criticism to the *Berliner Börsen-Courier* and the *Berliner Börsenzeitung.* His career as a critic was short-lived, however. With the rise to power of Nazism, free criticism was banned by the Ministry of Propaganda. On his own political position Marek comments: "I was a child who grew up in a family of independent thinking. My father was an old union man. He was a man of social thinking and against every form of terrorization. It was impossible for me to be a Nazi."

In 1933 Marek turned to the writing of light pieces for the Ullstein chain of newspapers. He became the specialist of "Kultur-Kuriosa" (Culture Curiosities) for *Koralle* and the *Berliner Illustriere Zeitung.* Also during this period Marek worked for Josef Singer Verlag (publisher) and Williams Verlag as a general trainee.

Marek was in war service from 1938 to 1945. Drafted into the German army as a private, he was assigned to an antiaircraft unit and later became a combat correspondent in Norway and in the Soviet Union. He was wounded in the battle of Cassino in Italy and was taken prisoner by the Allies. At the time of his discharge from the army he had the rank of first lieutenant.

Marek's first book, *Wir Hielten Narvik* (1941), was a study of German army life on the Norwegian front. The book appeared without any pre-publication censorship, but soon after its publication, the publisher was denied a paper allotment. It was not until after the war that Marek was able to return to Berlin and resume his literary career. His

MAREK, KURT W.—*Continued*

activities were many and varied, and he worked simultaneously as a writer, a journalist, an editor, and a publisher.

From 1946 to 1950 Marek was a staff member of the British-licensed daily *Die Welt.* During this same period (from 1947 to 1949) he was licensee, co-owner, and occasional editor of *Benjamin,* a British-sponsored magazine for young people. For four years, from 1948 to 1952, he was a regular contributor to the "nacht programme," an intellectual offering of the Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk (Northwest German Radio).

At the same time in the publishing field he was principally active as editor in chief of Rowohlt Verlag, a well-known German publishing house which specializes in the introduction to the German reading public of new talent at home and abroad. It publishes for distribution throughout Europe the Ro-Ro-Ro pocket books, of which 25 per cent are translations of writings of American authors (*Publishers' Weekly,* October 18, 1952). Marek wrote introductions to the German editions of works of Ernest Hemingway, Sinclair Lewis, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, and the cartoons of David Low. His major work, however, was the writing of *Gods, Graves, and Scholars,* which was completed and published in Germany as *Götter, Gräber, und Gelehrte* in 1949.

Marek's interest in archaeology dates back to his internment in an American prisoner of war camp in Italy. As he told Lewis Nichols of the New York *Times Book Review* (January 8, 1956), "I met some archaeologists there and got interested in that subject. Then I found no one had written about archaeology in quite the way I wanted to—the best way, of course. I began working."

The German edition of the book was published by Rowohlt, Marek's own firm, but Marek did not reveal his identity as the author. He assumed the pen name "C. W. Ceram" (reversing the letters of his own name and changing the k's to c's) partly to conceal his authorship from Rowohlt and partly to conceal it from booksellers and critics who knew him well under his right name.

Gods, Graves, and Scholars was an immediate success. It was quickly translated into other languages. An English translation of the book was made by E. B. Garside and published by Alfred A. Knopf in November 1951. By 1956 it had been translated into eighteen languages and had sold 1,500,000 copies in the regular trade edition.

Marek announced in his foreword that his book had been written "without scholarly pretensions. My aim was to portray the dramatic qualities of archaeology, its human side." In the judgment of most critics, it was a sound and carefully researched book. "His stories are interesting and instructive, sometimes downright exciting, revealing a genuine respect for scholarship," C. A. Robinson, Jr., professor of classics at Brown University, wrote in the *Saturday Review* (November 10, 1951). While pointing out that here and there some inaccuracies crop up, J. H. Breasted observed in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (November 18, 1951) that he not only enjoyed it from start to finish but recommended it warmly "to all laymen who want an up-to-date account of what archaeology is about."

Gods, Graves, and Scholars treats the discoveries of the archaeologists in Pompeii, Troy, Mycenae, Crete, Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Sumeria, and Central America (the Toltecs, Aztecs, and Mayas). The author draws vivid portraits of the leading archaeologists and scholars from Johann Winckelmann, Heinrich Schliemann, and Jean François Champollion in the nineteenth century to contemporary figures such as Sir Leonard Woolley. The book includes photographs and drawings of the archaeological discoveries and concludes with chronological tables and a bibliography.

Marek spent two and a half years on the composition of his next book, *The Secret of the Hittites* (translated from the German by Richard and Clara Winston and published by Knopf in 1956). Part of the difficulty of the work was that very little was actually known about these ancient peoples who had established a great empire in Asia Minor some twenty centuries before the birth of Christ. (See *Encyclopedia Brittanica* 14th Edition, Vol. 11, pp. 598-608 under Hittites for contributions of Professor Frederic Hrozný, Hugo Winckler, and other Hittologists.)

In the course of his research Marek made two trips to Turkey to take part in the excavations. He worked closely with the leading scholars in the field, including Professor Helmuth T. Bossert, who discovered the site of the Hittite civilization at Karatepe. *The Secret of the Hittites,* therefore, presents not only the results of recent discoveries, but a firsthand account of the work of the archaeologists themselves. It also includes many photographs and illustrations, a chronological table of the Hittite Empire, and a lengthy bibliography of Hittology.

Reviewers were generally enthusiastic about *The Secret of the Hittites.* "As those who read his best seller *Gods, Graves, and Scholars* know, Ceram brushes the dust of fustiness from his subjects and makes them lively and vigorous," J. G. Harrison wrote in the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 12, 1956). William F. Albright commented in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (January 8, 1956), "The book is full of illuminating anecdotes and amusing asides, which makes it a perpetual delight to the literate reader. It is generally reliable in detail, whether describing the lost world of the Hittites or the Turkish scene of today."

Although Marek has written two highly successful books on the subject, he insists that archaeology is only a hobby. Except for a projected picture book to be called "March of Archaeology," he plans no further writing in the field. He told Lewis Nichols, "The trouble is I've learned so much about it, I can't write in the same way any more. The name Ceram I'll keep for all historical writing, but Ceram has no plans just now." In prospect for him is a history of the motion pictures, a subject on which he has been working for several years.

In December 1952 Marek married Hannelore Schipmann, a stage designer. From 1952 to 1954 they lived in a house he had built at Scheidegg im Allgäu, in Western Bavaria. In December 1954 the Mareks moved to the United States and they now live in Woodstock, New York.

Marek is six feet tall, weighs 200 pounds, and has brown hair and brown eyes. He is a member of the P.E.N. clubs of both the United States and Germany. The author describes himself as "a passionate traveler," and lists his hobbies as "good eating, drinking, and cooking."

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MASON, NOAH M(ORGAN) July 19, 1882- U.S. Representative from Illinois; former school superintendent

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Oglesby, Ill.

A Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee, U.S. Representative Noah M. Mason of the Fifteenth Illinois District has been identified with uncompromising opposition to much of President Eisenhower's program. He disapproves of the principle of foreign aid and of American membership in the United Nations. A school superintendent for many years before his election to the Illinois Senate in 1930, Mason came to Congress seven years later with the benefit of post-graduate study of governmental, fiscal and labor problems.

The twelfth of thirteen children, Noah Morgan Mason was born to George and Margaret (Morgan) Mason on a farm in Glamorganshire, Wales on July 19, 1882. At the age of six he migrated with his parents to La Salle county, Illinois, where he attended public schools. Subsequently, he completed a course at Dixon College, and at the age of twenty became the teacher-principal of an elementary school at Oglesby, in La Salle county.

In 1908 he started the first of twenty-eight years as superintendent of the schools of Oglesby. As city commissioner of Oglesby for eight years beginning in 1918, he reorganized the city's treasury. Mason acquired the B.E. degree at the Illinois State Normal University in Normal in 1925. He later pursued graduate work in the social sciences.

From 1926 to 1930 he was a member of the board of the Illinois State Normal University. Elected to the Illinois Senate in 1930, Mason served for six years. When he went on to the U.S. Congress in 1937 he "naturally . . . brought to Capitol Hill a schoolteacher's viewpoint," he told a gathering of educators (*National Education Association Proceedings*, 1938).

Mason became a candidate for Congress following the death in April 1936 of Republican Representative John T. Buckbee of the Twelfth Illinois District. This district is safely Republican and Mason defeated his Democratic opponent. In each subsequent biennial election Mason won without difficulty; in 1956 he was victorious over the Democratic candidate by a 2 to 1 vote.

Wide World

NOAH M. MASON

Six weeks after the Seventy-fifth Congress was convened in January 1937, he made his "maiden speech" with an attack on President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Supreme Court retirement bill, passage of which, he warned, would mean "announcing to the world that Congress is subservient to the President." Mason was assigned to the House Education, Immigration and Naturalization, Post Office and Post Roads committees and the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities. In 1939 Mason sponsored a bill to bar Federal employees from membership in the American League for Peace and Democracy. He caused a stir in May 1940 by demanding the resignation of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, charging that she was "protecting" Communist sympathizers in her department.

A consistent subscriber to the doctrine of high tariffs, Mason cast in February 1937 the first of his recurrent votes against any extension of the Trade Agreements Act. He opposed the Lend-Lease bill of 1941. On domestic issues, he took a stand against the Roosevelt Administration's various work relief expedients, O.P.A., and the New Deal labor policy in general.

In March 1943 he proposed a constitutional amendment limiting the Presidency to two terms, and in December he suggested that the President to be elected in 1944 should name an "all-American" coalition Cabinet of Republicans and conservative Democrats, which would include Herbert Hoover, General Douglas MacArthur, Senator Harry F. Byrd (Democrat of Virginia), Representative (later Senator) Eve-

MASON, NOAH M.—*Continued*

rett M. Dirksen (Republican of Illinois) and Jesse Jones (Democrat of Texas). As early as November of 1945 Mason proposed Senators Robert A. Taft (of Ohio) and Henry Cabot Lodge (of Massachusetts) as the Republican Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees. In the same month he began a two-year legislative fight for the exemption from the antitrust laws of such mutual news-gathering agencies as the Associated Press.

With the organization by the Republicans of the Eightieth Congress in January 1947, Mason was placed on the House Ways and Means Committee. (All revenue measures must originate in this committee.) He continued, however, to speak for his party on immigration matters, and in June 1947 defended the Stratton bill to admit to this country 400,000 displaced persons.

Key votes in this Congress were recorded by Mason against Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947) and the Voice of America bill (June 1947). He favored overriding the veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (June 1947), the Republican tax bill (February 1948), the tidelands oil bill (April 1948) and the Mundt-Nixon subversive activities control bill (May 1948). In May 1948 he sponsored a bill to make the Department of Justice a watchdog over the prices set by farm cooperatives.

He introduced a bill in 1949 to add $1 billion to Federal revenues by taxing such hitherto exempted categories as cooperatives, labor unions, Government-owned businesses, charity trusts, colleges and nonreligious church enterprises. (See his article, "Uncle Sam's Untapped Tax Millions" in *American Magazine* (February 1950) and in *Reader's Digest* (April 1950). In the reapportionment resulting from the 1950 census, Mason's district became the Fifteenth Illinois District.

Denounced by Representative Hugh Scott, Jr. (Republican of Pennsylvania), in August 1953 as an "obstructionist" of the President's program, Mason replied that he opposed Administration-sponsored legislation only where he "thought it was wrong," as in following "the Truman-Acheson line, particularly in foreign policy." He opposed foreign aid, and also advocated U.S. withdrawal from the U.N.; he strongly favored the Bricker amendment to curb the President's treaty-making powers.

He presented in the House in 1953 a measure to abolish the Federal admission tax for motion picture shows; and he proposed coupling a manufacturer's excise tax with a "fair" income tax. (See his explanation in the *Rotarian*, January 1954.) In 1954 he voted for less than half of the Eisenhower-backed measures. He supported Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's (Republican of Wisconsin) campaign against Communism.

During the 1955 session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, Mason opposed restoration of rigid farm price supports (May), and the raising of the mimimum wage to $1 an hour (July). He favored the Eisenhower Highway Bill (July) and the natural gas bill (July). In the following session (1956) he voted "nay" on the school construction bill (July), although he favored the amendment presented by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (Democrat of New York) which provided that no Federal funds shall be allotted to any state that does not comply with Supreme Court decisions (July). He voted against the Upper Colorado reclamation project (March).

In January 1957 Representative Mason charged that the "New Republicanism" was "another name for the welfare state" (*Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, February 8, 1957). He opposed in 1957 authorization of the Eisenhower Middle East aid program (January), the President's farm-grazing plan (February) and $14 million for flood insurance (June). In May he attacked the Administration's civil rights bill on the ground that it would "constitute government by Federal injunction" and he further declared that Congress should "establish some form of control over the Supreme Court."

Noah M. Mason and Cora Shellhase were married on August 19, 1903 and have two sons, William Ronald and Paul Franklin, and one daughter, Margaret Helen. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Union Church at Oglesby, Rotary Club of La Salle, and the Kappa Delta Pi fraternity. Short in stature, sturdily built, Mason has a "five-and-a-half inch chest expansion" which enables him in his seventies "to swim three miles daily during his summer vacation." He "gets to his office by seven o'clock weekday mornings and stays there for eleven hours," and "is a personal favorite among all Congressmen, even liberal Democrats" (*Life*, June 21, 1954).

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MATTA (ECHAURREN, ROBERTO ANTONIO SEBASTIAN) Nov. 11, 1911-
Artist

Address: b. Alexander Iolas Gallery, 46 East 57th St., New York; h. 145 Blvd., St. Germain, Paris 6, France

A French critic has called Matta the "only artist of the atomic age." A Chilean who has lived and worked in the United States and Europe, Matta has had extensive influence on modern American art. He became famous in the 1930's as a member of the surrealist group of Salvador Dali, Max Ernst and Joán Miró. His early paintings were notable for their brilliant jewel-like colors and explosive shapes, but during World War II these changed into insect-like forms hurtling through inter-stellar space, with several conflicting vanishing points.

Since 1950 Matta's paintings have recaptured the shimmering beauty of his earlier work. His paintings appear in major modern collections; a show of his work was held from September 11 to October 20, 1957 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

Roberto Antonio Sebastian Matta Echaurren was born on November 11, 1911, in San Diego, Chile, the son of Don Roberto Matta Echaurren and the former Mercedes Yanez. He has one sister, Conchita, and two brothers: Mario, an Olympics polo player, and Sergio, an interior decorator. Both Roberto and Sergio use the name MATTA in their work. Roberto was educated at home until the age of nine when he entered the College of the Sacred Heart. From early childhood he expressed himself on canvas, but at his parents' insistence studied architecture, being graduated in 1931 from the National University of Chile with an architectural degree. From 1934 to 1935 he worked in France as assistant to Le Corbusier, collaborating with him on the plan for the *Citè Radieuse*.

"Painting always has one foot in architecture, one foot in the dream," according to Matta. In 1935 he put both feet in the dream and devoted himself entirely to art. While traveling in Spain in 1935 he met the poet Federico Garcia Lorca who introduced him to the surrealist group of painters. A one-man show of the young Chilean's work, sponsored by Lorca, brought immediate acclaim. Matta's early canvases, wrote Emily Genauer in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (January 9, 1955) were covered with "strange, unidentifiable, jewel-like shapes exploding into whirling transparent vapors of rich color . . . forming a magic mysterious dream world . . . magnificently beautiful. . ."

Matta came to the United States for his first New York show held at the Julien Levy Gallery in 1940. Important museums and private collectors quickly purchased his work. "As a brilliant, precocious acolyte of the surrealist movement during the 1930's, Matta swiftly achieved international renown," wrote a New York *Times* critic. Although he participated in the "flurry of organized surrealist furor," and was "faithful to the original tenets of surrealism: disjointed imagery meticulously drawn, sculpturally modeled and placed in exaggerated Renaissance perspective," Matta nevertheless developed his own personal style in which space itself is his chief concern and the obscure symbols float within it.

Settling in the artists' colony at Palisades in Rockland County, New York, Matta became a part of the surrealist group along with Yves Tanguy, and Marcel Duchamp. During 1943-44 he was an editor of a "little magazine," *Triple V*. His painting during this period underwent a change; according to Genauer, he turned from his "flowing, incandescent, jewel-box colors and shapes to paint agonized, brutal, insect-like figures, all claws, talons and knotted nerves. Around them, threatening shapes hurtle through space."

In 1944 the Museum of Modern Art showed four of his canvases. Pierre Matisse, son of Henri Matisse, became Matta's agent and presented a show of his work in 1945 at the Matisse Gallery in New York. Two years later another show, *Parables,* was held at the same gallery. The paintings bore such provocative titles as *Jittering the Feelings* and *Splitting of the Ergo*. James Thrall Soby in the *Magazine of Art* (March 1947) called Matta's "energy and pictorial imagination boundless. . ."

MATTA

In 1948 Matta left New York and the surrealist group and has since worked abroad and alone. He spent a year in Paris, exhibiting his paintings in 1949 at the Galerie Drouin. Then followed a period in Rome where he remained until 1953. In 1954 he returned to Paris. He showed two groups of works at the Sidney Janis Gallery in New York, titled: *France 1950* and *Italy 1950*. In these the gaunt half-human figures of his war period have been reduced to sketchy abstractions, while the feeling of deep space has been accentuated. "Pictorially, these new paintings are handsome indeed," wrote Robert Coates, the *New Yorker* critic, "and so full of shimmering movement that I almost hesitate to mention their titles, for Matta, always a great hand for puns, has labelled these with some of the fiercest examples yet concocted." The same exhibit was described by Howard Devree (New York *Times,* April 22, 1951) as "savagely introspective about the condition of man in a terrified world . . . Matta prowls the caverns of the subconscious and speaks agitatedly in symbols."

In 1953 a group of paintings Matta had produced in Rome were exhibited at the Frumkin Gallery in Chicago. Frank Holland described the exhibit as "breath-taking." ". . . the surging movements that fill the canvases impart a sense of remotely witnessing powerful creative forces at work." A one-man show by Matta in Manhattan in 1953 was described by him as "the morning on earth" and "the real soul which is tenderness toward everything alive." "I represent man," he explained, "not as in a mirror, but as a force constantly changing. Man is fifty percent irrational. One half has been measured by mathematics; the other can be reached only through poetry." Exemplifying this idea was a ceiling-high painting called *The Fifty Percent Irrational in Matter,*" displaying a "peacock softness and brilliance in color and a range of textures from cactus to satin. . . . It creates an illusion of deep space and hums with delicate darting figures" (*Time,* May 4, 1953).

Matta's work appeared in May 1954 with that of Dali, Chagall, Chirico, Ernst, Picasso, Redon, Tanguy and others in an exhibit called *Peintures Fantastiques du XXe Siècle* at the Galerie Nina Dausset in Paris. Alain Jouffroy commented in the program note: "Of all the practitioners of the art of metaphysical painting, Matta is without doubt one of the most dangerous and the most fascinating."

In 1954, after a show of his latest works in New York, Matta returned to Chile for his one-man show at the Galerie de Lima and then at the National Museum of Fine Arts in San Diego. "His paintings," reported *Las Ultimas Noticias* of San Diego, "sell for around $3000 each." Matta suggested establishing a Museum of Modern Art in Chile, an idea which is in the process of becoming a reality.

An exhibit by Matta at the Sidney Janis Gallery in New York in April 1955 showed such works as *New Dew, The Dawn Donor, Morning Beckon, The Kissproof World,* and *The Prophfour.* "Matta is one of the few painters," wrote the *New Yorker* critic (January 15, 1955) who can use perspective to defeat its usual end . . . and instead creates the feeling of a floating, illimitable scene."

Matta received fourth prize ($600) from the Carnegie Institute in 1955 for his abstract canvas *Interrogation. Time* (October 24, 1955) described the picture as a "ten-foot-long canvas filled with bedazzling pyrotechnics that look like a combined chateau and gasworks in hell. . ."

A joint show by Matta and Brauner at the Galerie Dragon in Paris in 1956 was conceived around the idea of television. "For me," commented Alain Jouffroy, "Matta is the only artist of the atomic age. . . . His people have become dehumanized and mechanized. In his portrayal of television, he shows the conflict which exists between the image seen by the external world and the interior vision."

A retrospective exhibition of drawings by Matta appeared in January 1957 in New York at the Moskin Gallery. Dating from 1937 to 1956, the drawings showed his development from "protoplasmic surrealism to surrealist-sociology and science fiction. . . . Matta seems more and more to be concerned with meanings . . . with what he calls the 'Youniverse'." (*Art News,* January 1957).

An exhibition of Matta's paintings held at the Museum of Modern Art September 11 to October 20, 1957 was organized by William Rubin, member of the art department of Sarah Lawrence College, in collaboration with the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston and the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis. Robert M. Coates in the *New Yorker* (September 21, 1957) praised his paintings, particularly "the large, roseate *Being With* and the smaller, greenish *Crucisphere.*"

Matta is the father of twin sons by his first wife, Ann, who later became the wife of Marcel Duchamp. His second wife, now Patricia Matisse, was divorced from him in 1949 and became the center of a legal action in 1954 when Matta sued her and her husband, Pierre Matisse, for recovery of notebooks and paintings valued at $250,000. Matta won the suit in 1957. His third wife, the Italian actress Angiola Feranda, bore him a son, Iago. After their divorce, he was married in 1954 to Malitte Pope. They have a daughter, Federica, age two. Matta weighs 140 pounds and is about five feet eight inches tall. He has brown eyes and red-brown hair. He is now a citizen of France, and has no church or political affiliations. He enjoys traveling and relaxes by going to movies. His own paintings, he insists, are not mere designs but explorations of the verb "to be" and have to do with human existence. "Modern art has grown enough," he maintains, "to try for a bigger aim than hanging on a wall" (*Time,* May 4, 1953).

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MAXWELL, DAVID F(ARROW) Nov. 7, 1900- Lawyer; organization official

Address: b. Edmonds, Obermayer & Rebmann, Packard Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; h. Kenilworth Apts., Philadelphia 44, Pa.

An important activity of the eightieth president of the American Bar Association, David F. Maxwell, is to urge Congressional enactment of a measure which would grant tax advantages to self-employed lawyers and others who desire to set up voluntary pension plans. Maxwell was elected as head of the association for a one-year term in August 1956 (succeeding E. Smythe Gambrell) after many years of participation in A.B.A. activities, including a two-year term as chairman of its house of delegates from 1952 to 1954 and service on the editorial staff of the *American Bar Association Journal.* He has represented the bar on joint conferences of lawyers and other professionals to establish the demarcations of their respective fields of operations.

(In July 1957 he was succeeded to the A.B.A. presidency by Charles S. Rhyne.)

An expert in corporate law, he has been a partner in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania law firm of Edmonds, Obermayer & Redmann since 1929. He served on the task force on legal service and procedure of Federal agencies of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government.

David Farrow Maxwell was born on November 7, 1900 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to Alexander and Rachel Sellers (Farrow) Maxwell. He attended public schools in his native city and was graduated from its Frankford High School in 1917. At the age of sixteen, he became a reporter on a Philadelphia newspaper in order to earn his college tuition. His salary soon increased from $7 to $25 a week. Throughout college and law school he covered spe-

Chicago Photographers

DAVID F. MAXWELL

cial assignments for local dailies. He was also a brakeman on a railroad during one summer. He spent another summer touring the country in a Model T Ford. When he ran out of money in the state of Washington he shocked wheat and later he climbed Mt. Rainier.

At the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Maxwell earned the B.S. degree in economics in 1921 and was elected to Beta Gamma Sigma honorary fraternity. Entering the university's Law School, he edited the *Pennsylvania Law Review* for two years and received the LL.B. degree in 1924. In that year he was admitted to the bar of his state and became an associate in the Philadelphia law firm of Edmonds, Obermayer & Rebmann. Within five years Maxwell was a member of the firm and is now third-ranking partner and a specialist in corporation law. His matters on taxation, contract negotiations, and merchandising problems have necessitated trips to countries in Europe. Asia and South America.

Active in the American Bar Association for over twenty years, Maxwell was a member of the A.B.A.'s unauthorized practice of law committee from 1941 to 1946 and chairman of the committee from 1943 to 1946. The bar in these years was concerned with the increasing number of laymen representing individuals and corporations before Federal agencies. In June 1945 the committee adopted a three-point program recommending inclusion in the law school curriculums of courses in administrative law, "an extension of the public relations of the bar to educate the public as to the advisability of consulting their lawyers on every legal problem, and the extension of the joint conference idea" between representatives of the bar and lay groups engaged in unauthorized practice of law. Maxwell stated: "Paramount in the work is the task of keeping the public . . . informed that the end sought is not merely economic advantages for the lawyers, but in truth is the best possible public service" (*Iowa Law Review,* March 1946).

Maxwell was the Pennsylvania delegate to the A.B.A. house of delegates from 1944 to 1952 and chairman of the house from 1952 to 1954. The house of delegates (the A.B.A.'s policy-making body) has over 225 delegates, many representing the organized bar of the various cities and states. It has seventeen sections and fifty standing and special committees covering every aspect of the profession. These divisions are continually working with Congressional committees to improve the Federal laws.

An indefatigable worker for the A.B.A., Maxwell represented the American bar in joint conferences with other professional groups in an attempt to clarify the limitations of the areas of operations for each profession. From 1945 to 1950 he was co-chairman of the National Conference of Lawyers and Certified Public Accountants. He was also a member of the trust division, National Conference of Lawyers and Representatives of the American Bankers Association, National Conference of Realtors and Lawyers, National Conference of Lawyers and Adjusters, and National Conference of Lawyers and Life Underwriters.

In connection with association activities, Maxwell and a group of distinguished American attorneys, including E. Smythe Gambrell, then A.B.A. president (see *C.B.,* June 1956), attended the International Bar Association conference in Oslo, Norway and toured the U.S.S.R. in the summer of 1956. They visited Soviet peoples' courts and witnessed trials, and generally investigated the status of law in the U.S.S.R. in order to establish whether there is a legal system that protects the rights of individuals. Members of the group found that due process of law had not become a part of the Soviet judicial system and they were not satisfied that the rights of those accused of political crimes were safeguarded.

Interested in the practice of religion in the U.S.S.R., Maxwell also examined this aspect of Soviet life. There is in Russia," he reported, "a constitution which guarantees religious freedom, but so long as the men who administer the law are not answerable to the people and so long as they continue to be unscrupulous in their regard for the religious precepts of our Saviour, there is little likelihood that people there will enjoy the true freedom of religious worship as we understand it in this country" (*Forth,* December 1956).

The seventy-ninth annual meeting of the A.B.A. elected David F. Maxwell its president for a one-year term on August 27, 1956. In addition, he is serving as president of the American Bar Foundation, a nonprofit organization engaged in an extensive program of legal research. The A.B.A. was founded in 1878 to advance jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice, and to uphold and defend the Constitution. It now has a membership of 60,000 out of the nation's 240,000 attorneys and has been called "America's most influential professional organization" (*America,* September 15, 1956).

At the A.B.A.'s annual meeting in 1956 the house of delegates rejected by a vote of 78 to 71 a proposal to send an observer to the United Nations. It voted down a resolution calling for "willing compliance" with the U.S. Supreme Court's antisegregation decision regarding public schools, as an alternative to enforced compliance; another A.B.A. body, the house of assembly, had passed the resolution by a vote of 118 to 101 (New York *Times,* September 1, 1956). The house of delegates called for the nomination to judicial office of only the best-qualified lawyers or judges without regard to their political affiliation. An independent judiciary, the resolution declared, is indispensable to the "protection of the freedom and rights of every individual."

In regard to the nation's tax law the house of delegates went on record favoring a constitutional amendment limiting individual income tax rates to 25 per cent and depriving Congress of the power to impose debt or gift taxes, leaving these forms of raising revenue to the several states. The amendment would prohibit the highest rate of the income tax from exceeding the lowest rate by 15 per cent. The house also approved of a proposal to give tax advantages to lawyers engaged in private practice and other self-employed persons who desired to set up voluntary pension plans. Maxwell announced that he would organize a national committee to seek Congressional enactment of such a measure. (The bar takes the position that the present tax laws discriminate against the self-employed because they grant tax deferment to officers and employees of a corporation which has a pension plan for all payments made by such corporation to the plan.)

At another meeting of the house of delegates, in February 1957, the body passed proposals to reorganize the Federal Civil Defense Administration program to forestall martial law and to prepare civilian authority to govern the country in the event of atomic attack.

The attorney is a director of the American Judicature Society and a member of the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania bar associations (he served both latter organizations as chairman of their unauthorized law committees). He has written articles for various law journals. Maxwell is a director of the McCandlish Lithograph Corporation, Kuljian Corporation, Powell Knitting Company, and Ballanca Corporation. He is a counselor of the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania and is on the alumni board of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. He belongs to the Masonic Order, Union League, Kiwanis Club of Philadelphia, Lawyers Club, Germantown Cricket Club, Bachelors Barge Club, Caveat Club, and St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia.

David F. Maxwell married Emily Ogden Nelson of New York City on November 16, 1925; their children are Fairlie (Mrs. William H. Pasfield) and David O. Maxwell. The lawyer has red hair and blue eyes. He was baptized as a Presbyterian, reared as a Methodist, and married an Episcopalian and soon changed to his wife's denomination. Maxwell has served as a vestryman in the Church of the Epiphany (Episcopal) in Philadelphia. On Palm Sunday of 1956 he arranged for his church a discussion of the trial of Jesus from the legal standpoint. He is known as a "tough-minded, firm-handed administrator" and his "grasp of parliamentary procedure is legendary" (*Forth,* December 1956).

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MENON, K(UMARA) P(ADMANABHA) S(IVASANKARA) Oct. 18, 1898- Indian Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

Address: c/o Embassy of India, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

As Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union concurrently accredited to Hungary and Poland, K.P.S. Menon has been in an unusually good position to observe and report to his government on the recent significant changes in the relationship between the U.S.S.R. and two of her Eastern European satellites. Menon, who is not related to V. K. Krishna Menon, has had a career of some thirty-five years in India's government and diplomatic service.

Before his appointment to Moscow in July 1952, he held for four years the post of Foreign Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and as such was a close adviser to India's Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Jawaharlal Nehru. Much of Menon's diplomatic experience was gained in the Far East: he spent a number of years in China, to which he became his country's first Ambassador in 1947, and was chairman in 1948 of the United Nations Commission on Korea.

Kumara Padmanabha Sivasankara Menon was born on October 18, 1898, and received his early schooling at the Christian College in Madras. Later he attended Christ Church, Oxford, England, where he obtained an M.A. degree and won first class honors in modern history. In 1921 he competed in the Indian Civil Service examinations in London and stood first in the list of successful candidates.

His first official position in India was as a sub-collector in the Madras presidency. The next year (1923) he was selected as under secretary to the resident of Hyderabad state. He became the first Indian officer of the Indian Civil Service ever to be chosen for the Foreign and Political Department of the government when, in 1925, he was sent by the department to the northwest frontier area and Baluchistan. Menon, after three years in this assignment, was appointed deputy secretary of the department.

From 1929 to 1933 he acted as agent for his government in Ceylon. During this period the Indian community in Ceylon received substantial assistance, and relations between India and Ceylon improved. Menon was sent in 1934 on a special mission to Zanzibar, Kenya and Uganda to inquire into the conditions there of resident Indians, again a depressed minority of the population. Following his return from Africa, he held several government positions, including that of dewan (chief minister) of Bharatpur state.

In order to promote Sino-Indian goodwill during World War II, Menon was assigned in September 1943 as the first agent-general of India to China. He traveled by plane from Calcutta to Chungking in eleven hours, but the next winter, both because of the difficulty of obtaining plane transportation and because he wished to come into closer contact with the Chinese people, Menon undertook an arduous trek from Delhi to Chungking via the ancient Himalaya routes formerly traversed by Genghis Khan and Marco Polo. He covered almost 5,000 miles before he finally arrived in Chungking 125 days later.

His travel diary of the journey, *Delhi-Chungking* (Oxford University Press, 1947), relates his personal experience during this time in a vivid and witty style and exhibits a strong sense of historical relationships. In a forward written for this volume, Nehru states: "K. P. S. Menon has joined that company of noble adventurous writers from Hsuan Tsang and Marco Polo to Sven Hedin, Aurel Stein and Peter Fleming. I hope that many will enjoy the reading of his book as I have done and that this will lead them to a greater understanding of the past and present of Asia." Menon remained the agent-general in China until January 1947.

Meanwhile, in 1945 Menon was chief adviser to the Indian delegation, headed by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California, at which the U.N. charter was drawn up and signed. The next year he was an alternate representative in the India delegation to the U.N. General Assembly at Lake Success in New York. Also in 1946 he published a small book on Pandit Nehru, *Nehru, the Spring of Eternal Youth* (Allied Indian Publications), which heralded the enthusiasm and energy of the Indian leader as being symptomatic of the political renascence dawning at that time in India.

The Dominion of India was established within the British Commonwealth of Nations in 1947. During that year Menon was appointed the first Ambassador of free India to China, a post that he held until his assumption of the duties of Foreign Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs of India on April 16, 1948. When he left China after having served there for almost five years, the Nanking *Press* stated that "scarcely has a diplomat ever [more fully] enjoyed the confidence and the respect of the government to which he has been accredited. Menon has assisted materially in the rebirth of Sino-Indian relations. . . . In this he has accomplished a great political achievement—an achievement comparable in magnitude to what H' Suan T' Sang and other missionaries had accomplished during centuries of historic past in the cultural and religious fields."

Government of India
K. P. S. MENON

When the General Assembly of the United Nations established in late 1947 a Temporary Commission on Korea to determine what measures could be taken to effect a peaceful union of North and South Korea and the withdrawal of U.S.S.R. and U.S. occupation troops, Menon was named permanent chairman of the commission. This choice, as Gordon Walker stated (*Christian Science Monitor*, January 21, 1948), was not dictated solely by his high abilities as a diplomat. "Commission members were well aware of the fact that Koreans as a nation would feel at least some kinship with the representative of an Asiatic nation which itself had so recently won independence from foreign occupation." "I don't think," Menon said in a broadcast to Koreans in January 1948, "that the systems represented by America and Russia should or would always be at war with each other. The world is large enough to contain them both, and I hope that Korea, which has had some experience with both these systems, will take whatever suits her from both and evolve a system of her own."

On February 14, 1948 Menon and Dr. Victor Hoo, representative of the U.N. Secretary General, left Seoul for Lake Success to report the commission's failure to complete its assignment because of Soviet refusal to cooperate or to permit the commission to enter North Korea. Menon warned the Interim Committee of the Little Assembly of the U.N. that Korea might "blow up" and set off "a vaster cataclysm in Asia and the world" if its hopes of the United Nations helping it to gain united independence were dissipated. He stated that a separate government established in South Korea could not be a national government and that the South Koreans should hold elections only for rep-

MENON, K. P. S.—*Continued*

resentatives to consult with the commission (*United Nations Bulletin,* March 15, 1948).

The U.S. Government, however, favored elections in South Korea to select a national government, and not just for consultative purposes. The majority of the Interim Committee sided with the United States and resolved that it was incumbent upon the commission in Korea to observe elections in the whole of Korea and, if that was impossible, in as much of the country as was accessible to it. Menon returned to Seoul in March to report to the commission. Elections were held in South Korea in May under U.N. supervision, and Syngman Rhee became President.

It was during Menon's tenure as Foreign Secretary that India and Communist China, in 1950, established full diplomatic relations. When a Chinese cultural mission arrived for a six-week tour of India as guests of the government in the fall of 1951, the New York *Times* reported that no foreign delegation had received such an enthusiastic welcome since India became independent (October 31, 1951).

Soon afterward, at a banquet of the Foreign Affairs Ministry honoring U.S. Ambassador to India Chester Bowles and the new French and Belgian Ambassadors, Menon said that "all the elements exist for real friendship between India and the United States." The area of difference between the two countries was less than the area of agreement, he averred, and "our differences are not due to any consideration of self-interest." India and America disagree over policies regarding Communist China, he stated, mainly because "each felt it was doing the right thing" (New York *Times,* November 6, 1951). Later in the same year Menon described India's independent position in international politics as basically analogous to that of Yugoslavia in Europe. Like Yugoslavia, he said, India does "not try to foist our views on others nor are we content to follow other people's views" (New York *Times,* December 6, 1951).

On July 9, 1952 Menon was appointed Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. to succeed Sir Sarvapilli Radhakrishnan. He was also accredited as Minister to Hungary and in May 1954 assumed the additional duties of Ambassador to Poland. Menon was one of the few foreign diplomats allowed to travel freely to and from Hungary during the revolt of the people of that country against the Communist government in the fall and winter of 1956. On the basis of information furnished by Menon, Nehru told the Indian Parliament that the revolution in Hungary was "a national one, a widespread one" (New York *Times,* December 14, 1956). Earlier he had expressed the view that the revolt was a civil conflict in which the Communist government of Janos Kadar proved to be the stronger side.

William J. Jorden noted in the New York *Times* (December 11, 1956) that Menon appeared "to have assumed a key role in negotiating a solution of the Hungarian problem." The Ambassador called on Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri Trofimovitch Shepilov on December 12 to urge that U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld be permitted to visit Hungary. He also tried to persuade Communist leaders to allow U.N. observers to enter Hungary.

Menon has been married since 1923 to Saraswathi, youngest daughter of the late Sir Sankaran Nair, who had served as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. They have two sons and four daughters. Menon has contributed to a large number of journals in many countries of the world. His wit and sensitivity are said to have delighted all his readers.

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MILLER, MILDRED Dec. 16, 1924- Opera singer

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, 147 W. 39th St., New York 18; Columbia Artists Management, 113 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. 3808 30th Rd. N., Arlington, Va.

Although Mildred Miller, American mezzo-soprano, has said that the preponderance of boys' roles assigned to her at the Metropolitan Opera House has made her feel "like a reluctant Peter Pan," she has achieved fame in the musical world by such portrayals. She came to the Metropolitan from her native Ohio by way of Italy and Germany. In only six seasons she has appeared on the "Met's" opening night roster three times. On November 17, 1951 she made her debut there as Cherubino in Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro.* Her "fine, fresh voice" and "free, perfectly placed tones . . . remarkable for their velvety texture" were acclaimed by critics. Since then Miss Miller has supplemented her Metropolitan schedule with yearly nation-wide recital tours, has been soloist with leading symphony orchestras and a frequent guest on radio and television network programs, including *The Voice of Firestone* and *The Telephone Hour.* She also may be heard in the Columbia Masterworks recordings of several operas.

Mildred Miller, whose surname originally was Mueller, was born in Cleveland, Ohio on December 16, 1924. Her parents Elsa (Friedhofer) and the late William Mueller, had come to America from Stuttgart, Germany. She attended West High School in Cleveland and began her musical education as a pianist. Mildred was chosen as accompanist for glee clubs both in junior and senior high school. Her voice was "discovered" while she was in high school, so that she was "thus spared the hazards of singing too soon."

As the result of an audition for Lionel Novak, her parents, "at great sacrifice," sent her to study at the Cleveland Institute of Music. Her goal was to become a music teacher, and she studied the clarinet, theory, rhythmics and other phases of music as well as voice under the tutelage of Marie Simmelink-Kraft.

While at the Cleveland Institute of Music she was auditioned by Boris Goldovsky, director of the opera department at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Massachusetts and associated with the Berkshire Festival and the New England Opera Theatre. She later credited Goldovsky with having done much to influence her to become an opera singer. He offered her a place with the New England Opera Theatre in Boston. Miss Miller reports that she could not afford to go, but the help of "a lovely lady in Cleveland" made it possible (*Etude*, January 1953). She received the Bachelor of Music degree in 1946 from the Cleveland Institute of Music. She made her operatic debut at the Berkshire Festival in Lenox, Massachusetts in 1946 as the second niece in Benjamin Britten's *Peter Grimes*.

Next, Miss Miller studied under Mme. Marie Sundelius at the New England Conservatory of Music and she made her operatic debut with the New England Opera Theatre in 1947 as Cherubino. Miss Miller stated in *Etude*, January 1953, "I stayed in Boston, studying and singing until I had filled all the engagements a young singer can find there. Then I felt myself in a rut. I was advised to go to New York, but determined not to show myself until I was ready for the country's largest music center." She wanted to go to Europe, and the opportunity came in 1949 in the form of a Frank Huntington Beebe award for a year's study in Italy.

While abroad she was engaged for a season at the Stuttgart Opera in Germany, and she continued to study. Marie Wetzelsberger-Gluck, wife of the opera director, was her teacher. She sang Carmen during the 1949-50 season in Stuttgart, the same role at the Munich opera house in 1950-51, and she appeared in *La Forza del Destino* with the Glyndebourne Opera at the Edinburgh (Scotland) Festival in 1951.

Enthusiastic notices of her performance in *Carmen* in Munich attracted the attention of Rudolf Bing, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, who offered her a contract. Subsequently Miss Miller returned to the United States to prepare for her debut at the "Met" in November 1951. Her singing as Cherubino in *The Marriage of Figaro* won ovations which, according to Arthur Berger in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 19, 1951), reflected "a general feeling that she was not only making a debut of much more than average consequence, but also that she was outstanding in a cast including some well-established names." He commented upon her "remarkably poised singing, combined with good looks and a thoroughly pleasing stage presence." Noel Straus in the New York *Times* (November 19, 1951) remarked that "the young newcomer had everything in her favor, including a handsome, magnetic stage presence," and he noted that her tones were "invariably true to pitch, steady and used with an uncommon grace of melodic outline and charm of coloring."

On the 1952 opening night program, Miss Miller sang Preziosilla in *La Forza del Destino;* on opening night in 1953 she sang the part of a young boy, Siébel, in Gounod's *Faust*. In 1955 she was back on the first-night roster, again as a boy, this time as Nicklausse in the new production of Offenbach's *The Tales of Hoffmann*.

Bender

MILDRED MILLER

As she once remarked to Hope Johnson of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (November 16, 1955), "I'm what they call a *hosenfach*. I sing young men's roles in tapered trousers—Octavian in *Rosenkavalier*, Prince Orlofsky in *Die Fledermaus*. Just about the only feminine roles I have are Carmen and Dorabella." As quoted in *Variety* (January 9, 1957), Miss Miller asserted that the role of Dorabella in *Così Fan Tutte* is her favorite because the costume includes a ball gown "so luscious that it's a pleasure to be weighted down by the crinolines" as a change from tapered trousers.

She made her radio and television debut with *The Telephone Hour* and *The Voice of Firestone* in 1952. Her concert debut in New York City took place on December 9, 1956. Critics generally admired her voice and her musicianship, but *Musical Courier* (January 1, 1957) commented that "some little dryness, due possibly to recital nerves, restricted the fluency of the first portion of the program." The New York *Times* (December 10, 1956) observed that "the mezzo's chief shortcoming is that her voice, considered purely as a musical sound, is rather dry and lifeless as to tone, occasionally unsteady and inclined to shrillness in the upper part of its range. . . . Otherwise she is a sensitive, refined, thoughtful artist who sang . . . with complete comprehension and fine musicianship."

In addition to appearing with the Metropolitan and opera companies abroad, Miss Miller has sung at the Colorado Central City Opera Festival, with the Tanglewood Opera Theatre, Pittsburgh Civic Opera and Fort Worth Opera. In March 1957 she was a soloist with

MILLER, MILDRED—*Continued*

the Canterbury Choral Society at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York in the Bach oratorio *The Passion According to St. Matthew*, combining two orchestras and two choruses of more than 100 voices. At the Metropolitan, in addition to roles previously mentioned, she has sung Lola in *Cavalleria Rusticana,* Suzuki in *Madama Butterfly,* the third serving woman in *Elektra,* Rosette in *Manon,* the second esquire in *Parsifal,* Feodor in *Boris Godunoff* and the page in *Salome.*

While in Stuttgart in 1949, she met a young Air Force pilot, Wesley W. Posvar, who was studying as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University. He also had come from Cleveland and had attended the same high school as Miss Miller. They were married on May 1, 1950 in the Stiftskirche, Stuttgart, the same church in which Miss Miller's parents had been wed thirty years earlier, before they immigrated to America. The couple has two children, Wesley and Margot Marina. The family lives in a white brick house in Arlington, Virginia.

Miss Miller is a member of Sigma Alpha Iota sorority and belongs to the Air Force Officers' Wives Club in Washington, D.C. She is five feet four inches tall, weighs 128 pounds, has brown hair and has been described as "among the glamorous newcomers" at the Metropolitan. Miss Miller may be heard on the official Metropolitan Opera recordings of *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *The Marriage of Figaro,* and *Die Fledermaus* for the Metropolitan Opera Record Club.

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MILLIGAN, MARY LOUISE Apr. 11, 1911- U.S. Army officer

Address: b. U.S. Women's Army Corps, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4000 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

Commanding the 8,250-member Women's Army Corps is Colonel Mary Louise Milligan, who came to this post in January 1957, succeeding Colonel Irene O. Galloway, as the fifth director of the corps. After the entrance of the United States into World War II Miss Milligan left her job as a school administrator in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to join the newly formed women's corps. For three years she directed the training of women soldiers at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. In the postwar period she served as the deputy director of the WAC and as its chief adviser to the U.S. Army in Europe.

Mary Louise Milligan was born in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on April 11, 1911 to Alice Carmen (Graff) and George V. Milligan, who was a real estate operator. Her brothers are George V. Milligan, a retail jeweler, and Major Malcolm J. Milligan, U.S. Air Force, who is assigned to research and development work. Educated at Union High School in Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, Mary was graduated in 1928. She had been on the debating team and the student council.

U. S. Army

COL. MARY LOUISE MILLIGAN

At Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Mary majored in commercial education and secretarial studies. Her extracurricular activities included membership on the student council and secretarial duties for the head of the household education department. She received the B.S. degree in 1932. From the University of Pittsburgh she was awarded the M.Ed. degree in school administration in 1941. Beginning her career upon graduation from Carnegie Institute, Miss Milligan became secretary and assistant to the supervising principal of the school district of Forest Hills in Pittsburgh and after three years was advanced to principal's assistant.

After the U.S. Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was organized in order to free Army personnel from noncombatant tasks, Miss Milligan volunteered for service in July 1942 as an officer candidate with the rank of auxiliary (equivalent to private). Assigned to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, the first WAAC training center, she was graduated with 436 women in the first officer's training class, commissioned as a third officer (equivalent to a second lieutenant), and became a classification officer. In March 1943 Miss Milligan was named director of the training center and by early 1946 had supervised the training of 65,000 WACs. In this job her days were made up of "hard work in a new organization of women in uniform. There were also protests by male soldiers who saw women swarming over their old cavalry post [Fort Des Moines]" (New York *Times,* January 5, 1957). Miss Milligan was also graduated from the Army Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Reassigned in February 1946, Captain Milligan was sent to Washington, D.C. as a general staff officer of the Department of the Army, In the following year she was appointed as deputy director of the corps, and served until 1952. In that year she became WAC staff adviser to the U.S. Army in Europe, where she remained until June 1956. From July to December 1956 Lieutenant Colonel Milligan was a staff officer at Headquarters, Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Georgia.

On November 27, 1956 Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker announced the appointment of Mary Louise Milligan as director of the WAC, effective January 3, 1957, with the rank of colonel. She is the successor to Colonel Irene O. Galloway (see *C.B.*, May 1953). In this post Colonel Milligan commands the corps and advises the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on all WAC problems and supervises all activities relating to the corps. In addition she acts as the staff adviser of the Department of the Army on plans and policies for the enlistment, reception, classification, utilization, training, logistical support, assignment, and separation of WAC personnel. Among Miss Milligan's duties are inspection of all units in the United States and overseas.

The corps which Colonel Milligan heads was created, largely through the efforts of General George C. Marshall and U.S. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (Republican of Massachusetts), by Congressional act approved May 14, 1942. It was soon discovered that of the 629 listed military occupations, women could perform over half, instead of the handful of tasks originally contemplated. It was also demonstrated that on most jobs three women could do the work of four men. General Douglas MacArthur described the women in his command as "my best soldiers" (*Time*, May 16, 1955). The WAC's wartime strength reached 95,000 and many served overseas. On July 1, 1943 the name of the organization was changed to the Women's Army Corps and officers were given regular military titles. The WAC became part of the regular Army in June 1948.

Troops are disciplined for breaking rules. Their basic training includes classes on the organization of the Army, military justice, citizenship, and military customs and courtesy. They spend a week on bivouacs.

The corps is now open to women of from eighteen to thirty-four years of age who are U.S. citizens with high school education or its equivalent. Women are now being trained in nineteen fields including intelligence, finance, recruiting, information and education, adjutant general, engineers, medical, personnel, administration, and food service. Officer's candidate school is open to women between the ages of twenty and twenty-seven years who have two years of college training or pass an officer's evaluation qualification test.

Colonel Milligan was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1946 for her wartime assignment at the WAC training center and the Award of Merit from the Alumni Federation, Carnegie Institute of Technology in October 1951. She is a member of the American Association of University Women, Business and Professional Women's Club of Washington, D.C., and Association of the U.S. Army.

Mary Louise Milligan has blue-gray eyes, brown-gray hair, is five feet two inches tall and weighs 115 pounds. For relaxation she enjoys swimming, sun-bathing, music and reading. She is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Her colleagues have described her as charming and extremely bright.

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MINDSZENTY, JÓZSEF, CARDINAL

Mar. 29, 1892- Roman Catholic prelate; author
Address: Budapest, Hungary

Among the few achievements of the Hungarian anti-Communist revolution which began in late October 1956, was the release from prison of His Eminence József Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic Prince Primate of Hungary. His long record of opposition to both fascist and Communist totalitarianism in Hungary has made him the foremost symbol of resistance to oppression. For seven years after his trial in February 1949, when he "confessed" to crimes against the Communist state, his countrymen had heard nothing from him, but in the earliest phase of their efforts to throw off Soviet domination they turned to him as the single, central moral force to help form an independent government. After re-entry into Budapest of Soviet troops on November 4 to quell the revolt, Mindszenty found asylum in the American Legation.

He is one of three Cardinals who have suffered varying terms of imprisonment since World War II because of the church-state conflict behind the Iron Curtain, where many Eastern European countries of large Catholic population are under Communist control. The other two are Alojzije Cardinal Stepinac of Yugoslavia and Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski of Poland. Mindszenty, a peasant's son, rose from chaplain of a village church to bishop of Veszprém (1944), Archbishop of Esztergom (1945) and Cardinal (1946).

József Pehm was the name given to the son born on March 29, 1892 to János and Borbála (Kovács) Pehm in the Hungarian village of Csehimindszent in Vas county, which is near the present borders of Austria and Yugoslavia and at that time was part of Austria-Hungary. Some forty years later in defiance of a fascist campaign to have Hungarians take German names, he discarded the name of Pehm (his father was of German descent) and adopted part of the name of his native village. The Pehm family was prominent in Csehimindszent, where József's father, a farmer interested in civic affairs, served for some time as mayor. Both his parents were devout Catholics.

With his six brothers and sisters József spent his childhood helping with work on the land and attending the village grammar school. In 1902 he left home for eight years to study at a Catholic boarding school in the town of Szombathely,

Wide World

JÓZSEF CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

where he made his final decision to become a priest. During these years and during his later preparation for priesthood at the Szombathely seminary (1911-15), he was accustomed to return to his village for summer vacations to help his family in the fields.

At the outbreak of war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia in July 1914 József Pehm and his fellow students at the seminary were called upon to serve as Red Cross aides at hospitals in Szombathely. On June 12, 1915 he was ordained and on June 29, according to the custom of the country, he celebrated his first Mass in his native village. Shortly afterward he became chaplain to the church in Felsöpaty, remaining there from August 1915 to January 1917. His first book, *Motherhood,* was published in 1917.

Father József was teaching religion in the high school at Zalaegerszeg at the end of World War I. After the abdication of King Charles IV, a Communist regime headed by Béla Kun established itself in Hungary in early 1919. Because of his opposition to the Communist movement Father József was imprisoned and later expelled from Zalaegerszeg with orders to return to his native village. Following the collapse of the Kun government in July 1919, he was made administrator in Zalaegerszeg. Three years later he became parish priest and rural dean of the district and in 1924 he was given the honorary title of Abbé of Pornó.

There were some 16,000 Catholics under his care in Zalaegerszeg. "It is almost literally true that Mindszenty became personally acquainted with every one of them," Béla Fabian wrote in *Cardinal Mindszenty* (1949). Father József expressed his concern for the condition of the common man in his country in *Zala Cries Out For Help* (1927). A later and more lengthy publication was his two-volume *The Life and Times of Martin Padányi Biró* (1934), the product of years of study of the history of Catholicism in Hungary.

As Adolf Hitler grew more powerful in Germany, the fascist movement became stronger in Hungary; and in the mid-1930's Father József joined the Small Holders' party in opposition to the Arrow Cross, a Hitlerite organization. It was at this time that he took the Hungarian-sounding name of Mindszenty. He was appointed a Papal prelate in 1937 and on March 29, 1944 he was consecrated bishop of Veszprém.

Ten days earlier Hungary, which had allied itself with Hitler in World War II, had been invaded by German troops. In late November of that year, following seizure of power in Zala county by the Arrow Cross, Bishop Mindszenty was arrested—partly because of his statements against persecution of the Jews. Charged with treason, he was kept in custody until April 1945, about two months after the capture of Budapest by armed forces of the Soviet Union.

Pope Pius XII sent a messenger in early October 1945 to inform Mindszenty that he had been selected Archbishop of Esztergom, and, as such, Prince Primate of Hungary. With thirty-one other prelates he stood before the Holy Father in Rome on February 20, 1946 and received the flat red Cardinal's hat. One of the newly created Cardinals was Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York, whom Mindszenty was to visit the following year during his trip to the United States.

An incident of the Consistory ceremonies of February 1946 which received notable attention in the Western press was that Soviet occupation authorities in Hungary had delayed about a week in granting Mindszenty permission to leave the country for Rome. He arrived too late in fact for the notification formalities of February 18. "The Hungarian Cardinal denied reports that he had been under house arrest," the New York *Times* (February 20, 1946) stated. ". . . He confirmed, however, reports of Communist demonstrations against him after he had criticized the Soviet administration in Hungary."

Outspoken on all public matters and unwilling to give his approval to the postwar Communist-dominated governments that ruled Hungary with Red Army support, Mindszenty had become by early 1946 "the Russians' 'Enemy Number One'" in the country, as Fabian expressed it. One of the issues important to the Cardinal in the conflict between Communism and the Catholic Church was the government's program for secularization of schools.

"The Kremlin in Moscow had ordered its Hungarian viceroy, Mathias Rákosi, to 'liquidate the Mindszenty problem' by the last of the year [1948]," Stephen K. Swift stated in *The Cardinal's Story* (1949). In preparation for such action the Hungarian government, according to Mindszenty's Western biographers, conducted a vigorous campaign of propaganda to convince the people that the prelate was an anti-Semite, a reactionary, and an enemy of land reform.

Foreseeing his ordeal, shortly before his arrest in Esztergom on December 26, 1948 Cardinal

Mindszenty wrote on the back of an envelope: "I have taken no part in any conspiracy of any kind. I shall not resign from my episcopal See. I shall not make a confession. But if despite what I now say you should read that I have confessed or resigned, and even see it authenticated by my signature, bear in mind that it will have been only the result of human frailty. In advance, I declare all such actions null and void" (quoted by George N. Shuster, *In Silence I Speak,* 1956).

When brought to trial, however, on February 3, 1949, he declared this statement also "null and void." Accused of "treason, attempting to overthrow the democratic regime, espionage, and foreign currency abuses," he was tried in Budapest before the People's Court, of which Vilmas Olti was president. The Cardinal's "confession" of guilt in regard to many acts charged against him, his haggard and sickly appearance, and his uncharacteristic manner at the trial led to widespread speculation that he had been subjected to torture and drugging. He is also generally considered to have been a victim of a type of psychological pressure which later came to be called "brainwashing." Certain of the documents used to convict him are known to be forgeries (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 6, 1950).

Mindszenty was sentenced to life imprisonment on February 8, 1949 and for the next seven years he was confined in various prisons—at Budapest, Vácz, and Püspökszentlaszlo, among other places. His aged mother, to whom he had been close throughout his life, visited him whenever, with great difficulty, she was able to secure permission. The Cardinal, suffering from a hyperthyroid condition, was often in seriously poor health. From time to time the Communists reportedly offered him his freedom in exchange for leaving the country or for retiring to his native village and refraining from making public statements, but Mindszenty refused.

On October 30, 1956 Mindszenty was freed by soldiers of the Hungarian Army from confinement under secret police guard at Felsöpeteny, and taken to Budapest to be restored to office as Primate of Hungary. The Cardinal's liberation was one of the concessions granted by the government of Premier Imre Nagy to anti-Communist rebel forces demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops and the establishment of an independent Hungarian government. In his archiepiscopal palace in the southern part of the capital, Mindszenty said in a November 2 press conference, "It is wonderful what has happened in Hungary since October 23. Our youth, our workers and our Army, also very many former soldiers, rose up against the regime" (New York *Times,* November 3, 1956). He also appealed to Western democracies for "political and practical support."

After a brief retreat, Soviet forces re-entered Budapest on November 4 to overthrow the Nagy government, which the U.S.S.R. considered too conciliatory to the revolutionists, and to set up a puppet government. While the United Nations in New York debated the issue of withdrawal of Russian troops from Hungary, Mindszenty took refuge in the American Legation in Budapest.

The puppet government, headed by János Kadar, attacked Mindszenty through its newspaper, *Nepszabadsag,* which on November 25, 1956 accused him of being "a typical representation of Fascism" and asserted that he desired the restoration of the system of landowners and capitalism (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 26, 1956).

Some of Mindszenty's writings have been translated into English and published in *Cardinal Mindszenty Speaks* (1949). The Cardinal is a brown-eyed man of middle height whose "gauntness" perhaps accounts for his seeming tall to some observers and small to others. He has a reputation for asceticism and it is said that as Prince Primate at his Budapest palace he lived as simply as he had as parish priest at Zalaegerszeg. He is known far less for his own individual personality traits than for the universally important issues which have centered about him and have identified him with resoluteness and martyrdom.

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MIRVISH, ROBERT F(RANKLIN) July 17, 1921- Author

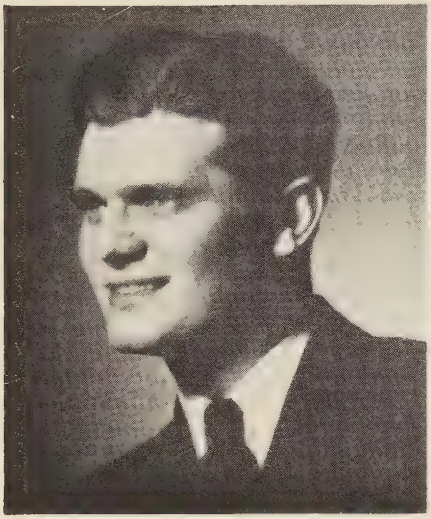
Address: 18 Page St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Feb. 1957.

In February 1953 Robert F. Mirvish was one of the "new creative writers" given special notice in the *Library Journal.* A young seaman who has spent most of his adult life in the Merchant Marine, he had just published his first novel, *A House of Her Own.* His only other writing experience had been doing some radio scripts for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Since 1953, however, Mirvish has published four more novels. He is steadily winning a wider reading public who are finding in his novels (all published by Sloane) a vigorous and realistic picture of twentieth-century maritime life.

Robert Franklin Mirvish was born in Washington, D.C., July 17, 1921. His father, David Mirvish, was of Lithuanian birth; his mother, Anna (Kornhauser) Mirvish, was born in Austria. His parents moved to Toronto, Canada, when Robert was very young, and he did not return to the United States until he was an adult. Because his family still lives in Canada, he continues to spend a great deal of time there.

Mirvish describes his formal education as "intermittent." He spent about a year and a half in high school—the Central Technical School in Toronto—and took many extension



ROBERT F. MIRVISH

courses at the University of Toronto. Some years later, after World War II, he spent a year at the university taking ten courses in English, philosophy, psychology, and history. In his own account: "Decided to leave the university because admirable though it might be, it impeded me in what I wanted to do. Took the rest of my courses out at sea, of my own devising."

The remainder of Mirvish's education has come from the sea and the merchant ships he sailed on as a radio officer. During World War II he saw action in many battle areas. He made three trips on the hazardous Murmansk-Archangel run aboard the Liberty ship *Francis Scott Key*. On another Liberty ship, the *Francis Parkman*, in 1943 he shuttled back and forth between North Africa and the landing points of the Allied invasions of Sicily and Italy. He participated in the landings at Salerno, Palermo, and Gela, and was on Malta to see the surrender of the Italian fleet. He adds: "Have been within 700 miles of the North Pole and in the Persian Gulf where the heat was 120 degrees." The only continent he has not visited in the course of his seafaring career is Australia, "an omission I hope to rectify some time."

Mirvish still has the manuscript of his first book, which he wrote at the age of fifteen, a 700-page historical novel set in the border country between Afghanistan and India. "It was my first and last effort at historical fiction." *A House of Her Own* (1952), Mirvish's first published novel, is the story of a prostitute who dreams of owning her own establishment and whose dreams are foiled when she meets and falls in love with an American sea captain. The subject matter of the book inevitably brought it a certain amount of notoriety and, in the reviews, some expressions of shock and disapproval. Most reviewers, however, found it an interesting and promising first novel. Charles Lee wrote in the *Saturday Review* that it "is obviously not a book for the delicate reader, but it is not pornographic, or even sensational; its subject may seem deplorable, but it is not without its human and sociological interest."

Mirvish's second novel, *The Eternal Voyagers* (1953), was a story of a year's voyage on an oil tanker, a vivid and authentic picture of the modern-day professional seaman. The New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* judged it "one of the truest and most interesting pictures of seafaring recently written." Virginia Kirkus found it "vigorous and fascinating." *Texana* (1954) is set in a Texas-Gulf of Mexico port town and has its dramatic climax in the explosion of two powder ships in the harbor (recalling the Texas City disaster of 1947). The characters are sailors on leave and their girls; the style is once again frank and outspoken, but not sensational. E. B. Garside wrote of the novel in the New York *Times Book Review:* "Perhaps Mirvish is not yet a master of language. . . . At the same time, his people are the very stuff of life and his insights into the human heart are invariably convincing."

The Long Watch (1954) was another "seaworthy story" described in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* as "a brawling, boozing saga, overdrawn in spots, uneven, and not always credible, but fast-moving and interesting." His fifth novel, *Red Sky at Midnight* (1955), draws upon his Murmansk experiences and tells the story of an American sailor who falls in love with a Russian girl. Reviewers generally found this a mature novel, showing a strong grasp of character and a sound command of language. His weaknesses as a novelist, E. B. Garside pointed out, in a review of the book in the New York *Times Book Review,* stem from "too great a preoccupation with actuality. He wants to write action novels and at the same time be factually and psychologically honest. These two aims are not compatible, particularly when the subject matter happens to be so diffuse."

Mirvish has three novels in progress, two of them sea stories, one set in contemporary Scotland. His favorite authors are Evelyn Waugh, Ernest Hemingway, Thomas Wolfe, and "some Steinbeck." He is one inch under six feet tall, weighs 205 pounds, has gray eyes and brown hair. He writes of himself: "Have a fondness for every conceivable national drink and smoke cigars exclusively (between twelve and fifteen daily). Favorite greeting: 'Pull up a glass and sit down.' "

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Who's Who in America (Sup. Mr '54)

MISTRAL, GABRIELA Apr. 7, 1889-Jan. 10, 1957 Chilean poet; educator; real name was Lucila Godoy Alcayaga; took pen name from European poets Gabriele D'Annunzio and Frédéric Mistral; better-known works include *Sonetos de la Muerte, Desolación,* and *Ternura;*

winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1945; represented her country at international meetings and was Chilean consul at several cities. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ja 11 '57

MONACO, MARIO DEL (mŏn'à-kō) July 27, 1915- Italian opera singer

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, 147 W. 39th St., New York 18

One of the busiest and most popular singers on the Metropolitan Opera roster in the 1956-57 season is the Italian dramatic tenor Mario del Monaco. A member of the company since 1951, he has sung a number of leading roles, including the title roles of *Otello* and *Andrea Chenier,* Radames in *Aïda,* Chevalier des Grieux in *Manon Lescaut*, Cavaradossi in *Tosca,* and Don José in *Carmen.* Before coming to the United States, he had won fame in the opera houses of his native Italy, at Covent Garden in London, and at the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires and the Teatro Municipal in Rio de Janeiro.

In the fall of 1956, after making a guest appearance at the Lyric Theatre of Chicago, del Monaco returned to New York to sing Pollione in the opening night performance of *Norma* at the Metropolitan Opera House on October 29, 1956, a performance which marked the debut of the soprano Maria Meneghini Callas with that company. On November 23, 1956 he sang the title role in the rarely performed early opera by Verdi, *Ernani.*

Mario del Monaco was born in Florence on July 27, 1915. Both his parents were music lovers and encouraged the boy's musical inclinations from his early childhood. He grew up in Pesaro, a town near Florence where his father was employed in the city government. At the age of seven young Mario resolved to become an opera singer, began the study of music at the Conservatory of Pesaro. He also studied art at the art academy in that city.

The boy made his musical debut in a nonprofessional production of Massenet's one-act opera *Narcisco* at the Teatro Beniamino Gigli in Mondalfo, a small town near Pesaro. After a few months of singing lessons, del Monaco became discouraged at his failure to progress and gave them up. In their place he tried listening to vocal records at home and imitating them. He also memorized as many operatic scores as he could. At nineteen he received a scholarship to the Conservatorio Rossini in Pesaro, but he took voice lessons for only six months. That was all the formal voice training del Monaco has ever had. For the rest, he is completely self-taught.

Making his professional debut in Milan on January 1, 1941, he sang Lieutenant Pinkerton in *Madama Butterfly.* He sang only sporadically during the war years, however, and spent six and a half years in the Italian army. When the war ended, del Monaco resumed his musical career and sang at La Scala in Milan and at the opera houses in Rome, Naples, Barcelona, Lisbon, and Stockholm. He made appearances also at Covent Garden in London. In 1946 he went to South America to sing at the Colon in Buenos Aires and at the Municipal in Rio de Janeiro. Here he sang in *Aïda, Turandot, La Forza del Destino, Il Trovatore, Tosca, Andrea Chenier, Carmen, Mefistofele, La Gioconda, Otello, La Traviata, La Fanciulla del West* (The Girl of the Golden West), and other operas. From South America he moved on to Mexico City, singing in these operas and also *Manon Lescaut* and *Adrienne Lecouvreur*—in all some thirty-three roles out of his repertory of forty operas.

MARIO DEL MONACO

In September 1950 he made his American debut as Radames in *Aïda* with the San Francisco Opera Company. Attending the performance was Rudolf Bing, the manager of the Metropolitan Opera, who invited him to make a guest appearance at the Metropolitan on his way back to Italy. On November 27, 1950 he sang his first role at the Metropolitan, that of des Grieux in Puccini's *Manon Lescaut*

This single appearance won del Monaco very favorable critical notice. Arthur Berger in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 28. 1950) wrote that he showed himself "the proud possessor of a fresh and powerful voice . . . and [that] he had the added asset of an animated and by no means reticent personality, and not least of all, uncommonly good looks." The New York *Times* (November 28, 1950) reported that he had "a big voice, young and strong and full . . . it has resonance and impact."

In November 1951 del Monaco returned to the Metropolitan to sing Radames in a new staging of *Aïda.* In the same season he appeared as Don José in *Carmen*, as Edgar in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, as Manrico in *Il Trovatore*, and in the title role of *Otello.* Early in 1953 the tenor sang his first Canio in the

MONACO, MARIO DEL—*Continued*

Metropolitan's production of *Pagliacci.* He also sang Turiddu in *Cavalleria Rusticana* and Cavaradossi in *Tosca.*

He first sang the title role in Giordano's opera *Andrea Chenier* on November 16, 1954, and he received high praise for his performance. Also in the 1954-55 season he sang Otello in the performance which marked the American debut of the soprano Renata Tebaldi as Desdemona, on January 31, 1955. A few weeks later he appeared again with Madame Tebaldi in a concert performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Del Monaco went to Chicago in October 1956 to appear opposite the soprano Eleanor Steber in two productions for the Lyric Theatre of Chicago—as Dick Johnson in *La Fanciulla del West* and in the title role of *Andrea Chenier.* He returned to New York at the end of the month to sing at the opening of the Metropolitan's season as Pollione in *Norma.* On November 23 he assumed the colorful romantic title role in Verdi's opera *Ernani.*

In the judgment of most American critics, Mario del Monaco's singing is vigorous and compelling. It is quite frankly in the *stilo declamato*—"but without shouting," the tenor added, in an interview in *Opera News* (March 3, 1952). The greatest tenors in this style, according to del Monaco, were Caruso and Pertile, because these singers recognized the dramatic importance of the libretto.

In del Monaco's first full season at the Metropolitan (1951-52), critics described his voice as "robust" and "manly." The late Olin Downes wrote that he sang Radames with an impact "that shattered the rafters and brought down the house" (New York *Times,* November 14, 1951). What was lacking, Downes felt, were the "niceties of the vocal art," the delicacies and subtleties of interpretation. Virgil Thomson, reviewing the same performance (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 14, 1951), called del Monaco's voice "one of the purest tenor voices lately encountered."

Less favorable was the critical reaction to del Monaco's Otello, which he sang first at the Metropolitan on February 15, 1952. Musically his interpretation was judged satisfactory, but many of the critics found fault with his acting. The New York *Times* (February 16 1952) described this as "hammy," with "chop-licking, heart-clasping, tooth-gnashing . . . tottering behavior." Arthur Berger wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 16, 1952): "If not for all these distracting features, his performance might have been rather impressive at times for his ability to rise vocally to the dramatic moments."

Del Monaco took these criticisms under serious consideration. "I think and I think," *Time* quoted him (November 29, 1954), "so many critics, all of them criticizing me for the same reason: 'The acting is not right, he overacts, he sings too loud.' I tell myself maybe I am wrong. So I study hard. This year I feel much better."

His Cavaradossi in *Tosca,* sung at the Metropolitan in January 1953, "displayed his notable vocal resources with tonal artistry and discretion," according to the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 5, 1953). The New York *Times* (January 5, 1953) called him "a rather more gifted actor than run-of-the-mill tenors" and pointed out that "his performances are individual characterizations rather than a series of appearances in different roles."

Del Monaco divides his time between the United States and Europe. He appears frequently on European opera stages. At La Scala in 1955 he repeated his successful Andrea Chenier, and in the same year he sang Otello at the outdoor amphitheatre in Verona. In January 1956 he returned to La Scala to sing Pollione opposite Maria Callas in *Norma.* In the summer of 1956 he directed a group of former members of the La Scala company in a production of *Carmen* at the Volksoper in Vienna.

The singer has appeared in several Italian motion pictures. He dubbed in the voice—but did not appear—in *The Young Caruso,* released in New York in 1953. He appeared in person in an Italian film version of *Cavalleria Rusticana,* also released in 1953.

A popular recording artist, del Monaco has recorded many of his operatic roles, including those of Calaf in *Turandot,* Otello, the Duke in *Rigoletto,* Canio in *Pagliacci,* and individual solo recitals.

Del Monaco is married to a former singer, Rina Fedora, who is now his assistant They have two sons—Giancarlo, age seven, and Claudio, three and a half. For relaxation the singer collects Chinese art. He has black hair and black eyes. His height is five feet eight inches and his weight is 175 pounds.

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MONTGOMERY, DEANE Sept. 2, 1909-
Mathematician; university professor

Address: b. c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.; h. 55 Rollingmead, Princeton, N.J.

Among America's leading theoretical mathematicians is Dr. Deane Montgomery, on the faculty of the internationally renowned Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey. He may be counted among a handful of mathematicians in the United States devoted to the study of topology, a form of higher mathematics closely akin to geometry. The essential difference lies in the fact that geometry is concerned with solving problems on the theory of space and of figures in space, while the more complex field of topology searches for the meaning and relation of connecting points in figures.

Topology has been one of the forms of higher mathematics which has experienced a significant revolution in the last fifty years. New concepts and theories added to the body of topological research have been comparable to the advances made in all the preceding years. However, it is indicative of the new maturity of modern mathematics that it ignores the intellectual boundary lines between the different branches. The older units, such as algebra, geometry, and calculus, are intermingled with the newer forms of analysis and topology to give mathematics as a whole a distinct unity.

Before assuming his professorship with the Institute for Advanced Study in 1951, Montgomery used its research facilities as a fellowship student. He also has been associated with the mathematics faculties of Princeton University, Yale University, and Smith College.

The son of Richard and Florence (Hitchcock) Montgomery, Deane Montgomery was born on September 2, 1909 in Weaver, Minnesota. He was educated in the local public schools and graduated from the Wabesha (Minnesota) High School in 1925. Deane then attended Hamline University (St. Paul, Minnesota) where he earned his Bachelor of Science degree in mathematics in 1929.

Pursuing his graduate training in mathematics, Montgomery enrolled at the University of Iowa, where he took his M.S. degree in 1929. He served there as a teaching assistant in the mathematics department for three years until he completed the requirements for the Ph.D., which was awarded him in 1933. For two years he studied on a fellowship conferred by the National Research Council, first at Harvard (1933-34) and then at the Institute for Advanced Study (1934-35) at Princeton.

Smith College appointed the young mathematician to its faculty in 1935. Montgomery served as an assistant professor until 1941 when he won a Guggenheim fellowship. He took a leave of absence for one year, during which time he devoted himself completely to study and research at the Institute for Advanced Study. In 1942 he returned to Smith and was promoted to the rank of full professor.

Dr. Montgomery was a visiting associate professor at Princeton University from 1943 to 1945. In the latter year he returned to the Institute for Advanced Study for another year of uninterrupted work. In 1946 he accepted a position as an associate professor at Yale University, remaining there until 1948 when he was appointed a permanent member of the staff at the Institute for Advanced Study. In 1951 he was named a professor of mathematics on the Institute faculty.

Montgomery's work has been directed to the study of topology, a highly specialized branch of mathematics within the main body of geometry. Topology had its origin in the researches of Jules Henri Poincare, 19th century French mathematician, physicist and author. Unlike other forms of mathematics, topology remained relatively obscure and undeveloped, and few significant contributions were made to its realm of knowledge.

Not until the beginning of the twentieth century did students start to work in this particular field of mathematics in earnest. In essence, expansion and progress in topology have permitted the great advances in mathematical research and development in this century.

DEANE MONTGOMERY

Whereas in the other units of geometry the size and shape of configurations are considered of primary importance, in topology the object of study is rather the connecting links of a figure. "It became gradually recognized that any collection of things, be it a set of numbers, algebraic entities, functional or even non-mathematical objects, can constitute a topological space in some sense or other, the degree of utility in such an interpretation being dependent upon the number of topological properties exhibited by the collection" (Encyclopaedia Britannica Vol. 22 p298).

The approach to the study of mathematics has been gradually changing in the United States. Theoretical mathematicians like Deane Montgomery have been helping to effect this change, principally because this country is in desperate need of mathematicians to staff its university faculties and to work in industry. The atomic and electronic fields are particularly in need of mathematicians.

Hitherto, mathematics was taught as a science, not as an art, and students were crammed with mathematical formulas and theorems. Uninspired teaching forced mathematics to be reduced to pure memory exercises, and students lost any desire to participate in creative mathematical thought. There is a drive on to combine the intellectual and aesthetic elements in mathematics, since this is seen as the only effective answer to the problem of teaching mathematics.

Montgomery is a member of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematics Association of America. His alma mater, Hamline University, awarded him an honorary D.Sc. degree in 1954 and the following year he was the recipient of a prize from the National Academy of Sciences.

More than fifty papers written by Montgomery on various aspects of topological mathematics have appeared in professional periodicals. He is the author also of a volume of lectures entitled *Topological Transformation Groups*

MONTGOMERY, DEANE—*Continued*

(Interscience Press, 1955), written in collaboration with Leo Zippin.

Tall, sparely-built and professorial-looking, Dr. Montgomery is five feet eleven inches in height, weighs 162 pounds, and has blue eyes and brown hair. His wife, the former Katherine Fulton, was a teacher before he married her on July 14, 1933. The couple has a son, Richard, and a daughter, Mary. Montgomery is a Methodist and an independent in politics.

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MONTGOMERY, RUTH (SHICK) June 11, 1912- Journalist

Address: b. 348 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 2950 Garfield Terrace, N.W., Washington, D.C.

One of the nation's most versatile newspaperwomen is Ruth Montgomery, who at present is a special feature writer for International News Service in Washington, D.C. In her early twenties she was credited with helping to expose the Black Legion, northern counterpart of the Ku Klux Klan; and as a New York *Daily News* correspondent for eleven years, she scored many notable news beats both in the United States and abroad. She has appeared on the TV programs *Meet the Press* and *Press Conference*. On November 11, 1956 she was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt died, Mrs. Montgomery was the only woman among twelve reporters permitted to attend funeral services in the White House East Room. After Juan Perón became President of Argentina, she was the first reporter to get an exclusive interview with him, and when anti-British riots were making Egypt a land of blood and terror just before the overthrow of King Farouk I, Ruth Montgomery again was on the scene.

International News Service
RUTH MONTGOMERY

Ruth Shick was born in Sumner, Illinois on June 11, 1912. Her parents were Ira Whitmer and Bertha (Judy) Shick. Although born in Illinois, she grew up in Indiana and considers herself a Hoosier. She started her newspaper career in 1930 as a reporter for the Waco (Texas) *News-Tribune* while she was a student at Baylor University. She left before graduation to take a full-time position. When her parents moved to Louisville, Kentucky in 1933, she became women's editor for the Louisville *Herald-Post*.

From 1934 to 1935 she was a feature writer for the St. Louis (Missouri) *Post-Dispatch* and the Indianapolis (Indiana) *Star*. In 1934, also, she attended Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana and in 1935 she married Robert H. Montgomery. She became a reporter for the Detroit (Michigan) *Times* in 1935 and it was as a reporter for the *Times* in 1936 that she filed her "Big Story," which in May 1947 was to win one of the first Pall Mall awards for "notable service in the field of journalism," a check for $500 and a bronze plaque.

The story involved a murder, a corpse without a name, and five bullet holes in it. Mrs. Montgomery, checking a list of missing men, discovered that the dead man was Charles A. Poole, whose wife had just given birth to a little girl. The young reporter had the task of telling the woman that her husband had been killed. Her disclosure of the murdered man's identity led to an exposé of Black Legion activities. The assignment involved about two weeks' work during which Mrs. Montgomery received almost daily threats of bodily harm.

Mrs. Montgomery joined the Detroit (Michigan) *News* in 1937 and remained with that newspaper until 1941. During this period she wrote a short article for *Better Homes and Gardens* ("Good Neighbors and Grand Homes!" September 1941) describing two homes in the Ford Foundation area on the outskirts of Dearborn, Michigan. The Chicago (Illinois) *Tribune* hired her in 1942 and two years later she went to Washington, D.C. as a correspondent for the New York *Daily News*. This beat was to lead to a first-name acquaintance with many prominent personalities of the world, extensive travel throughout the world and coverage of every subsequent Democratic and Republican campaign.

In Washington, "bland, blue-eyed" Ruth Montgomery (*Time*, September 17, 1945) soon became president of Mrs. Roosevelt's Press Conference Association. At the death of President Roosevelt in 1945 she was selected by all the White House women reporters to be the one to attend the funeral. When Mrs. Truman became First Lady, Mrs. Montgomery attempted to carry on the news conference tradition started by Mrs. Roosevelt in 1933, but it was perhaps one of the few projects in her career that failed.

Beginning in 1946 Mrs. Montgomery added foreign coverage to her work and since then has written from the Middle East, South America, the Far East, and Europe. With a group of Washington correspondents she flew to Buenos Aires in July 1946, where she obtained the first exclusive interview with President Juan Perón since his election the previous February. Early in 1947 she went to Havana, Cuba, where she left behind her an editorial and political uproar. Cracking a Cuban news story that local reporters had been trying to get for a year, Mrs. Montgomery obtained an exclusive interview with President Ramón Grau San Martín and discovered that he would apparently seek re-election. Havana's seven big papers headlined the interview. During the Soviet blockade of Berlin between April 1948 and September 1949, Mrs. Montgomery flew over Russian-held territory into Berlin on a coal plane to get a firsthand story.

The first of her weekly columns, *D.C. Wash,* distributed by the Chicago *Tribune* and the New York *Daily News*, appeared on April 9, 1950. In the ensuing six years she wrote, sometimes lightly, sometimes seriously, and sometimes critically, about White House personalities, political developments and international problems, and the column carried datelines from Europe and the Far East as well as Washington. She attended the Japanese Peace Conference in San Francisco in September 1951, and reported on the state of affairs in Egypt in July 1952 when General Mohammed Naguib's successful coup overthrew King Farouk I. In 1952 also she rode with the Dwight D. Eisenhower campaign train as she had done in 1948 when Thomas E. Dewey was running for President on the Republican ticket.

Her record as a superlative reporter and her inside knowledge of the nation's capital won her the bid to join International News Service in January 1956 to succeed columnist Inez Robb. *Newsweek* (January 9, 1956) wrote that "Ruth Montgomery has a wide acquaintance among Washington officials . . . a syndicated column and a notable record of news beats. . . . Last week INS added more warming color to the Montgomery story. At a reported price of $25,000 a year it hired her from the New York *Daily News* to do a weekly Washington column and a daily 600-word feature on any topic she chooses. . . . For INS her acquisition represents something of a coup. Although hardly popular in some Washington circles [President Truman reportedly labeled the writer "Miss Cyanide"], she has been friendly with the Eisenhowers for years."

In an article "Mamie" in *Look* (February 23, 1954) Mrs. Montgomery described Mrs. Eisenhower as "one of the best-qualified first ladies since Dolly Madison . . . fun-loving and unaffected." Another article by Mrs. Montgomery, "Will Women Elect the President Again?" was published in *Cosmopolitan* (May, 1956).

Baylor University in November 1956 awarded her an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the third time in the 111-year history of the institution that a woman had been so honored. The college board of directors voted unanimously to invite her to be the featured speaker at the fourth annual Conference on American Ideals. In its citation the college stated that Mrs. Montgomery, while traveling throughout the world, conferring with presidents and kings and other makers of history, is "searching always for the heartbeat of humanity and recording it for the information of all who read. Her pen has written accurately with the confidence that the truth will make men free."

Mrs. Montgomery is the wife of Robert H. Montgomery, to whom she was married on December 26, 1935. He is now a deputy administrator of the Small Business Administration in Washington, D.C. The writer is a Republican, and her religion is Methodist. She was elected president of the Women's National Press Club in 1950 and was a member of its board of governors from 1951 to 1954. In addition, she is a member of the White House Correspondents Association and the State Department Correspondents Association.

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MORAES, FRANK (ROBERT) Nov. 12, 1907- Indian editor; author; journalist
Address: h. D-3 Mafathal Park, Bombay 26, India

"If India from America seems a land of contrasts and confusion, America from India appears no less exotic and contradictory." Frank Moraes, former editor of the *Times of India* wrote in a New York *Times* Magazine article (December 30, 1956) after a two months visit to the United States as guest of the American Press Institute of Columbia University. His book, *Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography* (Macmillan) was published while Moraes was in New York. His contract as editor of the *Times of India* was not renewed in November 1957 because of publishers' objection to his pro-American viewpoint.

Although Moraes has traveled extensively in Europe and throughout South-east Asia, Australia and New Zealand, this was his first trip to America. The *Times* (London) *Literary Supplement* (November 16, 1956) praised the Nehru biography: "If the needs of the future historian of India are to count, this book by Moraes is bound to rank very high." Moraes is also the author of *Report on Mao's China* (Macmillan, 1953) and other books.

Frank Robert Moraes was born in Bombay, India on November 12, 1907, the son of A. X. Moraes of Goa ancestry, and an Indian Service employee. Frank was educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay University. He majored in history and economics and received his B.A. degree in 1928. He went to Oxford University in 1929 for his M.A. degree in history, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn.

While in Europe and later in India, he contributed articles to Indian newspapers and peri-

FRANK MORAES

odicals. A series of features under the heading: "The Law for the Layman" attracted wide attention. In 1938 the *Times of India,* an English-language daily, established by the British in 1883, and published simultaneously in Bombay and Delhi, offered Moraes an assistant editorship. His early assignments took him to Australia and New Zealand. In 1942, he became a war correspondent and covered major news developments. He accompanied General Joseph Stillwell's American-trained Chinese troops down the Hukawng Valley to Myitkyina in the campaign to re-enter Burma and Chungking, China. In Kunming, Moraes obtained an interview with Chiang Kai-shek, and witnessed the last Japanese attack on American airfields.

Back in Bombay, he was restless and in 1946 went to Colombo as editor of the *Times of Ceylon.* After two years, he returned to Bombay and in April 1949 was again with the *Times of India* as acting editor. In August 1949 he was made deputy editor. In March 1950 he left to become editor of the *National Standard,* a rival Bombay daily. He accepted the editorship of the *Times of India* in November 1950 and has continued its independent policy of being critical of the government in power, a policy that has made it "the leading newspaper of Asia."

As editor, Moraes covered important assignments in Indonesia, Malaya, Indochina, Siam and Burma. He spent two months in 1952 as a member of the government of India's cultural delegation headed by Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. Moraes wrote his impressions of China under Mao Tae-tung's leadership in *Report On Mao's China* (Macmillan, 1953). In comparing Indian and Chinese responses toward Communism, he emphasized that India was exposed to the "exploitation of a single imperialist power, Britain" but China became the victim of "imperialisms rampant . . . the joint colony of international imperialism. . . . The irony of the Western intrusion in China is that in attempting to cancel out China, the Western powers cancelled out themselves."

Gordon Walker in the *Christian Science Monitor* (May 26, 1953) praised Moraes' report from behind the bamboo curtain. "The West might well listen carefully," he wrote, "to the view of Frank Moraes, an Indian and one of the most capable journalists and professional observers in the international press fraternity." The *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (November 1953) noted that Moraes "looks at the world through the spectacles of his own country, but he is definitely anti-Communist. . . ." Phoebe Adams (*Atlantic* Monthly, June 1953) called the book "fast and lucid, the work of a good journalist." *Introduction to India* (prepared earlier with Robert Stimson) and *The Story of India* were also published in 1953 by the Oxford University Press in England.

For many years Moraes observed Nehru's career, his struggle for Indian independence and rise to prominence in international affairs. His biography, *Jawaharlal Nehru* was published by Macmillan on September 25, 1956, fifteen days after the author arrived in New York to attend the three-week seminars held for Latin American newspaper men at Columbia University. Margaret Parton (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 30, 1956) called it "a big book, which no truly educated person in America can afford not to read." Angus McStay (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* December 1, 1956) suggested that the book might clarify Nehru's "tortuous jumping tactics which continue to befuddle not only the world's diplomats, but the newspaper reader."

A. H. Rosenthal (New York *Times,* October 7, 1956) commented that Moraes was the best qualified writer in India to interpret the Prime Minister, and added that his editorials had made "painful breakfast-table reading at one time or another for Russians, Americans and Indian government officials." About Nehru, Moraes was objective, but where Muslim-Hindu disputes were concerned, the Muslim leaders represented "destruction, turmoil and prejudice." Bill Hackney in the San Francisco *Chronicle* (October 28, 1956) called the Nehru biography an "intimate, factual, impartial and highly readable study—a valuable insight into the life and philosophy of one of the most vital and inspiring men of our time." The *New Republic* reviewer praised its "admirable perspective" and noted that the first 300 pages deals with pre-independence India.

For five weeks, Moraes toured all parts of the United States as guest of American newspapers. In his reflections on the visit (New York *Times* Magazine, December 30, 1956) Moraes wrote that the average Indian saw America much as Hollywood portrayed it, superimposed by "the legend of Uncle Sam as Britain saw him . . . an ex-colonial." Since independence Indo-U.S. differences over India's foreign policy "highlighted and in turn distorted other aspects of the American picture."

His own conception had changed as a result of his visit. American individuality combined with a strong sense of community and eagerness to share, he concluded, stemmed from the pioneering spirit which drove the first Americans west to fend for themselves while helping their neighbors. He became convinced that the American people and the U.S. Government cherished peace as a means of preserving "a way of life . . . well worth preserving." Most of all, he was surprised by the American "sense of tolerance" a true index to civilization and most noticeable in discussions on India's controversial foreign policy. The Nehru biography was selected as one of forty-six notable books of 1956 by the American Library Association.

The marriage of Moraes to Dr. Beryl D'Monte occurred in the middle 1930's. Their son, Don, born in July 1938, is now in college in England and has won recognition as a poet. Moraes is tall, stocky, and has black hair and brown eyes. Eager to talk about India and Nehru while in New York, he was reticent about himself.

Frank Moraes speaks several languages, including Portuguese. In 1956-57, he was president of the Bombay Rotary Club. He is a member of the Willingdon and Cricket Clubs of Bombay. His religion is Roman Catholic. He is now at work on a new book (still untitled) to be published by Macmillan in 1958 which will be vignettes and biographical sketches of world leaders, emphasizing the likes and differences in the philosophies of the East and the West.

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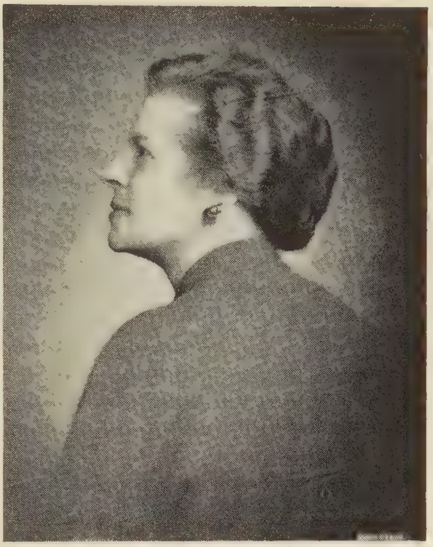
MORSCH, LUCILE M. Jan. 21, 1906-
Librarian; organization official

Address: b. c/o Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.; American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.; h. 1579 Mt. Eagle Place, Alexandria, Va.

The president of the American Library Association for 1957-58 is Lucile M. Morsch, deputy chief assistant librarian of the Library of Congress. She assumed office at the seventy-sixth annual conference of ALA in Kansas City, June 23-29, 1957. Miss Morsch was elected to the office of vice-president and president-elect of ALA in a mail ballot of the more than 20,000 members of the organization announced in June 1956, when Dr. Ralph R. Shaw was inaugurated for a one-year term as president.

Miss Morsch brings to the office extensive experience in the library profession as a practicing librarian, an active member of numerous professional groups, and author of many articles in the field. In 1940 she became head of the descriptive cataloging division of the Library of Congress. In this position she organized and consolidated the library's cataloging procedures. Miss Morsch received the first Margaret Mann Award of the ALA in 1951 for her professional achievements and specifically "for her work on the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress,* which have made a significant contribution to the clarification, simplification, and improvement of practical cataloging technique in all libraries."



Harris & Ewing

LUCILE M. MORSCH

Lucile M. Morsch was born in Sioux City, Iowa, on January 21, 1906, the seventh and youngest child of Jacob and Lydia (Meyer) Morsch. Her mother died when she was six. Two years later her father remarried. Lucile has one stepsister. Lucile was educated in the public schools of Sioux City and attended the State University of Iowa, in Iowa City, from which she received the B.A. degree in 1927. Here she majored in English and was active in such extracurricular activities as president of the Saturday Lunch Club, joint editor of the campus literary magazine, and member of Alpha Xi Delta and Mortar Board.

Her library career began in the middle of her freshman year in college when she joined the cataloging department of the Iowa State University Library as part-time worker, receiving 25c per hour for marking and labeling books. Before her graduation she had become a junior assistant cataloger and classifier, specializing in Spanish publications. Her choice of librarianship as a profession was shaped by this experience and by her sister, Mabel (Morsch) Dunlop, who was a librarian at the State University of Iowa and by Amelia Krieg, superintendent of the catalog department at the university.

Upon her graduation from college, Miss Morsch received the Lydia C. Roberts Fellowship for study at the Columbia University School of Library Service, from which she received a B.S. degree in 1929 and an M.Sc. de-

MORSCH, LUCILE M.—*Continued*

gree in the following year. Her master's thesis, *New Jersey Imprints, 1784-1800,* was published in 1939 by the American Imprints Inventory.

While a student at library school in the summer of 1929 Miss Morsch worked for the New York Public Library as an assistant in the preparations division. When she completed her professional training in 1930, she returned to the State University of Iowa as a cataloger. A year later she became first assistant in the catalog department, and she remained at this post until 1935. During this period she taught cataloging and classification for one summer (1930) at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge.

From 1935 to 1940 Miss Morsch was on the staff of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, Maryland, where she served as chief classifier, assistant head, and then head of the cataloging department. Here Miss Morsch worked on the reorganization of routines and the reassignment of work, a position which called upon her skills in both cataloging and administration. She also prepared the 160-page *Catalog Department Manual,* published in 1940. During the summers of 1937, 1938, and 1939 she taught cataloging at the School of Library Service of Columbia University.

Miss Morsch joined the Library of Congress in November 1940 as chief of the descriptive cataloging division. This position involved the reorganization and consolidation of a large department. In the course of her work she made an intensive study of cataloging procedures at the Library of Congress in the interests of simplifying and improving them, and she visited fifteen cities to interview catalogers and library administrators on the subject of cooperative and descriptive cataloging. One result of these studies was the publication in 1947 of the preliminary edition of *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress* under Miss Morsch's supervision. In its later revised edition (1949) this book has become a standard volume in the field of cataloging.

Descriptive cataloging involves the description of the individual book to make possible its identification. It is thus one of the basic parts of library activity as it identifies the individual book for the scholar and for the casual reader. In a library the size of the Library of Congress this is of major importance. Moreover, since the Library of Congress prepares catalog cards which are distributed to other libraries throughout the country, the influence of the work done here is carried to all parts of the library world.

Miss Morsch was a participant in cataloging discussions at the first Assembly of Librarians of the Americas in 1947, and in 1949 she was sent by the U.S. Department of State and the Library of Congress on a ten-week trip through Latin America, visiting ninety-nine libraries to gather technical information. In 1955 she attended the International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centres in Brussels and visited many European libraries.

In 1951-52 Miss Morsch was transferred for a year's rotation to head the general reference work as chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division of the Library of Congress. Since 1953 she has been deputy chief assistant librarian of the Library of Congress. In this new post she has been concerned primarily with the library's relationships with other libraries and scientific and learned institutions in this country and abroad.

Miss Morsch became a member of ALA in 1929. Since that time she has been active at all the annual conferences except two, has served on many committees, and held a number of offices. From 1940 to 1944 and from 1952 to 1956 she was a member of the ALA Council. A member of ALA's division of cataloging and classification, she served as president of this group from 1942 to 1943. She has also been secretary of the Junior Members Round Table and secretary-treasurer of the catalog section. In 1956-57 Miss Morsch served as chairman of the ALA steering committee on the implementation of the management survey, which is studying the over-all reorganization of ALA.

Early in her association with ALA, in 1931, Miss Morsch was selected to serve as editor, in behalf of the Junior Members Round Table, of the first volume of *Library Literature.* Designed as a supplement to Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy, 1876-1920, Library Literature, 1921-1932* was published in 1934 by the ALA. Subsequent volumes have been published by The H. W. Wilson Company, which also took over the Cannons and Morsch volumes from ALA.

Miss Morsch has published many articles and book reviews in library journals. Her work has appeared in the *ALA Bulletin, College and Research Libraries, Journal of Cataloging and Classification, Library of Congress Information Bulletin, Library Journal, Library Trends, Music Library Association Notes, Ontario Library Journal,* and the *Wilson Library Bulletin.*

Most of her articles deal with problems of cataloging. It is in this field that Miss Morsch's contributions won her the first Margaret Mann Award in 1951 for "her imagination, intelligence and dynamic leadership, with which she has brought to pass innovations in cataloging."

In an article published in *Library Journal* (January 15, 1942) Miss Morsch described her general outlook on the field of cataloging. Many catalogers choose their work, she remarked, for quiet research or regular hours and fixed schedules. "Little did they suspect," she wrote, "that in cataloging they might be choosing the least passive, the most challenging of any field in the profession. Instead of being in an ivory tower, far from the madding crowd, the cataloger today has an unexpected opportunity, in fact a compulsion, to be an active participant in making decisions which will be of primary importance to all library service for generations to come."

Other associations in which Miss Morsch holds membership are the Association of College and Research Libraries, the American Documentation Institute, and the District of

Columbia Library Association, of which she was president in 1954-55. She became a member of Beta Phi Mu, the national library science honorary fraternity, in 1956.

In private life Lucile M. Morsch is the wife of Werner Bruno Ellinger, senior subject cataloger in law at the Library of Congress. They were married on May 20, 1944. Miss Morsch has brown hair and gray eyes, stands five feet five inches and weighs 130 pounds. Her favorite relaxations are hiking, mountain climbing, and reading.

When Miss Morsch assumed the post of deputy chief assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, Frederick H. Wagman wrote of her in *College and Research Libraries* (October 1953): "Unusually successful as a cataloger, teacher, codifier, administrator, consultant, and good-will ambassador, Miss Morsch has demonstrated that intensive specialization in one aspect of librarianship can provide a firm foundation on which to build a professional life of broad utility if one has breadth of mind and a sense of dedication to one's work. These qualities she possesses in abundance."

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MORSE, CAROL *See* Hall, Marjory

MORSE, CLARENCE G(ORDON) Feb. 7, 1904- U.S. Government official; lawyer

Address: b. U.S. Maritime Administration, Washington, D.C.; h. 947 Green St., San Francisco, Calif.

Maritime Administration
Department of Commerce

CLARENCE G. MORSE

The construction of the first American nuclear-powered merchant ship is a joint project of the Atomic Energy Commission and the U.S. Maritime Administration. Clarence G. Morse, as chairman of the Federal Maritime Board and head of the Maritime Administration, is devoting more than half of the administration's research and development program to atomic power. Before succeeding Louis S. Rothschild as chairman in March 1955, Morse was general counsel to the board and to the Maritime Administration for a year and he had practiced admiralty law for twenty years.

The U.S. Maritime Commission, which replaced the U.S. Shipping Board, was established by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. At that time Congress was concerned that U.S. shipping was unable to compete with foreign carriers and seamen were discontent with wages and working conditions. Within two years after the establishment of the commission, the United States rose to second place among maritime powers, possessed of a Merchant Marine stronger than any since clipper ship days. The commission was succeeded in 1950 by the Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration, agencies within the Department of Commerce.

Clarence Gordon Morse was born to Charles Stoddard and Millie Ann (Shear) Morse on February 7, 1904 in Jennings, Louisiana. In his youth, Clarence went to San Francisco, Californa. He studied at the University of California, where he received his B.S. degree in 1926 and the J.D. degree two years later.

Admitted to the California bar in 1928, Morse began a law practice in Oakland. He became a member of the law firm of A. B. Bianchi of San Francisco in 1929. From September 1934 to June 1954 he was a partner in the firm of Graham & Morse, where he specialized in admiralty law. He was general counsel for the Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration in Washington, D.C., from 1954 to 1955.

When Rothschild resigned as head of the Federal Maritime Board and as maritime administrator in the early part of 1955 to become Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. Morse was appointed to fill his unexpired term. His nomination was considered "an advantage to the industry because he was well acquainted with its problems when he took the job" (Walter Hamshar, New York *Herald Tribune*, December 11, 1955).

The Federal Maritime Board regulates rates, services and practices of common carriers by water; investigates discriminatory practices in foreign trade and awards construction and operating subsidies in order to maintain U.S. shipping on a parity with foreign shipping. The Maritime Administration assists the board in its duties; administers the provisions of all subsidy contracts entered into by the board; during national emergencies it requisitions ships owned by U.S. citizens and determines require-

MORSE, CLARENCE G.—*Continued*

ments for and allocates ships to meet the needs of national defense; maintains national defense reserve fleets, equipment and shipyards; and operates the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York.

President Eisenhower reappointed Morse chairman of the Federal Maritime Board in April 1956 to serve a four-year term expiring June 30, 1960. In February 1956 the board set up a new essential trade route through the St. Lawrence Seaway to the Great Lakes. Morse expects this move to win 65,000,000 new friends for the U.S. Merchant Marine. He declared that this new trade route, to be opened in 1959, would, in effect, give the United States a fourth seacoast. (Essential trade routes are designated by the board as necessary to the economy and defense of the country. Steamship lines accredited to the routes must maintain service standards set by the board.) Another essential trade route was announced by Morse in April 1957, stretching from the Great Lakes to the Caribbean Sea.

In December 1956 Morse reported that the nation was engaged in the biggest peacetime shipbuilding program in its history, with 125 merchant ships either under construction or in prospect. A major item will be a sister ship to the S.S. *United States,* present queen of the American Merchant Marine. According to Morse, American-flag merchant ships carried only 21 per cent of the nation's foreign trade in 1956. He urged the establishment of a sound, consistent policy for providing the necessary funds to maintain an adequate Merchant Marine to carry at least half of our foreign commerce.

Subsidies are vital to shipping lines engaged in foreign trade, Morse asserted. He forecast the "imminent disappearance" of nonsubsidized steamship operators from this country's foreign trade routes. High construction cost, operating costs and seamen's wages compel the Government to grant almost $200,000,000 in subsidies. He cautioned labor and management to consider carefully the problem and "not kill the goose that lays the golden egg" (New York *Times,* April 5, 1957).

President Eisenhower signed a bill on July 30, 1956 authorizing construction of America's first atomic-powered merchant ship. A joint project of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Maritime Administration, construction of this $40,000,000 vessel is expected to begin in 1958 and will probably enter service in 1960. The ship will contain quarters for between fifty and 100 passengers and a capacity for from 9000 to 12,000 tons of cargo.

The Maritime Administration developed in 1956 a vessel that was the nation's first ship fully propelled by a gas turbine engine. The *John Sergeant,* a remodeled Liberty ship, was one of four tests of different forms of propulsion in converted Liberty vessels. Morse felt that this new engine would provide a faster and more economical merchant fleet and compared it with the jet engines in airplanes. He predicted that the American Merchant Marine of the twenty-first century may boast of nuclear-powered, jet-propelled submarine freighters and tanker fleets operated by remote control at speeds of between fifty and sixty knots (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 28, 1957).

After the collision of the Italian liner *Andrea Doria* and the Swedish liner *Stockholm* in 1956, Maritime Administration officers felt the need for a new sea-safety code. Morse pledged the cooperation of his agency and, in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard, proposed new navigation rules requiring all candidates for Merchant Marine officers to be satisfactorily trained in the use of radar. Morse also said that his agency would establish a radar training school in New York beginning October 1, 1957.

The Maritime Administration's Work-Study Scholarship in marine engineering was started by Morse at the New York State Maritime College, Fort Schuyler, the Bronx, in June 1957. The program includes studies in vessel, hull and propulsion design. A similar scholarship is offered annually to an outstanding graduate at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles designated the Maritime Administration, in August 1957, as the technical co-ordinating agency between U.S. ports and the newly formed permanent committee on ports and harbors of the Organization of American States. The committee's primary function is to foster increased efficiency in ocean trade between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

A contract, the largest since the program for replacing obsolete vessels was authorized by Congress in 1936, was signed on August 7, 1957 by officials of the Federal Maritime Board and Lykes Brothers Steamship Company. Morse said that this would mean an estimated 50,000-man-years of work for the nation's shipyards and related industries. Under the contract the Government will pay about 40 per cent of costs of fifty-three new cargo ships and will subsidize Lykes' world-wide shipping operations for the next twenty-years.

Clarence G. Morse married Susan Kyler on June 25, 1927. Their daughters are Susan Jane and Jo Ann Morse. Following a divorce, he married Jeanne Weir Mundorff on July 27, 1947. Morse is a member of the State Bar Association of California, San Francisco Bar Association, American Bar Association and the Maritime Law Association. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1947.

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MORSE, (HAROLD) MARSTON Mar. 24, 1892- Mathematician

Address: b. Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.; h. 40 Battle Rd., Princeton, N.J.

The election of one of America's leading theoretical mathematicians, Marston Morse, as a correspondent of the Académie des Sciences of France, of which only ten Americans are members, was announced in June 1956. This honor was bestowed on Dr. Morse shortly after he terminated a lecture and teaching tour of several French universities. According to the New York *Times* (June 9, 1956), "Professor Morse is known as the originator of a branch of mathematics. His variational theory in the large has been applied extensively in other branches of mathematics and physics."

After being associated with the mathematics faculties of several large Eastern universities, Dr. Morse was appointed to the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. In addition to conducting research in higher mathematics, he has devoted considerable effort to uniting mathematics with the cultural arts.

Harold Marston Morse was born on March 24, 1892 on a farm in Waterville, Maine, the son of Howard Calvin and Ella Phoebe (Marston) Morse. In his native city Marston attended Coburn Classical Institute, from which he was graduated in 1910, and Colby College. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Delta Kappa Epsilon, and was captain of the Colby tennis team and won the college tennis championship.

After receiving the B.A. degree *summa cum laude* from Colby in 1914, Morse took graduate courses at Harvard University. He earned the M.A. degree in 1915 and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in mathematics two years later. In 1917 he also won the Sheldon Traveling Fellowship for postgraduate training, which he resigned in order to serve with the American Expeditionary Force during World War I. Morse entered as a private and was discharged as a second lieutenant, after a period of active service in France, commencing with the battle of Chemin des Dames in October 1917. For his bravery under fire the French government bestowed on him the Croix de Guerre with silver star.

Immediately following his discharge in 1919, Marston Morse returned to Harvard University to serve as Benjamin Pierce instructor in mathematics. He joined the faculty of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York as an instructor in 1920 and two years later was promoted to assistant professor. From 1925 to 1926 he was associate professor of mathematics at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, and in the latter year he rejoined the Harvard staff as an assistant professor. Dr. Morse was named an associate professor in 1928 and given the title of full professor two years later. In 1935 he was appointed to the faculty of the school of mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. The institute is engaged in postdoctoral research in the fields of mathematics and mathematical physics, and historical studies.

Professor Morse is renowned among mathematicians for his contributions to the knowledge of dynamical systems, the function theory, and calculus of variations in the large. Tolerating no barriers between the various branches of mathematics, such as algebra, geometry, and calculus, he probes them all in order to give greater unity and depth to his researches. These fields of higher mathematics have been "revolutionized in the last fifty years," according to Morse, and "the body of discoveries during that period is comparable to the advances made in all the preceding years."

Clearose Studio

MARSTON MORSE

Primarily a theoretician, Morse works in the field of abstractions, which he thinks "rules out the irrelevant and permits greater generality." "Mathematicians abstract in order to unify, simplify, comprehend and extend," he has written. "The greater complexity of modern mathematics, and its vast scope, make the process a necessity." These same intricate imaginative speculations have made mathematics "both an art and a science," in Dr. Morse's opinion.

"To insist on the aesthetic aspects of mathematical thought," Morse has stated, "is not to detract from the merit of its applications. The development of mathematics for its own sake, and the practical applications of mathematics go hand in hand. Objective advances must be revised in form to make them aesthetically acceptable and logically comprehensible, while advances of a more subjective nature, if complete and harmonious, will not long remain unapplied. . . . Mathematics grows best when tended by both artist and engineer" (*American Scholar*, October 1940).

During World War II Morse served as a consultant to the office of the chief of ordnance, U.S. Army and was largely responsible for the optimum use of the proximity fuse. For his contributions he was awarded a Commendation for Meritorious Civilian Service (1944) and the Certificate of Merit (1948).

As head of the War Preparedness Committee composed of members of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America, Morse directed the preparations of both organizations for contributing their services to the war effort. He found that mathematicians showed a "lack of cooperation between the theoretically minded

MORSE, MARSTON—*Continued*

and the practically minded scientist." Speaking before a group of mathematics teachers, Morse declared that "we have preferred experiment to theory and have tended to use the laboratory to obtain results which might have been predicted." He urged his colleagues to "respect both theory and practice, and particularly their combination," for purposes of internal security (*American Mathematical Monthly,* May 1941).

As early as 1943 Dr. Morse was concerned with the problem of preparing American youth for a more active role in the sciences and of a more thorough comprehension of the relation of theory to the applications of science. He was also aware of the problem of improving the teaching of science and mathematics in order to make them more meaningful to the average high school student. These questions have lately perturbed Government and university officials faced with the challenge of training a sufficient number of scientific personnel to meet the Soviet threat.

In an article entitled "Mathematics and the Maximum Scientific Effort in Total War" (*Scientific Monthly,* January 1943), Dr. Morse wrote that there was a "need for education for freedom and democracy, both now and after the war. . ." He urged that "unless mathematics is somehow associated with the humane studies and with philosophy, its greatest values will be obscured and forgotten. . . . Mathematics is an essential factor in cultural integration [and], together with science in general, is most relevant to the growth of freedom."

Speaking before a conference at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio in 1950, Dr. Morse said that "the basic affinity between mathematics and the arts is psychological and spiritual." He then pointed out that there is a second affinity or bond between artists and mathematicians in their "instinct of self-preservation as creators of art," and their overwhelming desire "to *understand* and to *create*" (*Yale Review,* spring 1951). J. Donald Adams of the New York *Times* (October 22, 1950) hailed Dr. Morse's talk as "the bombshell of the conference, the contribution which spread the brightest light . . . [and] struck sparks from the most sluggish minds in attendance." (For additional remarks, see New York *Times Book Review,* November 12, 1950.)

In October 1956 Morse represented the Vatican at a conference of eighty-two nations meeting in New York which signed a statute establishing an International Atomic Energy Agency.

A prolific author of papers, Dr. Morse has contributed to mathematical and scientific journals in the United States and Europe. He has also written several books including *The Calculus of Variations in the Large* (American Mathematical Society, 1934) and *Functional Topology and Abstract Variational Theory* (Gauthier-Villars, 1939). Princeton University Press published his *Lectures on Analysis in the Large, 1936-1937* (1937) and *Topological Methods in the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable* (1947). Two editions of his *Introduction to Analysis in the Large* were printed by the Institute for Advanced Study in 1947 and 1951. Dr. Morse has been editor of the Princeton Mathematical Series (1938) and *Compositio Mathematica.* He was Colloquium Lecturer (1931) and Gibbs Lecturer (1952) before the American Mathematical Society.

Professor Morse served as vice-president (1933-35) and president (1940-42) of the American Mathematical Society. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences (chairman of the section on mathematics, 1941-1943), National Research Council (chairman of division of mathematics, 1951-1952), and the National Science Foundation (member of the board, 1950-54), as well as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

Honorary memberships in foreign professional societies have been conferred upon Morse by the academies of Palermo, Bologna, and Milan, Italy; Heidelberg, Germany; among others. An honorary doctorate bestowed on Morse by the Sorbònne (1946) cited him as the "intellectual grandson of Henri Poincaré," the French mathematician. He has received many other honorary degrees, including those from Kenyon College, Pisa's Università degli Studi (1948), Technische Hochschule in Vienna (1952), and University of Notre Dame (1956). Morse was a joint recipient of the Bôcher Prize (1933), awarded by the American Mathematical Society, and he was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

Morse married Celeste Phelps on June 20, 1922; their children are Meroe Marston and Dryden Phelps. By his second marriage, on January 13, 1940, to Louise Jefferys, he is the father of three daughters, Julia, Elizabeth Hudson, and Louise, and two sons, William Marston and Peter. Morse is a Republican. For recreation he plays the organ, which he learned as a youth. "My mother's world was the world of music, and her world became mine," says the scholar. He sees "spiritual relations between mathematics and music" based on his own experience. "Composing a little in an amateurish way I get exactly the same elevation from a prelude that has come to me at the piano, as I do from a new idea that has come to me in mathematics" (*Yale Review,* spring 1951).

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MORTON, THRUSTON B(ALLARD)

Aug. 19, 1907- U.S. Senator from Kentucky

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 4301 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Glenview, Ky.

A "modern Republican," U.S. Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky has voted for President Eisenhower's program 94 per cent of the time, more than any other individual in the upper chamber of Congress (*Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report,* July 12, 1957). Morton is an advocate of civil rights legislation and bold leadership on the part of the United States in world affairs.

Morton entered the U.S. Senate in 1957 by defeating the incumbent, Democrat Earle C. Clements, after a career that included three years as Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, six years in the U.S. House of Representatives, over four years as a Navy small craft commander and many years as a business executive.

A seventh generation Kentuckian, Thruston Ballard Morton was born in Louisville, Kentucky on August 19, 1907 to Dr. David Cummins Morton and Mary Harris (Ballard) Morton. Thruston was educated in the public schools of Jefferson county, Kentucky and attended the Woodberry Forest School in Virginia from 1922 to 1925. He then entered Yale University, was on the rowing team, and received the B.A. degree in 1929.

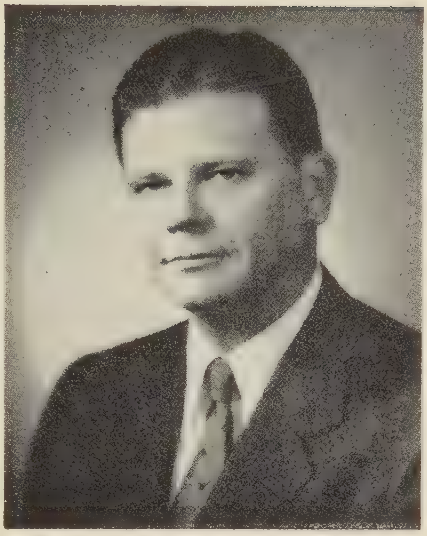
In that year he started his association with Ballard & Ballard Company in Louisville, a family grain and milling firm. He held various positions with the company and became president in 1946. The business was sold to Pillsbury Mills, Inc., in 1951. Joining the U.S. Navy before Pearl Harbor, he served for fifty-one months, much of the time on mine sweepers and destroyers in the Pacific. He now holds the rank of commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Entering national politics, Morton was elected U.S. Representative from the Third Kentucky District on November 5, 1946. He defeated the incumbent, Democrat Emmet O'Neal, by 61,899 to 44,599 votes in a traditionally Democratic state. Morton was returned to Congress in 1948 and 1950 and served on the committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Education and Labor.

In Congress Morton aligned himself with the liberal and internationalist wing of his party, often disagreeing with fellow Republicans on foreign policy. House colleagues recall him as an easy-going fellow with a quick intelligence, who seldom spoke unless he had something to say. When he did, members listened (Robert C. Albright, *Washington Post and Times-Herald,* December 28, 1956).

As a freshman Congressman, Morton in 1947 voted for the two-term limit for the Presidency (February), banning portal-to-portal pay suits (February), Greek-Turkish aid (May), the Voice of America bill (June) and the anti-poll tax bill (July). He opposed cutting foreign relief to $200,000,000 (May). In the following year he favored the Republican tax-reduction bill (February), rent control extension (March), the displaced persons bill (June), the Wolcott housing bill (June) and a new steam plant for the Tennessee Valley Authority (June). A delegate to the 1948 Republican National Convention, Morton supported Harold E. Stassen for nomination as the Republican Presidential candidate.

During the first session of the Eighty-first Congress (1949), Morton supported a coalition farm bill (as opposed to the Brannan plan) in July and a coalition minimum-wage bill (as opposed to President Truman's proposal) in August. In the second session he favored economic aid for Korea and Formosa (February), a voluntary fair employment practices commission bill (February), cutting Federal spending by $600,000,000 (May) and overriding the President's veto of the Communist control bill (September).


Walton Jones

THRUSTON B. MORTON

In 1949 Morton co-sponsored a bill to allow each state to determine whether Federal educational funds should go to parochial and private schools as well as public ones. The bill limited Federal aid to those states below national educational standards. The amount of aid under this program was estimated at $135,000,000 (New York *Times,* July 27, 1949).

Other roll call votes indicate that in 1951 Representative Morton supported the draft extension-UMT bill (April) and a $10,000,000 reduction in reclamation funds (May). He opposed Government duplication of private power lines (May), Government building of defense plants (July) and Federal control of commodity margins (July). Concerned with scandals in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Morton with a colleague introduced a bill in 1951 to create a bipartisan commission to draft a "code of ethics" for Government officials (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 23, 1951). In 1952 he voted to use the Taft-Hartley Act to halt the steel strike (June) and to end price and rent controls (June).

When Morton was not a candidate for re-election in 1952, it was reported that he had withdrawn from political contest because supporters of Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, had gained control of the Kentuckian Republican party (New York *Times,* January 3, 1953). He managed in that year the successful campaign of Republican John Sherman Cooper

MORTON, THRUSTON B.—*Continued*

for the Senate and also campaigned for General Dwight D. Eisenhower as the Republican Presidential candidate.

Following the inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower, in January 1953, Morton was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. In this post he fought the Bricker Amendment (see John W. Bricker, *C.B.,* July 1956) and to save the Trade Agreements Act from "ravishment by the Republican Congress in 1953" (*Nation,* November 17, 1956). Morton resigned in March 1956 to enter the Senatorial race against Clements.

On November 6, 1956 Morton defeated Clements by the extremely close vote of 506,903 to 499,922 and has jocularly been called "Landslide Morton" by his colleagues in the Senate. His election was attributed to the fact that Eisenhower headed the Republican party ticket and to a split in the Democratic organization between Governor A. B. (Happy) Chandler and Clements. Kentucky is now represented in the Senate by two Republicans; John Sherman Cooper was elected in November 1956 to fill the unexpired term of the late Alben W. Barkley. After being sworn in Morton was assigned to the District of Columbia Committee and Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

In the civil rights controversy Senator Morton stood solidly behind the President. On June 20, 1957 he voted to refuse to give the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction of the Administration's bill and to put it immediately on the Senate calendar. He voted on July 24 against the amendment removing from the measure all enforcement authority except protection of voting rights. He voted "nay" on the jury trial amendment on August 2 and five days later he voted for passage of the bill.

On May 15 Morton cast his vote to cut U.S. Information Agency funds to $53,800,000 below the President's request; one of the few times he has not supported the Administration. Other 1957 roll call votes include a "yea" for the Middle East doctrine (March), U.S. membership in the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency (June) and a Government guarantee for private loans to air carriers (August). He voted "nay" on a proposal authorizing 200,000 additional low-cost housing units during each of fiscal years 1958 and 1959 (May). He presented to Congress a bill, with Senator Cooper, for a four-year, $1.6 billion aid-to-education program.

Thruston B. Morton married Belle Clay Lyons in April 1931 and they have two sons, Thruston Ballard, Jr., and Clay Lyons Morton. The youthful-looking Senator is six feet two inches tall, weighs 195 pounds, has green eyes and brown hair. His church affiliation is Protestant Episcopal. He belongs to Alpha Delta Phi and Order of Cincinnati and his clubs are the Louisville Pendennis and Louisville Country; and Capitol Hill and F Street in Washington, D.C. Morton was a director of several business firms in Kentucky and active in civic work. He is a trustee of the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky, a secondary school for Negroes, and the Frontier Nursing Service. Morton stated in 1953: "There are . . . some patriotic Americans . . . so disturbed by the menace of communism that they are beginning to wonder whether it would not be best to chip off a little liberty to preserve the basic fundamentals of democracy. I share their concern about communism but not their willing to allow the chipping of any of our liberties. The fact is that you cannot chip any part of the structure of liberty without beginning to destroy the entire structure" (New York *Times,* September 4, 1953).

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MOUNTEVANS, EDWARD R(ATCLIFFE) G(ARTH) R(USSELL) EVANS, 1ST BARON Oct. 28, 1881-Aug. 20, 1957 British naval hero best known as "Evans of the *Broke,*" a warship in World War I whose crew engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with German raiders; was second in command to Captain Robert Scott in South Pole expedition in 1909; Admiral of the Royal Navy; London's Regional Commissioner for Civil Defense in World War II; created 1st Baron Mountevans in 1945; author *Arctic Solitudes* (1953) and books for boys. See *Current Biography* (Evans) May 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Ag 22 '57

MOYA (ALONZO), MANUEL A. DE Dec. 7, 1906- Dominican Ambassador to the United States; agronomist

Address: b. 1715 22d St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. 2930 Edgevale Terr., N.W., Washington, D.C.

In June 1957, when Manuel A. de Moya was named Dominican Ambassador to the United States, relations between his country and this were rapidly deteriorating. Among the reasons was the mysterious disappearance in New York of Dr. Jesús de Galíndez, a scholar and outspoken critic of the Dominican dictator, Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo. Galíndez' disappearance has been linked with the death of an American pilot, Gerald L. Murphy.

In an attempt to prove that the Dominican Republic was innocent of complicity in the matter, Ambassador de Moya took the unprecedented step of engaging a U.S. public relations firm to organize a complete investigation of the facts. "My Government has waived all power of censorship over the publication of the results of the investigation," he declared, "whether favorable or unfavorable to the Dominican Republic."

De Moya, an agronomist, has held several diplomatic posts and in 1949-50 was Secretary of State for Agriculture, Cattle and Colonization. He succeeded Dr. Joaquin E. Salazar to the ambassadorship in Washington, D.C.

Manuel A. de Moya Alonzo was born in the province of La Vega in the Dominican Republic on December 7, 1906, the son of Samuel A. de Moya and Adela (Alonzo) de Moya. His father was at one time Dominican Secretary of State for Agriculture and governor of the province of La Vega. His uncle, Martin Moya, was Secretary of State for the Treasury in the government of President Horacio Vasquez, who was another of his uncles. His brother Miguel is director general of tourism.

Vasquez was President from 1924, when the United States occupation of the Dominican Republic ended, until 1930 when he was deposed by revolution. Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, who has ruled the country since that time, (although his brother Hector B. Trujillo has been President since 1952) has been described by Ambassador de Moya as the man who most influenced him in his life work.

Ambassador de Moya was educated at the National School of Agriculture in the Dominican Republic, from which he was graduated as an agricultural expert with a bachelor's degree in agricultural science. In 1932 he began his government career as a secretary of the Dominican Consulate General in New York City.

Three years later, on October 24, 1935, when he was chancellor of the consulate, he was married in New York City to Mrs. Ana María Soler, daughter of John Emil Leevey and Senora Milagras Santony de Leevey.

In January 1944, de Moya returned to the Dominican Republic as a civil aide to President Trujillo. In May of the same year he became under-secretary of agriculture, in August he returned to the United States as Minister Counsellor of the Dominican Embassy, and in November he was back in the Dominican Republic as Director General of Public Works.

Senor de Moya became a special inspector at the service of the President in February 1946. The following December he was made Supervisor General of Agriculture, Cattle and Colonization. During the same period he was a Congressman, representing the provinces of Monte Cristi, Espaillat, San Rafael, Benefactor and La Vega. And he also served as chairman of the executive board of the Bank of Agricultural and Industrial Credit.

In November 1949, de Moya was made Secretary of State for Agriculture, Cattle and Colonization. He held that position until September 1950, when he was named governor of the District of Santo Domingo. In May 1952 he was appointed an ambassador and a member of the Special Mission of the Dominican Republic to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic of Cuba.

A year later, in May 1953, he was named Secretary of State Without Portfolio and sent as ambassador and personal representative of President Trujillo to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in London. Following this assignment, in September 1953, he was named Ambassador to the United States. And in that capacity he went, in 1954, with the Dominican Delegation to the Tenth Inter-American Conference at Caracas, Venezuela. The following year he was named, for a second time, Secretary of State Without Portfolio.

Dominican Republic Information Center

MANUEL A. DE MOYA

During 1956 the relations of the Dominican Republic, then represented by Dr. Joaquin E. Salazar, with the United States began to deteriorate. On March 12 of that year Dr. Jesús de Galíndez, an instructor at Columbia University who was active in Dominican revolutionary affairs, disappeared from a New York City subway.

The disappearance of Dr. Galíndez immediately stirred up allegations that he had been done away with by Trujillo agents. Senor de Moya, who holds the rank of general in the Dominican Army, promptly was sent to the United States where he repeatedly denied these charges. "The Dominican Republic does not use hired killers," he wrote in a letter to *The New York Times* (April 4, 1956), and it "does not 'murder' professors when it can succeed in exposing them to public opinion and therefore prove its own case."

On December 3, 1956, an American pilot, Gerald Lester Murphy, who worked for the Dominican Airline, disappeared in the Dominican Republic. It was learned that he had told friends he had flown a man he believed to be Galíndez from Long Island to the Dominican Republic at about the time of the scholar's disappearance. The man had appeared to be sick or drugged.

Under pressure from the United States, instigated by Congressman Charles O. Porter, Democrat of Oregon (see *C.B.* September 1957), to find out what had happened to Murphy, the Dominican Government arrested Octavio de la Maza, another pilot for the Dominican Airline. And on January 7, 1957, it announced he had committed suicide in prison

MOYA, MANUEL A. DE—*Continued*

leaving a note confessing that he had killed Murphy in a drunken quarrel and thrown his body into shark-infested waters.

The U.S. Department of Justice began a grand jury investigation into the Galíndez case in December 1956, and the pressure of public opinion became so great that Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., resigned, in February 1957, as legal representative of the Dominican Government. In May the U.S. Department of State told the Dominican Government in a formal note (see New York *Times,* May 30, 1957) that it was not satisfied with the explanation of Murphy's death and declared that "sufficient information has now been uncovered to indicate that Mr. Murphy may have been connected with the disappearance of Dr. Galíndez, acting on behalf of or in association with certain Dominican and American nationals."

The U.S. Department of State requested that General Arturo Espaillat, the consul general in New York at the time of Galíndez' disappearance, be made available to United States investigators. But the Dominican Government refused to waive his diplomatic immunity and recalled him.

In March 1957 the Dominican Republic recalled Ambassador Salazar and in June de Moya presented to President Eisenhower his credentials as ambassador. Indicative of the tenseness of the situation was that the *Washington Post & Times Herald* labelled as an "insulting comparison" Ambassador de Moya's statement to the President that there was a "sincere and natural sameness of ideals" between the Dominican Republic and the United States The newspaper also suggested that it would be well to investigate the military and economic assistance which the United States was giving to the Dominican Republic.

On June 10, the day after that editorial appeared, Ambassador de Moya wrote to Sydney S. Baron, head of a New York public relations firm, asking him to organize an impartial investigation of "the repeated allegations made against the Dominican Republic based upon charges which we know to be wholly untrue." On July 16 Baron, who also handled publicity for the New York County Democratic Committee (Tammany Hall), agreed to undertake the investigation with Morris L. Ernst, a New York lawyer with liberal affiliations, as chief counsel, aided by former New York State Supreme Court Justice William H. Munson. The arrangement was announced on July 20.

The announcement immediately touched off criticism from anti-Trujillo Dominican organizations, from various liberal leaders, and from Republicans seeking to make political capital. New York's Governor Averell Harriman declared that Baron could not represent both Trujillo and Tammany Hall, and Baron chose to relinquish his Democratic Committee account. "The general reaction," the New York *Times* (July 24, 1957) said editorially, "seems to be: how strange!"

Ambassador de Moya is tall—six feet two inches—well built, weighing about 200 pounds, with black hair and strikingly handsome features. Among his hobbies are horseback riding, golf, fishing and baseball. He and his wife have two sons, Manuel Antonio, 18, and Rafael Alonzo, 13. The ambassador has two brothers, Samuel and Miguel de Moya, and two sisters, America de Moya de Rogers and Claudina de Moya.

The ambassador is a member of the Rotary Club of the Dominican Republic, the Santo Domingo Country Club and the Chevy Chase Club in Washington. Among his decorations are the Order of Juan Pablo Duarte, the Order of Trujillo and the Order of Duarte, Sanchez and Mella. His wife is active in welfare work and was at one time president of the Anti-Tuberculosis League which established many clinics in the Dominican Republic.

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MOYLAN, MARY ELLEN 1926- Ballerina

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, 147 W. 39th St., New York 18; h. 300 W. 53d St., New York 19

The debut of Mary Ellen Moylan as prima ballerina of the Metropolitan Opera on December 23, 1955 in the world première of Zachary Solov's ballet *Soirée* received wide acclaim by the critics. Her versatility was emphasized the following season by her role in the Triumphal scene in Verdi's *Aïda* opposite dancer Geoffrey Holder. John Martin (New York *Times,* November 18, 1956) commented that in this she was not the "exquisitely classic Moylan . . . but a surprisingly savage and voluptuous Egyptian dancing girl who taunts the noble captive with her beauty." It was pronounced a performance of "extraordinary artistry."

In 1942 she made her New York debut in George Balanchine's *Ballet Imperial* with the New Opera Company. The following year she joined the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. During short periods from 1944 to 1947 she was a featured dancer in Broadway musicals. She returned to the Ballet Russe in 1947 to dance leading roles. Three years later she became prima ballerina with Ballet Theatre and toured Europe, South America and the United States. Her repertory includes more than fifty ballets.

Mary Ellen Moylan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1926, the daughter of John Daniel and Vera (Stall) Moylan, both of Irish descent. Mary Ellen's father, a school teacher, obtained a position in St. Petersburg, Florida, where the family moved when Mary Ellen was four. She had displayed a love for dancing and her mother found teachers for her in ballet, tap and acrobatics.

Early in 1940 Mary Ellen left high school and was taken to New York City to continue as a scholarship pupil at the School of American Ballet with Muriel Stuart, Anatole Oboukhoff and Balanchine. She also studied voice with Belle Soudant and dramatics at the Alice Young Studio. Her advancement was rapid.

When *Rosalinda* (a new version of *Die Fledermaus*), for which Balanchine created ballets, was produced by the New Opera Company in 1942, Miss Moylan was engaged as *première danseuse*. Walter E. Owen (*Dance Magazine*, July 1950) wrote that another New Opera production, *Vie Parisienne*, across the street needed a short ballet and Miss Moylan filled in. When this was succeeded by Balanchine's *Ballet Imperial*, Miss Moylan was introduced as the lead. During the run of the two shows, she dashed between theatres to meet her cues. Both of her performances received high critical acclaim.

In the fall of 1943 she joined the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and was given leading roles in *Serenade, Les Sylphides* (the prelude) *Snow Maiden, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* and others. Although her notices were excellent, she resigned to appear on Broadway in *The Day Before Spring*. Burton Rascoe (New York *World-Telegram*, November 23, 1945) wrote that Anthony Tudor had created two ballets portraying dream fantasies which Miss Moylan "danced to perfection." Her next venture was with the newly formed Ballet Society in the fall of 1946, in which she danced several leading roles. When *The Chocolate Soldier* was revived in the spring of 1947 with Balanchine's choreography, Miss Moylan was a featured dancer. The following season, "homesick for ballet," she returned to the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo as a principal dancer. She danced with Oleg Tupine in *Swan Lake* and *The Nutcracker pas de deux*.

In a review of the opening program, Walter Terry (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 8, 1947) commented that in *Ballet Imperial*, Miss Moylan's "awareness of the dream inherent in moving through space enabled her to command the entire scene while she was on the stage." When the company returned to New York for its semiannual season at City Center, Harriet Johnson (New York *Post*, February 25, 1948) noted that as Queen of the Wilis in *Giselle*, Miss Moylan was "beautiful in expression and brilliant in technical execution" and by far the "most consistently successful" of the three leading dancers.

Of her performance in the principal role of Michel Fokine's *Les Sylphides*, the New York *Herald Tribune* critic (February 22, 1949) wrote that the dancer's "individual movements were attacked and resolved with impeccable rhythmic accuracy." In a summary of the company's 1949-50 season, Martin (New York *Times*, June 11, 1950) expressed his opinion that of the four soloists, Miss Moylan came the closest to becoming "a grand ballerina" and that she was a fine musician and knew the value of a phrase.

In late August 1950 she joined the Ballet Theatre as *prima ballerina*, starring in *Helen of Troy, Black Swan pas de deux*, and *Theme and Variations*. After a successful European tour the company appeared before an enthusiastic audience at the Metropolitan Opera House for a single dance performance. Terry (New York *Herald Tribune*, January 10, 1951) wrote that Miss Moylan provided the audience with "many enchanting moments" in *Theme and Variations*.

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MARY ELLEN MOYLAN

During the summer of 1951 Ballet Theatre toured major cities in South America. In an article in *Dance Magazine* (September 1951) Miss Moylan gave her impressions of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil and of Montevideo, Uruguay. After the company returned to New York, they revived Fokine's *Bluebeard* on September 26, 1951 at the Metropolitan. The New York *Herald Tribune* critic noted that although Miss Moylan danced nicely, her "characterization was cursory." However, the New York *Times* critic declared that the dancer played Bluebeard's sixth wife for all it was worth and "emerged triumphant."

After a coast-to-coast tour of sixty-seven cities in the United States, the Ballet Theatre gave a benefit performance for the men aboard the aircraft carrier *Oriskany* in drydock at Bayonne, New Jersey. Paul V. Beckley (New York *Herald Tribune*, April 18, 1952) reported that the ballets were danced on the hangar deck with the ship's elevator as a stage. Igor Youskevitch partnered Miss Moylan in the Bluebird *pas de deux* from the *Sleeping Beauty*.

The company played a four-a-day, sixteen-day schedule at the Warner Theatre in New York in April and May 1952 in conjunction with the film *Mara Maru*. It was the first attempt to present a major ballet company to a movie audience. Miss Moylan repeated the Bluebird duet with Royes Fernandez as partner.

Roland Petit's ballet *Les Demoiselles de la Nuit* was the outstanding performance of the Ballet Theatre's fall season opening at the Metropolitan, according to the New York *Times* critic (September 26, 1952). Miss Moylan as the cat heroine "created a mood, a style, a dramatic characterization of wonder-

MOYLAN, MARY ELLEN—*Continued*

ful compulsion." She also danced the title role in *Princess Aurora.* After a three-week New York season, the company made a coast-to-coast tour which included Canada.

Another European tour followed. The company, sponsored by the Ballet Theatre Foundation and known abroad as the American National Ballet Theatre, opened in Naples on May 4, 1953 and continued from there to Rome, Zurich, Paris and other major cities. They also appeared in the festivals of Edinburgh, Florence, Venice, and Berlin and in Holland. It was the longest overseas series of engagements the company had made and extended over seven months.

For nearly two years after the tour, the dancer appeared independently as guest artist. She returned to Ballet Theatre as guest in April 1955 for Anton Dolin's *Pas de Quatre* at the Metropolitan in the role of Taglioni. With Eric Bruhn she appeared in the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival at Lee, Massachusetts in July 1955 in two *grand pas de deux,* the first from Tchaikovsky's *Nutcracker Suite* and the second from *Don Quixote.* They were presented "with an acute awareness of style distinctions."

Since 1946 Miss Moylan has appeared occasionally as a guest artist on television. Her most notable performance was on the Paul Tripp WCBS-TV education-entertainment series, *On the Carousel,* on August 6, 1955 when she danced the Sugar Plum Fairy selection from the *Nutcracker Suite* and conducted a ballet class for beginners.

Under the direction of choreographer Zachary Solov, Miss Moylan became prima ballerina of the Metropolitan Opera. Her debut on December 23, 1955 in *Soirée* (music by Rossini, arranged by Benjamin Britten) was among the thirteen opera ballets of the season. *Soirée* was created as a companion piece to Donizetti's *Don Pasquale.* Of her second performance in *Soirée,* Martin (New York *Times,* April 8, 1956) wrote that Miss Moylan had been provided with new and brilliant variations which had "established her as one of the most gifted as well as one of the loveliest of today's ballerinas." *Musical America* (November 15, 1956) commented that Miss Moylan was a "distinguished artist" in everything she did.

Mary Ellen Moylan was described by Walter E. Owen in *Dance Magazine* as the "Irish colleen of the ballet," hard-working and ambitious with "an impish sense of humor." She has a gift for drawing humorous sketches and many of these have been published in *Dance News* and *Dance Magazine.* She also likes to paint in oils and water colors. Cooking is another of her hobbies and most of all she enjoys singing as a relaxation.

She is five feet eight inches tall and has a slim, strong figure. Her brown hair is usually worn in a severe coiffure. She has a heart-shaped face and large hazel eyes. Her favorite role is the queen in *Ballet Imperial.*

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MULLOY, GARDNAR Nov. 22, 1913-
Amateur athlete; lawyer; businessman
Address: b. Congress Bldg., Miami, Fla.

The title of "grand old man" of international amateur tennis is generally conceded to Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Florida, who won his first tournament in 1932 and a quarter of a century later displayed, in a doubles victory for the United States in the 1957 All England Tournament, "one of the coolest bits of 'gamesmanship' seen on the Wimbledon center court in a long time" (Don Cook in the New York *Herald Tribune,* July 6, 1957).

His most notable tennis triumphs have been scored in doubles competition; paired with William Talbert he shared in the winning of the U.S. National Doubles Championship four times (1942, 1945, 1946 and 1948), tying a record. He was a contributor to America's winning the Davis Cup from Australia in 1946 and in 1948. Mulloy was ranked as the country's Number One amateur by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association in 1952.

Gardnar Mulloy, the eldest of the three children of the late Robin Barnum Mulloy and Clara Mulloy, was born on November 22, 1913 in Washington, D.C. He was brought up in Miami, Florida, where his father was long prominent in Masonic activities. The elder Mulloy, an expert tennis amateur, taught his son the game but "Gar" preferred other sports, and it was largely to please his father that he tried out for the Miami High School tennis team. He quickly ranked as the school's outstanding singles player and in the summer of 1932, just after graduation, won his first men's tournament at Point Chautauqua, New York. He was also prominent in baseball, basketball and football, and was offered, and accepted, a football scholarship at the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Florida. There, however, he played 'varsity football for only three days, partly because of being light weight and partly because the elder Mulloy feared some injury might imperil his son's tennis prospects. The university had at the time no tennis team, but in his senior year Gar was permitted to organize one. His "Hurricanes" played an undefeated season, and Mulloy himself won the Eastern Intercollegiate singles title.

Graduated in 1936, he was able, as a Miami University Law School student, to play with the Hurricanes for two more years and to lead them in 1938 to the National Intercollegiate Tennis Championship. In 1938, the year in which he obtained his LL.B. degree, "Gar" was ranked eleventh in the U.S.L.T.A.'s national list of players.

The Mulloys paired to win the U.S. Father and Son doubles title in 1939, and again in 1941 and 1942. Gar, who was ranked seventh among national tennis players in 1940 and 1941, teamed first with Henry Prusoff and then with Wayne Sabin to reach the finals of the National Doubles Tournament. In 1942, when Bobby Riggs and Wayne Sabin turned professional, he advanced to third place and teamed with Billy Talbert to win the National Doubles Championship.

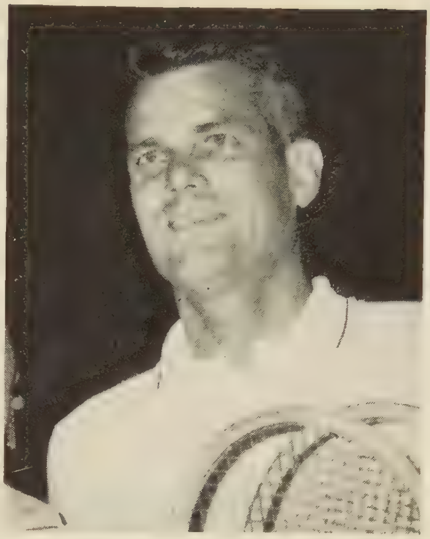
Meanwhile Mulloy had established a law practice in Miami, and had continued as the unpaid coach of the Hurricanes. In June 1942 he was commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the U.S. Naval Reserve for World War II service. "He served in the Mediterranean area part of the time, as skipper of an LST," Harry Molter has noted. "He participated in the invasions of Anzio and Salerno in Italy, and was cited for his part in rescuing the crew and passengers of a Greek vessel" (*Famous American Athletes of Today, Thirteenth Series,* 1953).

In 1945 Mulloy, who resumed his law practice on release from active naval duty, again paired with Billy Talbert to win the National Doubles; they triumphed for the third time in 1946 and also won the Eastern Clay Court Doubles Championship. Fifth in the U.S.L.T.A. ratings in 1946, Gar reached the finals in seven straight tournaments in that year and won four titles.

Named to the United States team which challenged Australia for the Davis Cup at Melbourne in December 1946, he won a singles victory over Danny Pails by 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 which helped the United States to take the cup in five straight matches. On January 25, 1947, after winning the South Australia singles championship, he lost in the semi-finals of the Australian National Title Tournament to John Bromwich by three sets out of four. The propriety of Talbert, Mulloy and Tom Brown appearing in Australian exhibition matches sponsored by sporting goods firms was also questioned, and a few days later these three Americans were called home by the U.S.L.T.A. With Frank Parker replacing Talbert as his partner in 1947, Gar lost in the National Men's Doubles to Jack Kramer and Frederick R. Schroeder, Jr. He was not a member of the American team which defended the Davis Cup and defeated Australia by four games to one.

Having launched a successful laundry business in Miami, Mulloy announced that 1947 would be his "last active year" of tennis competition, but later he reconsidered. In the 1948 All England Tournament at Wimbledon near London he reached both the singles and the doubles finals, and with Talbert again as his partner he won the National Men's Doubles for the fourth time. Their finals opponents, William Sidwell and Colin Long of Australia later also lost the 1948 David Cup doubles match to Talbert and Mulloy by 8-6, 9-7, 2-6, 7-5. In the 1949 Davis Cup play the two Americans lost to the Australians Sidwell and John Bromwich by 3-6, 4-6, 10-8, 9-7, 9-7. The Australian pair also won the National Doubles from Talbert and Mulloy by 6-4, 1-6, 7-5, 9-7.

"Mulloy's tennis strong points include one of the best forehands in the game, a good smash, a strong deep-court volley and a good backhand passing shot on defense," Harry Molter has commented. "His weaknesses, which he readily recognizes, are an only fair service, a poor short volley at the net, and an inability to put pressure on his opponent with a smashing backhand." The Floridian has never won a National Singles title, coming closest in 1952 when he reached the finals only to lose to Frank Sedgman by 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Despite this defeat he attained first place in 1952 U.S.L.T.A. ratings, being at the age of thirty-nine the oldest player to be so honored in some forty years; nevertheless he was not named to the 1952 Davis Cup team and in his tennis column in the Miami *Daily News* he "openly criticized the . . . executive committee for leaving him off."


Wide World

GARDNAR MULLOY

Mulloy and Vic Seixas teamed to win the doubles title in the 1953 Spring Lake invitation tourney, but "Gar" and Billy Talbert were partnered in losing the National Doubles title to Mervyn Rose and Ken Rosewall of Australia by 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4. Mulloy won no major titles in 1954 though in May of that year he gave one of his top exhibitions of tennis prowess by defeating Austria's Lew Hoad 6-2, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4 in the quarter-finals of the Paris International Championships.

In the semi-finals of the men's doubles at Wimbledon in July 1957 the 44-year-old Mulloy and the 33-year-old Budge Patty teamed to defeat the youthful Bob Decker of England and R. N. Howe of Australia by 9-7, 7-5, 6-3. In this match Gardnar Mulloy, the oldest man on the court, won the plaudits of the crowd for his fine "gamesmanship." With Budge Patty, Mulloy reached the finals in the National Doubles championship matches held at Brookline, Massachusetts in August 1957, but lost to Ashley Cooper and Neale Fraser of Australia by 4-6, 6-3, 9-7, 6-3.

The occupations and interests of Gardnar Mulloy have been many and varied; in addition to his weekly tennis column in the Miami *Daily News* he is a regular contributor to *World*

MULLOY, GARDNAR—*Continued*

Tennis. He also maintains his Miami law practice and laundry business and has been a magazine publisher and theatrical "angel." During 1955 he went to Colorado to learn the petroleum business.

Gardnar Mulloy stands over six feet, weighs 160 pounds, and has graying brown hair. "He never drinks or smokes, retires early and practices with the zest of a beginner," the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* sportswriter James A. Burchard has noted. Mulloy and Madeline Cheney, a fellow student at Miami University, were married in 1938 and have two teen-age daughters, Diana Michelle and Janice Marie.

According to Harry Molter (*Famous American Athletes of Today*) Gar Mulloy "takes a confident, yet relaxed attitude toward the game and never lets it become so serious that he loses his sense of values, although his strong individuality sometimes causes his temper to flare on the court."

Mulloy believes that the tennis game should "be brought down to the kids' level, like the Little Leagues in football and baseball. Give them a smaller court, a small ball and a lighter racket . . . let the receiver have two bounces. Let the youngsters play that way until a certain age or weight group is attained" (*Christian Science Monitor,* August 24, 1957).

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MURDOCK, GEORGE PETER May 11, 1897- University professor; anthropologist

Address: b. Institute of Human Relations, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; h. 960 Ridge Rd., Hamden, Conn.

One of the leading authorities in his field, Dr. George Peter Murdock, chairman of the department of anthropology at Yale University since 1938, is the author of *Outline of World Cultures* (1954), *Outline of South American Cultures* (1951), *Social Structure* (1949) and *Our Primitive Contemporaries* (1934), among other books. He is the originator of the Cross-Cultural Survey, a project of the Yale Institute of Human Relations, in which a vast amount of anthropological data is catalogued so that any aspect of a society's culture can be quickly ascertained. His cataloguing of some 150 cultures was of considerable importance to servicemen during World War II and the Korean War in providing succinct information about the Pacific area.

George Peter Murdock was born in Meriden, Connecticut on May 11, 1897 to George Bronson, a farmer, and Harriet Elizabeth (Graves) Murdock. He is of Scotch and English ancestry and is a descendant of Peter Murdock who immigrated to the United States in 1694. He attended Meriden High School and Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1915. At Yale University he majored in history and received the A.B. degree in 1919. During World War I he served as a second lieutenant of field artillery (1918) in the U.S. Army. Murdock studied at Harvard University Law School from 1919 to 1920 and then spent fourteen months traveling around the world. He returned to Yale in 1922 to study sociology and received the Ph.D. degree in 1925.

For two years (1925-27) Murdock was an instructor in sociology at the University of Maryland in College Park. He became assistant professor of sociology at Yale in 1928 and in 1934 was made associate professor of ethnology. Dr. Murdock was appointed professor of anthropology and head of that department in 1938.

During World War II he served as a lieutenant commander and later a commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve and spent six months as a member of the military government on Okinawa. In 1942-43 he was director of the strategic index of the Americas under the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. During 1947-48 he was field supervisor in the coordinated investigation of Micronesian anthropology and in 1949 was a consultant to the operations research office.

The Cross-Cultural Survey, the most formidable mass of data about primitive, classical and modern cultures ever assembled in such a form, was organized in 1937 under Dr. Murdock's direction as a research project of Yale's Institute of Human Relations (of which Murdock is a member of the executive committee) with the aid of a Rockefeller Foundation grant. The first step was publication of an organizational manual *Outline of Cultural Materials.* By 1943 the Cross-Cultural Survey itself consisted of some 500,000 five-by-eight-inch filing cards providing information on some 150 cultures. Each card has all the essential facts on some aspect of a given culture, and many references to allied subjects. In some cases as many as 100 sources were consulted to produce one card.

The value of this "culture bank," as the newspapers called it, was not immediately apparent, and some were inclined to see it merely as a "handy library." However, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the Cross-Cultural Survey became of tremendous importance not only to scholars but to the war effort, since it provided data for many handbooks issued to men in the Pacific area. Later Dr. Murdock used material from the survey when aiding in the preparation of a military government handbook and six civil affairs handbooks for the Pacific area.

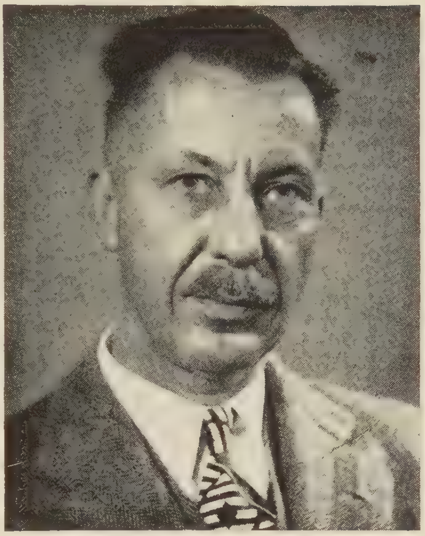
As the importance of the Cross-Cultural Survey came to be recognized, arrangements were made to have it duplicated in many other institutions. Consequently, in 1949 the Human Relations Area Files, Inc., was organized. Today "HRAF," as it is known, may be consulted by scholars at the universities of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Indiana, Michigan, Chicago, Iowa, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Southern California, Washington and Hawaii.

Dr. Murdock was editor and translator of Julius Lippert's *The Evolution of Culture* (Macmillan, 1931) and edited *Studies in the Science of Society* (Yale University Press, 1937). His book *Our Primitive Contemporaries* (Macmillan, 1934) gave brief descriptions of eighteen primitive peoples. The reviewer for the *American Journal of Sociology* (September 1934) called it "intrinsically interesting and entertaining."

In his preface to *Social Structure* (Macmillan, 1949) Dr. Murdock tells something of his approach to anthropology. "This volume represents a synthesis of five distinct products of social science—one research technique and four systems of theory. It grows out of, depends upon, and reflects all five. It is the result of a conscious effort to focus several disciplines upon a single aspect of the social life of man—his family and kinship organization and their relation to the regulation of sex and marriage. . . . The research technique upon which this volume depends and without which it could not have been undertaken, is that of the Cross-Cultural Survey."

"The second profound influence upon this work stems from the group of American historical anthropologists of whom Franz Boas was the pioneer and intellectual leader," Murdock writes. "The author must stress particularly his genuine indebtedness to this school and his sincere appreciation of its contribution, since he will find it necessary on occasion to take sharp issue with their conclusions." The third system of organized knowledge which has significantly influenced this volume is behavioristic psychology. Although the author had become acquainted with the work of Pavlov and Watson early in his career, and had reacted favorably, it was not until he had met Clark L. Hull in the late 1930's and become familiar with the latter's work that he fully appreciated the soundness of the approach and recognized its extraordinary utility for cultural theory. The fourth and final body of theory which has substantially influenced this volume is psychoanalysis. "Recognition is fully and gladly accorded herewith to the genius of Freud, to the keenness of his insight into a previously obscure realm of phenomena and to the extreme importance and essential soundness of his discoveries."

Among his most recent books are *Outline of South American Cultures* (Human Relations, 1951) and *Outline of World Cultures* (Human Relations, 1954). Dr. Murdock contributed a chapter titled "Sociology and Anthropology" in *For A Science of Social Man* (Macmillan, 1954), in which he predicts that several related studies may one day be consolidated. "Developments in all three disciplines over the past quarter century," he writes, "give numerous indications that psychology, sociology and anthropology are gradually merging their most important individual contributions to form what may someday become a unified science of human behavior." Serious obstacles remain, but Murdock believes that they can be overcome.



Yale Univ. News Bureau

GEORGE PETER MURDOCK

Since Dr. Murdock has on several occasions been very outspoken in his views on marriage and sexual behavior, he has been frequently quoted in the press. In an address before the American Sociological Society in New York on December 28, 1949 he predicted that society is "trending in the direction of . . . premarital sex relations . . . which may ultimately lead to more rational selection of mates and thereby to a decline in divorce." In February 1950 as one of the speakers at a meeting of the American Social Hygiene Association in New York he reiterated this viewpoint (*Time*, February 13, 1950).

In a paper "Family Stability in Non-European Cultures," published in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (November 1950), Dr. Murdock again touched on the subject of divorce, comparing family relationships and marital situations in the United States with those in forty non-European societies. In conclusion he wrote: "The cross-cultural evidence makes it abundantly clear that the modern American family is unstable only in a relative and not absolute sense . . . our family institution still leans quite definitely toward the stable end of the ethnographic spectrum. Current trends could continue without reversal for a considerable period before the fear of social disintegration would acquire genuine justification."

The anthropologist is the author of numerous monographs, technical articles, and reviews. He was the recipient of the Viking Fund medal and award in general anthropology for 1949. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Geographical Society, American

MURDOCK, GEORGE PETER—*Continued*
Anthropological Association (president in 1955), American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ethnological Society (president 1952-53), American Sociological Society, American Sociometric Association, Pacific Science Board, and the Society for Applied Anthropology (president, 1947). His fraternities are Sigma Xi and Beta Theta Pi and he belongs to the Yale (New York City) and the Century clubs.

Dr. Murdock was married to Carmen Emily Swanson on September 4, 1925. They have a son, Robert Douglas Murdock. Before her marriage Mrs. Murdock was a physiological chemist. Politically, Dr. Murdock is independent. His favorite recreations are traveling and playing tennis. Murdock is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 160 pounds and has brown hair.

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MURRAY, DWIGHT H(ARRISON) May 16, 1888- Physician; organization official
Address: b. 1110 1st St., Napa, Calif.; h. 320 Franklin St., Napa, Calif.

At the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1955, Dr. Dwight H. Murray was voted president-elect of the association. He took office as president in June 1956, succeeding Elmer Hess and becoming the 110th president of the American Medical Association, which has a membership of about 157,750 physicians. Murray for one year, until June 1957 when he was succeeded by Dr. David Allman.

Fabian Bachrach
DR. DWIGHT H. MURRAY

During Murray's tenure (1956-57) some of the most important events affecting policies of the A.M.A. were those concerning Salk polio shots, health insurance and health plans, and the status in the United States of doctors trained in Europe. On January 24, 1957 the A.M.A. called a nationwide meeting of physicians and scientists to open a campaign to end polio.

A graduate of the Indiana University School of Medicine, Murray did postgraduate work at the U.S. Naval Medical School and at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital after serving in World War I. In 1920 he was licensed in California, where he still practices medicine in Napa. He has been active in the American Medical Association and California Medical Association for many years.

Dwight Harrison Murray was born on May 16, 1888, the second of three children of Alvin Winfield and Anna (Ferguson) Murray, on a small farm in Lawrence County, Indiana, about three miles outside the village of Springville. Of Scotch-Irish descent, he can trace his ancestry to the American Revolution.

Dwight attended a one-room country schoolhouse through the fourth grade and then transferred to the public school in Springville, Indiana. As a farm boy he had to fit his school time in between early morning and late afternoon chores. He did his homework by the light of a coal oil lamp.

To finance his premedical education he taught school in Springville and in Oolitic, Indiana, over a period of eight years. In the spring and summer he studied at the University of Indiana, in Bloomington, where he earned his meals by selling memberships to student boarding clubs. By 1914 he had earned enough credits to receive the B.S. degree.

His last three years of medical training were completed at the Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis. There he earned his way by working as a laboratory assistant, janitor in a suite of physicians' offices, waiter in a German restaurant and beer parlor, and driver for a livery service.

Two months before his graduation, in 1917, he was commissioned a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Navy's medical corps, and went overseas with the first AEF. His mother received his medical degree, in 1917, for him *in absentia*. Murray interned at the Navy Base Hospital in Brest, France, and at camp hospitals and sea in the transport service. He returned to the United States in May 1919.

After postgraduate studies at the Naval Medical School in Washington, D.C. (1919-20), he accepted an assignment to the department of internal medicine at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, where he continued his studies. Murray was licensed in California in 1920 and served until 1922 at the Mare Island Naval Hospital in California, first as assistant to the chief of medicine, later in charge of laboratory services.

He began the private practice of medicine in 1922, giving special attention to internal medicine. He is a general practitioner in Napa, California and is chief of the medical staff at Parks Victory Memorial Hospital in Napa.

Serving first as a member of the California Medical Association's house of delegates for several terms, he was its legislative chairman from 1940 to 1955. He was a California member of the A.M.A.'s house of delegates from 1943 to 1945 and served for ten years on its board of trustees, the last four years as chairman. In addition, he has been on the board as vice-chairman and headed its committees on scientific exhibit and legislation. In 1955 he was voted president-elect of the American Medical Association and took office as president in June 1956. His term expires in June 1957.

The headquarters of the A.M.A. is a nine-story building in Chicago which houses some 700 employees who carry on the work of the association's thirty-five councils, committees, bureaus, and departments. Among its publications are the world's largest weekly medical journal, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and the monthly publication *Today's Health*, which disseminates health information to the public. The A.M.A. has described itself as a nonprofit public service institution, organized to protect the public health and to provide the highest quality of medical care for the American people.

The position of the A.M.A. on the issue of fluoridation (adding fluorides to public water supplies to reduce dental decay) has been summarized in the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 3, 1957): "The American Medical Association, while indorsing fluoridation in 1951, failed to recommend its adoption, holding that this is a prerogative of the dental profession. It decided, however, to re-evaluate its position and to make public its finding next December [1957] at its meeting in Philadelphia."

In June 1956 the house of delegates of A.M.A. adopted a resolution stating in part: "The American Medical Association requests the U.S. Government to return the general wholesale and retail purchase of Salk antipoliomyelitis vaccine to normal, commercial channels" (New York *Times*, June 14, 1956). The association also called the Government's free distribution program unnecessary Government spending and interference in medical practice, and suggested that the method of distribution had cast disrepute on private physicians and confused the public (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 14, 1956). It recommended that any distribution of Salk vaccine by Government agencies be strictly limited to "essential public health needs and for the indigent population of the nation."

In his inaugural address, reported H. Jack Geiger in the New York *Times Magazine* (December 2, 1956), the new president "barely touched on cancer, heart disease or mental illness. He spoke only briefly of hospital costs or health insurance or socialized medicine. Instead, with obvious fervor, he said: 'Our mutual task—physicians and public alike—is to regain our individuality, the feeling of warmth and understanding, the close and permanent connection that once existed between doctors and patients.'"

The charge that doctors do not always tell the truth to their patients received special attention by Dr. Murray in his inaugural address. As quoted in *U.S. News & World Report* (July 13, 1956), he said: "When a doctor tells a patient, 'Don't worry about a thing,' he is not fostering good doctor-patient relationships. Why should a patient accept such a vague statement? . . . Our diagnosis should be explained so that a patient has a clear concept of his illness, its nature and its course. . . . In most cases the patient has the right to know, whether it is good news or bad news."

When asked his views on health insurance, Murray said in January 1957 that he believed the growth of voluntary health insurance, such as the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, "has shown conclusively that private industry can properly and adequately provide the cost of illness." The indigent, he added, and those with impaired health, who are not insurable, must be provided for through voluntary assistance and from public funds. However, "Federal intervention not only is unnecessary but also is a dangerous intrusion which might hamper progress in a highly successful area of free enterprise." Murray once served as president of the United Public Health League, which led the fight against "socialized medicine" in eleven Western states. "The public interest is best served," he stated in the New York *Times* (January 11, 1957), "by preserving the competitive features of the health insurance business."

Soon after Murray took office as president, George Meany, head of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, charged the American Medical Association with "blind and irresponsible opposition to the reasonable hopes and aims of the working people of America" (New York *Times*, June 19, 1956). This was on the occasion of the association's closing its hundred-year-old union printing shop in Chicago and contracting for future work with nonunion printers in Nashville, Tennessee. Meany also denounced the association's opposition to an amendment to the Social Security Act which would benefit the disabled over fifty.

Another controversy occurred when a Budapest surgeon, brought to America following the Hungarian revolt, was denied a medical license in California. The doctor had presented his medical school and specialist's diplomas. Murray was reported to have said that Hungarian doctors would have done better to stay in their own country "where they could do more good in this time of crisis" (*Newsweek*, February 11, 1957). The A.M.A. commented that Murray had been misunderstood, and that the association had sent a check for $5,000 for relief at the beginning of the Hungarian revolt. The association secretary directed an official letter to local and state medical societies, asking them "to ascertain immediately when any Hungarian doctors have come into their communities, and, if so, to plan some program to utilize their professional talents." (Some state laws require foreign doctors to serve as interns in the state for two years.)

Since becoming president Murray has written two articles on medical matters for laymen in the *American Weekly*: "Are X-Rays Dangerous to You?" (January 6, 1957) and "Win-

MURRAY, DWIGHT H.—*Continued*

ning the War with the Viruses" (February 10, 1957). In the former article Dr. Murray explains that X-rays are not as dangerous as many people believe, as long as they are administered by trained radiologists.

Organizations to which Dr. Murray belongs include the American Academy of General Practice, California Internists, Napa Chamber of Commerce, and the Western Association of Railway Surgeons. He was a delegate in 1952-53 and 1955 to the assembly of the World Medical Association. His Greek-letter societies are Alpha Omega Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Nu Sigma Nu. He is a 32d degree Mason and an active member of the Circus Fan Club of America.

Dr. Dwight H. Murray married Genevieve Collins of Vallejo, California on August 5, 1921. They have a daughter, Mrs. Robert Daniel (Anna Jean) Huber, and a son, Dwight Harrison, Jr. (also a physician), and several grandchildren. Murray belongs to the First Church of Christ, and he is a Republican. He received a "Dignity of Man Award" from the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation in 1956.

A colleague has said of Murray, whom his friends call "Murph": "There's an amiable roundness about him." He is said to be gifted with a pleasant, unworried countenance, smiling easily and talking like a man who is not in the least impressed by himself."

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NABULSI, SULEIMAN (nä-bōōl'sĭ sü-lā-män') 1910- Foreign Minister of Jordan; political leader

Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Amman, Jordan

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is Suleiman Nabulsi. Upon the resignation of Premier Ibrahim Hashim on October 27, 1956, Nabulsi was asked to form a new Cabinet by King Hussein (see *C.B.*, July 1955). In the election of October 21 the pro-Egyptian National Socialist party had won eleven seats in the Jordanian Majlis (Parliament) and enough support from others to gain a majority in the forty-member lower chamber. On April 10, 1957 Nabulsi's Cabinet resigned and Nabulsi was replaced by Hussein Fakhri Khaldi as Premier. However, he retained his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Premier Khaldi was replaced by Ibrahim Hashim.

Nabulsi has been a staunch Arab nationalist since his student days. More than once he was imprisoned for his resistance to his country's pro-British policies. After Jordan gained independence from Britain on March 22, 1946, he served twice as a Cabinet minister and for a year was Jordan's Ambassador to Great Britain.

Suleiman Nabulsi was born in Salt, Palestine (now part of Jordan) in 1910. His father, Faris Nabulsi, was a soap manufacturer in Nablus and also owned a farm. Suleiman was educated in the elementary school and the high school of Nablus and spent two years at the Najah National College in Nablus, Jordan. He then attended the British College in Jerusalem. For two years he taught at Najah (equivalent of a junior college in the United States). He entered the American University of Beirut, Lebanon in 1930, where he studied social science and was graduated in 1933 with the B.A. degree.

After his return to Transjordan, he worked with his father in the soap industry and took an interest in the crops on the family farm. Brought up in an area where there were frequent skirmishes between Arabs and Palestinian Jews, young Nabulsi became an ardent Arab nationalist. He was arrested by the British in 1936 because of his activities and spent a year in prison. His devotion to the cause of Arab unity, however, was not subdued. After his sentence was served, Nabulsi resumed working in the family industry. He also taught in high schools in Salt and Karak.

Dissatisfied in the rural areas, he went to live in Amman in 1940 and became a bank executive. In 1946, after Transjordan was recognized as an independent kingdom, he was appointed Minister of France and Economy in the Cabinet. King Abdullah ibn Hussein ordered the arrest of Nabulsi in 1947 because of his anti-British activities in regard to Palestine border disputes.

Although the British mandate over Transjordan was abolished in 1946, the British still maintained military bases in the country. By the terms of the Anglo-Jordanian alliance and friendship treaty of 1948, Great Britain granted an annual defense subsidy for the maintenance of the Arab Legion (some £3,000,000) and loans for the economic development of the country.

Nabulsi was again given a Cabinet post in 1950 as Minister of Finance and Economy and served for a year. In 1953 he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, but resigned in 1954 because of his objection to the proposed Turkish-Iraqi pact supported by the British. (This pact later also included Pakistan, Iran and Great Britain and was called the Baghdad Pact.) Upon his return to Jordan (the name of the country was officially changed in 1949 from Transjordan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan) Nabulsi, with other Jordanian leaders who favored Arab unity, formed the party now known as the National Socialist party. The party was first known as the Opposition party.

The party, under Nabulsi's leadership, was said to have urged the dismissal of Lieutenant General John Bagot Glubb, British Commander of the Arab Legion. Glubb was dismissed early in 1956. Later in the year the party campaigned vigorously for a Parliamentary election with a platform which included the liberation of Jordan from foreign influence and abrogation of the Anglo-Jordanian treaty of 1948; strengthening the ties with Syria; increasing the number of troops and arming them with weapons supplied by Egypt and Syria; improving the economic situation by utilizing mineral resources and initiating new industries with funds from the Arab states and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Although Nabulsi was defeated in the Amman constituency for election to Parliament, the National Socialists won a considerable number of seats in the election of October 21, 1956 and became the majority party. King Hussein holds executive powers under the Constitution and may call on anyone to form a government. He chose the party leader. The Cabinet named by Nabulsi appeared to be the farthest left in the history of Jordan, the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 30, 1956) stated.

The Israeli attack on Egypt of October 29 caused great tension in Jordan. The New York *Times* (October 31, 1956) reported that the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem was blacked out and under a strict curfew in expectation of an Israeli attack. Intense military activity was noted. Iraq's chargé d'affaires met with Nabulsi in Amman and assured him that the Iraqi Cabinet had decided to help Jordan and other Arab countries whenever it was needed. The Jordan Cabinet met and studied reports of Israel's attack on Egypt. In accordance with a new military agreement between Jordan, Egypt and Syria, the Cabinet decided "to take all measures leading to the fulfillment of Jordan's obligations."

The Cabinet met in almost continuous session during the crisis. The Jordan Premier protested strongly to Britain and France against their armed intervention in Egypt, and diplomatic relations with France were broken off. Nabulsi told the British Ambassador that Jordan would "not allow British forces to use Jordanian soil or air bases to launch military action against Egypt or any other Arab country." The King, in a radio speech to the nation, "accused the two Western powers of giving armed support to Zionist aggression against Egypt" (New York *Times*, November 11, 1956).

The Premier conducted a secret emergency joint session of Parliament and the Cabinet in November 1956 and dispatched four messages. The Iraqi Parliament was urged to withdraw from the Baghdad Pact in protest of "Britain's aggression against Egypt." The Soviet government was thanked for its positive stand on Arab problems. Britain's intervention in Egypt was condemned to the House of Commons, and an appeal was made to all Parliaments of the world asking support for Egypt "in its war against imperialist aggression" (New York *Times*, November 8, 1956).

Later in the month the Jordanian Parliament voted unanimously to abrogate the Anglo-Jordanian treaty of 1948 and substitute Arab aid for the annual British funds provided by the treaty. In a policy statement reported by the New York *Times* (November 28, 1956) Nabulsi said that action would be taken to terminate, not abrogate Jordan's treaty of alliance and expel British troops from the country upon fulfillment by Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia of their offer to substitute Arab aid. The Premier rejected any suggestion that he might call upon the Soviet Union if financial aid was not available from the Arab states (New York *Times*, December 31, 1956).

Wide World
SULEIMAN NABULSI

When interviewed by Hanson W. Baldwin (New York *Times*, December 17, 1956), Nabulsi said that Jordan must be connected with one or more Arab states. He "envisioned a federation parliament that would determine common Arab foreign policies while leaving local matters to local parliaments." "Jordan," he declared "cannot live forever as Jordan." The country has already sacrificed considerable freedom of military action. Her armed forces, with those of Syria and Saudi Arabia, are under the unified command of Major General Abdel Hakim Amer, Egyptian Commander in Chief. Syrian and Saudi Arabian contingents remained in Jordan after the United Nations Emergency Force took over in Egypt. Premier Nabulsi also confirmed reports that Jordan's diplomatic missions overseas will be reduced. Jordanian representation will be limited to the major countries of the world, while her interests elsewhere will be taken care of by Egypt, Syria, or other Arab nations.

Suleiman Nabulsi was married to Fakhriya Nabulsi, a cousin, in 1934. They have three children. The family live in Amman and they are of the Moslem faith. The Premier was decorated by the Order of Nahd'a and the Order of Istiqlal Independence for his efforts to obtain independence for Jordan and was also awarded the Jordan Star. He is said to be of average height and build and has gray hair, dark eyes and heavy dark eyebrows and a

NABULSI, SULEIMAN—*Continued*

mustache. His English is fairly fluent and he has the reputation of being a hard worker and a good economist.

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NAISH, J(OSEPH PATRICK) CARROL

(năsh) Jan. 21, 1900- Actor

Address: h. 726 N. Bedford Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

In the course of his acting career J. Carrol Naish has had so many character roles in motion pictures that he cannot keep track of all of them and can only estimate the number roughly as over 250. His most famous single characterization is that of an Italian—Luigi Basco—hero of the radio and television series *Life with Luigi*, but he has portrayed every race and nationality except possibly his own, which is Irish-American. In the fall of 1955 Naish returned to Broadway (where he had made his debut in 1928 in *The Shanghai Gesture*) after twenty-five years in Hollywood, to act in Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge*. He was highly praised by the drama critics for his versatile performances.

For television Naish is making a half-hour filmed series of *The New Adventures of Charlie Chan*, based on the Chinese detective series by the late Earl Derr Biggers, produced by Television Programs of America. His latest moving picture is *Rebel in Town* (United Artists). He has been signed for a starring role in the film *The Cunning and the Haunted* (Columbia Pictures).

Born on New York City's upper East Side on January 21, 1900, Joseph Patrick Carrol Naish is the descendant of Irish forebears whom he can trace back to the thirteenth century. His father was Patrick Sarsfield Naish and his mother the former Catherine Moran. He is the great-great grandson of John Naish, attorney general and later Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Naish was one of a family of seven. While at St. Cecilia's Academy he first showed his talents as an entertainer, appearing as a boy soprano in many school productions.

Naish left school at fourteen and promptly began his theatrical career. He worked as a "song plugger," appearing in night clubs, booking agencies, and vaudeville theatres to introduce and promote new songs (including some of Irving Berlin). He also appeared briefly in a Gus Edwards "kid" troupe.

When the United States entered World War I Naish, then only seventeen, enlisted in the U.S. Navy and became a pilot. Sent overseas, he accumulated some 200 flying hours as a bomber pilot. After the Armistice Naish decided to remain in Europe. He formed a trio with a pianist and guitarist and they subsequently joined a touring company headed by Elsie Janis which was entertaining American troops abroad. His performance was noticed by the French musical-comedy star Gaby Deslys who engaged him to appear in her company of the musical comedy *Madame Frou Frou.*

For the next several years Naish toured Europe as a variety entertainer, visiting Germany, Russia, Spain, and Italy. He became fluent in several European languages and developed his talent for mimicry. In 1926 he returned to the United States and arrived in Hollywood where he had a variety of jobs including some work in movies as a stunt man and as an extra. A role in a small repertory production of Luigi Pirandello's *The Pleasure of Honesty* brought Naish to the attention of actress Florence Reed who was casting for the touring company of *The Shanghai Gesture*. She engaged him for the role of the Japanese prince in 1928.

At the end of the play's run Naish settled in New York where he appeared in several Broadway plays. While acting in *Scotland Yard* (1929) he learned that producer William Fox was looking for "talking" actors for motion pictures. Naish applied for a job, was tested, and received his first motion picture part, a gangster role, in *Cheer Up and Smile* (1930). It was another two years, however, before he won recognition in Hollywood. This came in 1932 when director William Wellman cast him as Loretta Young's Chinese father in a melodrama, *The Hatchet Man.*

Since that time Naish has worked steadily in motion pictures. He has never had a starring role, but he has said that he finds it more stimulating and more profitable to play character roles. "You get much greater inner satisfaction playing a character part—each new role is a challenge," he told a reporter for the Louisville *Courier-Journal.* Generally Naish has worked as a free lance, and he has turned down many roles. "I like to go after roles, and when you're under contract, you've got to do what they want you to do."

Time magazine calls Naish "Hollywood's one-man U.N." He has played Italians, Spaniards, Greeks, Frenchmen, Russians, Chinese, Japanese, Jews, Arabs, Hindus and American Indians. Because of his swarthy complexion and curly dark hair he has been considered "a natural" for Latin types.

During the 1930's Naish had feature roles in many pictures—among them *The Mad Game, Lives of a Bengal Lancer, The Crusades, King of Alcatraz* and *Typhoon.* He became especially known for his portrayals of villains and sinister characters. In 1938, while playing a gangster role in *King of Alcatraz,* he came to New York to study the criminal types who were testifying at the trial of James J. Hines. He told an interviewer: "For myself, I believe in being real —literally real. That is why I am here."

Although Naish has probably played more "villains" than "good" characters, he has never permitted himself to become stereotyped. Dwight Whitney wrote of him in an article in *Collier's*: "He is that Hollywood rarity, an actor in the truest sense of the word, bringing to the screen an infinite variety of expression" (June 10, 1950).

Naish has twice been nominated for an "Oscar" award given by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for best supporting player. The first nomination was for his portrayal of an Italian in the war film *Sahara* (1943), which starred Humphrey Bogart. Otis L. Guernsey Jr. wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune*: "J. Carrol Naish gives a superb and appealing performance as Giuseppe, the Italian captive; in fact, this characterization is among the best of Mr. Naish's long string of supporting roles" (November 12, 1943).

Naish's second nomination for the award was for his dignified and affecting portrayal of a Mexican *paisano* in *A Medal for Benny* (1945), based on a story by John Steinbeck. Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* (May 24, 1945) described his performance as "warm and picturesque," while the *Christian Science Monitor*'s reviewer wrote that his work "is a complete achievement. From first to last he stays within the character." For his work in this film Naish received the Foreign Correspondents Award and the Irish Catholic World Award.

Other roles for which Naish has won special critical attention were in *Gung Ho!* (1944), a film based on the famous Makin Island (in the Gilbert Islands) raid in World War II, in which he was a U.S. Marine officer; *The Southerner* (1945), in which he played a dour Southern farmer; *The Fugitive* (1947), in which he played a treacherous police informer; *Black Hand* (1950), in which Naish was a heroic Italian detective (he has called this his favorite film role); and *Bannerline* (1951), in which he was again an Italian-American gangster. Of this latter role *Time* observed: "Naish's creative playing progressively fills out his sketchy role until the gangster becomes the film's most convincing human being and, curiously, its most likable character" (October 29, 1951). Most recently Naish has appeared as a Greek fisherman in *Beneath the 12-Mile Reef* (1953), as a French-Canadian trapper in *Saskatchewan* (1954), and as the Indian chief Sitting Bull in the Cinemascope film of that title (1954). This was Naish's second appearance as Sitting Bull; he had earlier played him in the movie version of *Annie Get Your Gun* (1950). In 1955 he appeared in *New York Confidential.* Naish also was signed for a co-starring role in *Desert Sands* which was released by United Artists in November 1955.

Naish's most popular characterization was made not in motion pictures but in radio. This was Luigi Basco, the good-natured Italian immigrant hero of the radio (and later television) comedy series *Life with Luigi.* The program was launched over the Columbia Broadcasting System in 1948. Harriet Van Horne of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* described his performance as "sharp and imaginative" (January 26, 1950) and *Variety* wrote that Naish brought "a good deal of authenticity to the role" (August 23, 1950).

J. CARROL NAISH

In September 1952 *Life with Luigi* made its first television appearance over CBS-TV. Although *Variety* found the show lively and entertaining, other critics called it clumsy and humorless. Jack Gould of the New York *Times* dismissed the television première as "a pointless and witless charade without taste or credibility" (September 26, 1952). The program went off the television network in December 1952 but continued its radio show until March 1953.

Naish returned to Broadway in September 1955 to play major roles in the two one-act plays which make up Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge.* In the first of these, "A Memory of Two Mondays," he plays a German immigrant, "Gus," who works in an auto-parts warehouse. In the second, "A View from the Bridge," Naish plays an Italian lawyer, Alfieri, who sits on one side of the stage narrating and commenting upon the action of the drama, somewhat in the manner of the ancient Greek chorus. Naish left the cast of the play on December 31, 1955 and returned to Hollywood. The play closed on February 4, 1956.

Walter Kerr, of the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 30, 1955), called Naish's performance "showy but overly mechanical" but John Chapman, in the New York *Daily News,* called it "a slashing and wonderfully pictorial characterization." Brooks Atkinson found his Alfieri "particularly good," (New York *Times,* September 30, 1955).

On October 14, 1956 on the *Alcoa Hour* (NBC-TV) Naish played the role of the gambler in Maxwell Anderson's drama *Key Largo. Variety* observed that he gave "body and meaning" to the role.

J. Carrol Naish was married on February 10, 1928 to Gladys Heaney, a former actress, whom he met when they were both in the road company of *The Shanghai Gesture.* They have one daughter, Carol Elaine (now Mrs. Jack R.

NAISH, J. CARROL—*Continued*

Sheridan), who has acted with her father in small roles on the *Life with Luigi* program. The Naishes make their permanent home in Hollywood. The actor is five feet nine and one-half inches tall and has black hair and brown eyes.

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NEGRÍN, JUAN 1892-Nov. 14, 1956 Spanish physician; politician; last Premier of the Second Republic (1937-39) and leader of the Loyalist Government in the Spanish Civil War until defeated by Generalissimo Francisco Franco on April 1, 1939; former professor of physiology at Central University in Madrid (1922); resigned in 1945 with his Republican government in exile. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 N 15 '56

NERINA, NADIA Oct. 1927- Ballerina

Address: b. c/o Hurok Attractions, 711 5th Ave., New York 22; c/o Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, England

Appearing as one of the leading ballerinas of the Royal Ballet during its 1957-58 tour of the United States, Nadia Nerina has been called "one of the brightest jewels in the Sadler's Wells diadem" by John Martin, dance critic of the New York *Times*. S. Hurok, the noted ballet impresario, praised Miss Nerina's promotion to full ballerina status as "well-deserved.... I have rejoiced in her fine technical performance as I have in the quality of her miming ... one of the most delightful and ebullient soloists of the company." The Royal Ballet was previously called the Sadler's Wells Ballet, but in 1956 was bestowed a Royal Charter by the Queen of England and officially named the Royal Ballet.

Joining the Sadler's Wells Ballet in 1947, Nadia Nerina rapidly rose from the *corps de ballet* to become a star ballerina. Among the notable roles she has danced in the company's tours of the United States are Swanhilda in *Coppélia,* the title role in *Sylvia,* Princess Aurora in *The Sleeping Beauty* and Odette-Odile in *Le Lac des Cygnes* (Swan Lake).

Nadine Judd (now known to balletomanes as Nadia Nerina) was born in October 1927 to Nerina (Goss)and Francis Lawrence Judd in Capetown, South Africa. Her parents were not dancers nor in the theatre. Nadine's great great grandfather was the organist for the Royal Family of England at St. Paul's Cathedral and also composed music. Nadine was educated in Capetown and in schools throughout South Africa as well as by private tutors. She started studying ballet at an early age under Dorothea McNair and Eileen Keegan in Capetown. Among the various awards she received for her dancing as a child were the South African *Dancing Times* Gold Medal, the Avril Kentridge Shield in the dance festival at Durban, and the Cecchetti Society elementary and intermediate awards. The young dancer toured South Africa and in 1946 voyaged to England to continue her ballet studies.

Upon her arrival in London, Nadia (as she then called herself) joined the Rambert Ballet. After a few months she became a member of the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet, dancing under the name of Nadia Moore. According to Hugh Fisher in *Ballerinas of Sadler's Wells* (1954) "her vitality and the strength of her technique made her outstanding" in the company. Her first important role was that of Circus Dancer in *Mardi Gras.* Subsequently she danced in numerous ballets with the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet and in 1947 she was transferred to the senior company, the Sadler's Wells Ballet, which appears at Covent Garden in London. This company was founded in 1931 by Dame Ninette de Valois (see *C.B.,* December 1949).

Nadia Nerina (the name she adopted) "soon emerged from the *corps de ballet* as a dancer of exceptional promise" notes Hugh Fisher. The role of Fairy Spring was created for her in 1948 in the ballet *Cinderella* which was considered well suited for her "joyful ebullience." In 1951 Miss Nerina danced her first full-length role in the title part in *Cinderella.* Since then she has danced leading roles in almost all of the ballets of the company's repertory. She went on a three-month tour of South Africa in 1952 dancing opposite Alexis Rassine, also a member of the Sadler's Wells Ballet.

In 1953 when the Sadler's Wells performed in the United States John Martin commented in the New York *Times* (September 20, 1953): "The emergence of Nadia Nerina as a full-fledged ballerina . . . is no surprise to many who admired her work when she was dancing more modest roles in the company's previous visits." Walter Terry of the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 23, 1953) said of her performance in *The Sleeping Beauty*: "If Miss Nerina is not the greatest of Princess Auroras, she is, nevertheless, a wholly engaging one and, technically, an admirable one. She is, indeed, a ballerina, both as an actress and as a dancer." Reviewing her dancing in the title role of *Sylvia* the *New Yorker* critic noted (October 10, 1953): "Nadia Nerina, . . . though perhaps lacking some . . . precision, makes up for this lack with her own good qualities, which include youth, striking looks, and a great deal of lyric spontaneity. Miss Nerina was, in fact, a constant delight. . . ."

On evaluating the dancers after their departure John Martin wrote (New York *Times,* October 18, 1953): "In Nadia Nerina . . . the

Hurok Attractions

NADIA NERINA

company has a brilliant and engaging artist. In both *Sylvia* and *The Sleeping Beauty* she was distinguished and winning, and her *Le Lac des Cygnes* has the elements of a notable performance yet to come. Her only handicap at the moment is her comparative lack of musical phrasing. When she has conquered this . . . she will be a ballerina in the fullest sense of the term."

An article by Richard Austin in *Ballet Today* (June 1954) stated that she received a better welcome in the United States than at Covent Garden. Austin says of her: "Only the greatest dancers can live on the icy peaks of Parnassus. Nerina, at the moment, occupies the foothills and the warm valleys, to which she has brought more grace and gaiety than have most of her contemporaries."

Returning with the company to the United States in 1955, Miss Nerina again danced leading roles. In her debut performance of the season in New York she was described as giving a "fetchingly bright and able performance" in Frederick Ashton's *Scènes de Ballet* (New York *Times,* September 15, 1955). After Nerina danced the role of Odette-Odile in *Le Lac des Cygnes* on October 4, the New York *Times* (October 5, 1955) reported: "Technically . . it was a performance to dream about. . . . The grand *pas de deux* in the third act was not quite so brilliant as might have been expected but it was good enough in all conscience. . . . Miss Nerina gives us a great deal." *Musical Courier* (November 1, 1955) noted her performance in *Coppélia*: "In Nadia Nerina the company has a first class Swanhilda. She looks like a doll, dances like a doll and makes you believe she is a doll."

During the 1956 ballet season Miss Nerina danced in London and abroad in several new ballets including Kenneth MacMillan's *Noctambules.* She also danced in Massine's *Mam'zelle Angot* as well as the traditional classic ballets. Arriving with the Royal Ballet in New York in September 1957, Miss Nerina was welcomed in this country as one of the top-ranking ballerinas of the company. She danced leading roles in many of the productions in the New York and Chicago performances before returning to England.

Winthrop Sargeant in the *New Yorker* (September 21, 1957) praised her "lithe grace and personal charm" in *Birthday Offering.*

Nadia Nerina is five feet three inches tall, has light brown hair and blue eyes. She enjoys reading and attending the theatre. She was married in London in 1955 to Charles Gordon. Friends comment on her bubbling, youthful personality.

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NEUMANN, JOHN VON *See* Von Neumann, John

NEWCOMBE, DON(ALD) June 14, 1926- Baseball player

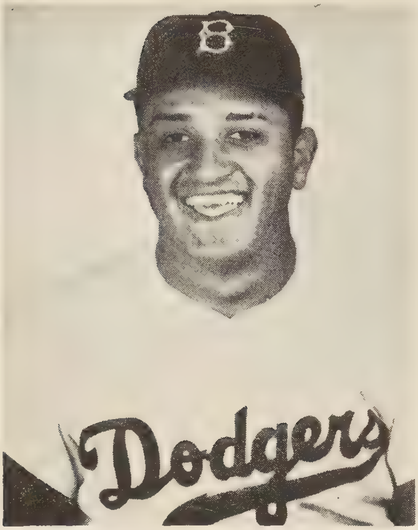
Address: b. c/o Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn 2, N.Y.; h. 152 Inman Ave., Colonia, N.J.

The winning pitcher in twenty-seven major league baseball games in 1956, and in twenty during 1955, Don Newcombe of the Brooklyn Dodgers was voted the "most valuable player" of the year 1956 in the National League by the Baseball Writers Association of America. He also received the first Cy Young Memorial Award for the year's "outstanding pitcher" in either of the major leagues.

"Newk" joined his fellow Negro players, Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella, on the Dodgers' roster in 1949. He is generally regarded as one of the foremost speedball artists since the days of "Dizzy" Dean, even though he has yet to win a World Series contest. He twirls and bats right-handed, and is one of the best "hitting pitchers" of the present day.

Donald Newcombe was born on June 14, 1926 in Madison, New Jersey, one of the five children (four boys and a daughter now deceased) of Roland and Sadie (Sayers) Newcombe. His father was then a private chauffeur and is now an employee at an Elizabeth, New Jersey warehouse.

Don was nine years old and in grade school at Union, New Jersey, when he first took batting practice with a semiprofessional baseball club managed by an elder brother. Subsequently, at the Lafayette Junior High School in



DON NEWCOMBE

Elizabeth, he was prominent in both football and baseball. "I played football," he told Harold Rosenthal (*Saturday Evening Post*, April 8, 1950), "but I didn't get any kind of kick out of it the way I did baseball." He admits to being an "indifferent student" at the Jefferson High School in Elizabeth, where there was at that time no baseball team.

Don left in 1942 to volunteer for World War II service with the U.S. Army. Accepted after he had "added" a couple of years to his actual sixteen, he was released when his father produced his birth certificate. When a year later (August 1943) he was accepted by the U.S. Navy, it was only to be discharged "by special order" after a single month of service.

Although Don had not seriously considered making baseball a career—he had planned on being a truck driver—in the spring of 1944 he was hired by Abe and Effie Manley, co-owners of the Newark, New Jersey Eagles in the Negro League. "I was lightning fast, but I seldom knew where my next pitch was going," A. S. "Doc" Young has quoted him (*Great Negro Baseball Stars and How They Made the Major Leagues,* (Barnes, 1953). By varying his fast ball with a "pretty good curve" he won seven games for the Eagles in the 1944 season while losing five.

In addition, he proved a formidable batsman and went on in 1945 to score fourteen wins for Newark as against four defeats. Named to pitch for the Negro National League All Stars in an exhibition game at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn in October, Newcombe held a team of white major league opponents hitless until a sore elbow forced him to leave the mound after three innings. This so impressed the Brooklyn Dodgers' scout Clyde Sukeforth that he was immediately brought to see the Brooklyn general manager, Branch Rickey, then ostensibly seeking talent for a "Brown Dodgers" team in a proposed new United States Negro League. When, however, Rickey signed Jackie Robinson to a Dodgers' contract, the proposed new Negro League was dropped, and in the spring of 1946 Newcombe was assigned to the Dodgers' Class B New England League "farm" at Nashua, New Hampshire.

At Nashua in 1946 Newcombe's battery mate was his fellow Negro Roy Campanella; they worked together on the big pitcher's control of the curve. He played winter baseball with Campanella in Venezuela, and at Nashua in 1947 led the New England League pitchers with nineteen wins and six losses, and struck out 186 batters in 223 innings.

Promoted to Brooklyn's "Triple A" International League affiliate, the Montreal Royals, in 1948, Newcombe again recorded a League pitching leadership with seventeen victories to six losses, while striking out 144 batters in 189 innings, and on August 15 pitched "no hit" ball in a seven-inning game with Toronto. With this record he was confident of promotion to Brooklyn, and, when told that he was to go back to Montreal, he almost ended his baseball career by deserting the spring training camp in Florida.

As a pitcher with Montreal in the first month of the 1949 season he merely "split even" (two wins and two losses), but his earned run average was 2.65 and he struck out 27 men in 34 innings. When the parent Dodgers' pitching virtually collapsed in May, Newcombe was hurriedly called to join the Brooklyn team. Sent in as a relief pitcher against the Cardinals at St. Louis on May 27 he managed to strike out the first batter to face him, but was driven from the mound by four successive hits. Three days later, however, Newcombe was given a starting assignment against the Cincinnati Reds and registered a five-hit shutout.

This shutout at Cincinnati was only the first of five to be registered by Newcombe for Brooklyn in 1949; by the end of the season he had won seventeen games and lost only eight, had beaten every other National League team at least once, had at one time gone thirty-two consecutive innings without yielding a run, had averaged five and a half strike-outs a game, and had pitched two and one-third innings for the National League in the year's All-Star Game.

Chosen to open for Brooklyn in the World Series against the New York Yankees, Newcombe gave up only five hits, issued no walks, and did not allow a man beyond second base until a home run by Tommy Henrichs won for the Yankees by 1-0 in the ninth inning. In both the *Sporting News* and Baseball Writers Association of America polls, Newcombe was overwhelmingly voted National League Rookie of the Year despite his loss of the first and fourth World Series games.

Newcombe appeared in forty games for the Dodgers in 1950, winning nineteen and losing eleven, and also pitched two innings in that year's All-Star Game. His most dramatic feat came at Philadelphia on September 6 when he attempted a so-called "iron man stunt," that of pitching both games of a double-header. In the first game he turned in "the best performance of his major league career, a three-singles twilight shutout with no Philadelphia runner so much as reaching second base" (Harold Rosenthal, New York *Herald Tribune,* September 7, 1950); but tired in the "nightcap" and although credited with the 3-2 victory, he was replaced on the mound by Dan Bankhead.

A twenty-game winner for the first time in 1951 (he lost eight), Newk led the National League in strike-outs (164); his 5-0 "white-washing" of the Phillies on September 30 put the Dodgers into a first-place tie with the New York Giants. In the subsequent decisive play-off game between New York and Brooklyn, Newcombe pitched well until the ninth inning, when he began to tire and was replaced by Ralph Branca. A home run by Bobby Thomson off Branca then won the pennant for the Giants.

One month with the Navy in 1943 had not been enough to exempt Newcombe from the draft. For twenty-three months beginning February 26, 1952 he was in service with the Army. When he rejoined the Dodgers in 1954 his record was disappointing (nine wins to eight losses) and his earned run average (4.56) the least creditable of his career. Newk slumped again in the exhibition games preceding the regular 1955 season, and after exhibiting indifferent form in two starting assignments in April was relegated to the bull pen.

He expected to receive a third chance as a starting pitcher against Philadelphia on May 6, but a day before the game manager Walter Alston changed his mind; Newcombe "blew his top," refused to take batting practice, and was suspended for insubordination. After apologizing to Alston, however, he was reinstated, and was put into the Philadelphia game as a relief pitcher in the eleventh inning, with the score tied, and proceeded to retire the next six batters in a row.

Four days later he got a starting assignment against the Chicago Cubs. "I pitched the best game of my life," he was later to tell John M. Ross (*American Weekly,* September 11, 1955). "I held the Cubs to one hit—a single by Gene Baker. I didn't walk a man. . . . I was back in business after that. I won 10 straight before I was beaten, and when I made the National League All-Star team I stood at 14-1."

Newcombe ended the regular season with the best pitching record in the National League (twenty wins to five losses) and his best earned run average (3.19) since 1949. Always a formidable hitter he also led all major league pitchers "at the plate," with a .359 batting percentage and seven home runs. He was, however, to be recorded as the losing pitcher in the first game of the World Series with the Yankees on September 28.

For his services to Brooklyn in 1956 Newcombe reportedly received $25,000, and although not up to his best form during the first three months of the season he ended the regular playing year with the pitching record of twenty-seven victories to only seven losses. In July he "won six games in a row, took seven out of eight in August, and won five out of six in September" (Bob Cooke, New York *Herald Tribune,* October 28, 1956). He still awaits his first World Series victory, having again been driven from the mound by Yankee hitting in the second and fourth games of the 1956 "classic." Nevertheless, in November 1956 he was chosen by the Baseball Writers of America for the title of "most valuable player" in the National League in 1956, and on November 28 was further honored with the first Cy Young Memorial Award for "outstanding major league pitcher of the year." His salary in 1957, it has been announced, was $30,000, the highest ever paid to a Brooklyn pitcher.

Donald Newcombe and the former Freddie Green of Lakeland, Florida have been married since October 13, 1945 and have two adopted children, a boy, Gregory, and a girl, Evit. He stands at six feet four inches; his weight varies between 220 and 240 pounds. He has "a large but not exorbitant appetite for one of his size" (Tim Cohane), likes "blintzes" and plays golf. His church is the Methodist.

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NEWSOM, CARROLL VINCENT Feb. 23, 1904- University president; mathematician

Address: b. New York University, Washington Square, New York 3; h. 29 Washington Square West, New York 3

The largest privately financed university in the United States, New York University, has as its president Dr. Carroll Vincent Newsom, who succeeded Dr. Henry Townley Heald (see *C.B.,* February 1952) in October 1956. For the university in general 1956 was a signal year, marking the advent of a new president and the 125th anniversary of its founding in 1831. It also saw the growth of many new projects, including $40,000,000 worth of construction planned at various N.Y.U. centers throughout Manhattan and the possibility of a rise in the enrollment from 35,000 students in 1956 to 70,000 students by 1970.

Well prepared by his educational career of nearly thirty years, Dr. Newsom came to the presidency of N.Y.U. after having been executive-president of the university since July 1955. Previously he had been assistant commissioner for higher education in the New York state Department of Education for two years and associate commissioner for five years. Newsom has also won recognition as a mathematician and as a specialist in educational television.

Carroll Vincent Newsom was born on February 23, 1904 in Buckley, Illinois, son of the

CARROLL VINCENT NEWSOM

Reverend Curtis Bishop Newsom and Mattie (Fisher) Newsom. His father, an ordained Presbyterian minister, later taught at Trinity College in San Antonio, Texas. In 1918 young Carroll Vincent, then a high school junior in knickers, mainly interested in chemistry, was pressed into service as a chemistry instructor at Trinity during a wartime shortage of teachers. His parents bought him a pair of long trousers, and he started in on his first teaching assignment, a class of college undergraduates. It was an apt beginning for a man who once wrote of his vocation, "The teacher must always remain a student: teaching is no profession for one who is weak in spirit" (*Mathematics Teacher,* May 1947).

Eventually the Newsom family moved from Texas to Emporia, Kansas, where Newsom's father taught at the College of Emporia. Newsom graduated from this college with an A.B. degree in 1924. He obtained his M.A. degree in 1927 and his Ph.D. degree in 1931, both from the University of Michigan, which employed him as a mathematics instructor in 1927-28 and 1930-31.

From 1928 to 1944 he taught at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, quickly rising to the top in academic rank: instructor (1928-29), assistant professor (1929-30), associate professor (1931-33), and professor and head of the mathematics department (1933-44). He left New Mexico in 1944 to take an appointment as professor and as head of the mathematics department at Oberlin College in Ohio and remained there until 1948. During World War II Dr. Newsom coauthored two books for the U.S. Army Air Forces, a mathematics manual for prospective Air Corps cadets (1942) and a basic mathematics book for pilots and flight crews (1943).

In his article "A Philosophy for the Mathematics Teacher" (*Mathematics Teacher,* May 1947) Dr. Newsom pays tribute to his chosen profession, stressing the importance of personal enthusiasm and of a sound historical background for one who wants to teach mathematics, and urging those interested to acquire an aesthetic feeling for their subject as a definite province in the realm of beauty. "There is a literature of mathematics," writes Dr. Newsom, "as important to man's cultural development as the great classics of poetry." At the beginning of his discussion he refers to mathematics as "the best organized of all the disciplines . . . utilizing those results of mind's activity that show man at his best."

A new experience for Dr. Newsom was his appointment in 1948 as assistant commissioner for higher education in the New York state Education Department in Albany, New York. Two years later he became associate commissioner for higher education. His duties in Albany from 1948 to 1955 were various and challenging. In 1949 he was one of three men assigned to handle an admissions and curriculum survey undertaken in connection with the state university system. This survey covered financial and personnel procedures in addition to curriculum problems. In 1951 he was spokesman for a six-point plan adopted by the state board of regents to meet a teacher shortage. It included among other measures the encouragement of New York City teacher's college graduates to take positions in upstate New York, the setting up of a registry service for teachers in the state Department of Education, and the launching of teacher-recruiting campaigns among secondary schools.

One of Dr. Newsom's main interests during his years in Albany was to bring a new liveliness, ease, breadth, and selectivity to secondary schools in their pre-college training of students. "We must realise individual differences in mental capacity, in interest, and in future accomplishment," he wrote in the *Mathematics Teacher.*

Speaking before the American Council of Education in October 1954, he presented the findings of a study made by the New York state Education Department of the hopes, fears, attitudes, and ambitions of high school students, deciding whether or not to try for a college education. "There is nothing sacred about the four-year traditional institute," Dr. Newsom then maintained. He went on to state his belief in a system of one-year, two-year, and three-year college programs based on the needs of individual students, saying, "This flexibility would be increased by a system of community colleges and technical institutes all over the country" (New York *Times,* October 16, 1954).

High school-college articulation is an important issue for Newsom. In the *Journal of Educational Sociology* (January 1956), he denounces any kind of a system wherein the student is doggedly shifted from one "unit" or water-tight compartment to another through the years, each compartment being labeled "Elementary Education," "Secondary Education," and "College Education."

Ground work for a college career should be laid in the high school, Newsom feels, and he proposes that a series of sections be set up in each important subject field. Students would be assigned to sections on the basis of their apparent ability. They would accordingly be challenged and stimulated by the variety of their studies and by their chances for specialization.

Newsom expressed his views on academic freedom from fear and coercion at a panel discussion of five college educators held in January 1953 under the auspices of the American Colleges Public Relations Association in Albany. "A highly undesirable philosophy of fear has developed on the college scene," he said. "On many campuses the professors are completely leaving out controversial issues. Not only are questions [about] Russia omitted, but any unorthodox or unpopular position is side-tracked. The professors stay right within the conservative tradition. They are afraid the Communist label will be pinned upon them" (New York *Times*, January 22, 1953).

When Henry Townley Heald resigned as president of N.Y.U. to become president of the Ford Foundation on October 1, 1956, Newsom was appointed to succeed him. Since July 1955 as executive vice-president Newsom had shared in the administration of the university's fourteen schools and colleges in six centers of instruction in Greater New York City. Among the divisions are undergraduate and graduate schools of arts and sciences; undergraduate and graduate schools of engineering, including the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics; New York University-Bellevue Medical Center; and schools in law, business administration, and education.

Newsom, who was editor of *A Television Policy for Education* (American Council on Education) in 1952, contributed to the establishment in 1956 of New York's first educational television production center as chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Educational Television Association. He is also a member of the Joint Committee on Educational Television.

His standard mathematics textbooks include *An Introduction to Mathematics; A Study of the Nature of Mathematics* (University of New Mexico Press, 1936); *An Introduction to Mathematics for College Students* (University of New Mexico Press, 1939); *An Introduction to College Mathematics* (Prentice-Hall, 1946 and 1954). His new book, *The Foundations of Mathematics,* is due for publication soon. He has contributed to *An American Philosophy of Education* (1942) and to *Mathematics: Our Great Heritage.*

While at Oberlin, Newsom was a member of the board of directors of the People's Bank, from 1944 to 1948. At present he is a trustee of Briarcliff Junior College (Briarcliff Manor, New York) and of Town Hall, Inc., and International House (New York City). He belonged to the University and Rotary clubs in Albany and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Delta, Sigma Tau, Pi Gamma Mu, Kappa Mu Epsilon, and Kappa Delta Phi. He has some twelve honorary degrees, including those from Long Island University, Alfred University, and Saint Bonaventure University. His church is the Congregational.

Four years after his graduation from Emporia, Carroll Vincent Newsom married a classmate, Frances J. Higley, on August 15, 1928. The Newsoms have a daughter, Mrs. Wm. A. Challener 3d of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and two sons, Walter Burton and Gerald Higley. Dr. Newsom is six feet in height and 190 pounds in weight. "My recreation is my job, I'm afraid," he once said when asked about his hobbies. He admits to having played tennis years ago, enjoys music, especially opera, and is building a country home on Candlewood Isle, Connecticut.

New York University, Newsom feels, like New York City itself, is a great, vital gathering place for people of all races, creeds, and cultures. "Here is where we make good American citizens out of everyone," he has pointed out (New York *Times*, September 27, 1956). "We play a role very well in this respect."

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NICHOLSON, MARGARET May 1, 1904-

Editor; writer; publishing employee

Address: b. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11; h. 20 E. 9th St., New York 3; Hillsdale, N.Y.

The study of the meaning and the use of words and the achieving of clarity of thought, precision and grace of expression are the goals set by Margaret Nicholson in her writing and editing. Her books, *A Manual of Copyright Practice* (1945, 1956), *The Compact Bible* (1955), and *A Dictionary of American-English Usage* (1957), have proved especially valuable to busy readers who cannot cope with time-consuming difficulties like the legalistic language of copyright law, the geneological passages of the Bible, or the more complicated entries in H. W. Fowler's *Modern English Usage.* Miss Nicholson, who was formerly manager of the publishing department of the Oxford University Press, is at present head of the contract and copyright department of the Macmillan Company.

Margaret Nicholson was born in San Francisco, California on May 1, 1904 to William Drake Nicholson, a civil engineer, and Abigail Dunlap (Cochrane) Nicholson. She was the youngest in a family of nine children, two of whom were her stepsisters. Her paternal grandfather, Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, commanded the *Manhattan* in the battle at Mobile Bay; and her maternal grandfather, a physician, also fought in the Civil War.

At the Oakland Technical High School in California Margaret Nicholson's special interests were dramatics and writing. Stricken with polio in the summer of 1921 and unable to take a full university course in the fall, she studied for a year at Santa Maria Junior College. Later at the University of California in Berkeley, where her major subject was English, she

MARGARET NICHOLSON

studied under Professor Robert Utter, belonged to the Thalian Players (dramatic society), wrote stories for *The Lantern* (literary magazine), and worked part time in the library and biological experimental laboratory. She received the B.A. degree in 1925.

Through postgraduate courses at the University of California she earned a certificate in dramatics and a certificate in education (1927). She also completed almost all work required for the M.A. degree in English. While mainly concerned with study, she gave much of her time to teaching—for a year (1925-26) in a one-room school in Nevada and for three years (1927-30) in California high schools, where her subjects were English and dramatics.

"I taught to earn enough money to go to Europe and study the drama," Miss Nicholson has said, "but I went to Oxford University Press the day I reached New York City and stayed there twenty-two years." Her association with Oxford University Press began in 1930 when for a month she was employed as a typist, before becoming a "junior executive" in the college department. Subsequently, for several years she worked as librarian and assistant to Howard Lowry, general editor.

During World War II years Miss Nicholson organized blood-donation and war bond-savings activities at Oxford. Having become an editor in 1937, she worked on all phases of the firm's editorial program and wrote Oxford's *Author's Style Book.* Questions of style and diction were also among her responsibilities as manager of the company's publishing department, a position to which she was appointed in 1946. Besides being concerned with the final preparation of manuscripts, she was a member of the editorial board which made the selection of manuscripts. Some of the authors with whom she worked as editor were Hardin Craig, F. O. Matthiessen, Rachel Carson, and Phyllis Bartlett.

Handling matters pertaining to copyright—another of Miss Nicholson's responsibilities at Oxford—led to her preparation of *A Manual of Copyright Practices for Writers, Publishers, and Agents* (Oxford, 1945). "I got awfully sick of people calling up and asking what they might legally quote out of Oxford books, when all they had to do was read the copyright law," she told an interviewer for the *New Yorker* (June 25, 1955). "Finally, I sat down and wrote the book."

Intended not for the copyright lawyer, but "for anyone in the literary world who wants to know what to do in a specific situation involving copyright," the manual is written in layman's English and has been recommended as "well arranged, clear and specific, and extraordinarily complete" (Chicago *Sun Book Week,* November 18, 1945). A revised edition of the book, published in 1956, provides among other additional services a guide to the major changes in the U.S. copyright law effective under the Universal Copyright Convention. Miss Nicholson is also the author of about a dozen articles for *World Copyright: A Legal Encyclopedia,* the first volume of which was published in 1953.

After her resignation from Oxford University Press in 1952, Miss Nicholson worked on a number of free-lance editing projects at her farm in Hillsdale, New York. Her chief occupation was the editing of a condensed version of the King James Bible, published as *The Compact Bible* in 1955 by Hawthorn Books (paperback edition by Pyramid Books). Believing that "the Bible, even more than other books, deserves to be read as a whole," she was at first reluctant to accept the task of cutting it (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 12, 1955). Later she became enthusiastic about the assignment and took special pains to secure transitions in text where omissions were made, to include repetitions in the New Testament that showed differences in point of view, and to retain as much as possible expressions of the personalities of the Apostles.

Miss Nicholson returned to regular desk work in New York City as head of the contract and copyright department of the Macmillan Company in 1954. She was at that time occupied also with the preparation of *A Dictionary of American-English Usage; Based on Fowler's Modern English Usage* (Oxford, 1957)—an undertaking on which she worked for "five years or so." In her article, "What Is Good English?" (*Atlantic Monthly,* May 1957), she recalled that she was introduced to H. W. Fowler's *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* in a class at the University of California soon after its publication in 1926. "From that day on," she wrote, " 'MEU' has been my delight and mentor."

In answering the need for a simplified, more compact Fowler, Miss Nicholson retained much of the wit that has made readers turn to *Modern English Usage* for entertainment as well as for information. She cut his prolixities, shortened or omitted obsolete and esoteric entries, and added numerous American variations and new developments in the language over the past thirty years. The "faster Fowler" is designed as a reference book for Americans, but Miss Nicholson has pointed out elsewhere that "English-English and American-English are coming closer together, not growing farther apart.... There is no essentially American-English or English-English. There are only not-too-important regional variations" (*Atlantic Monthly,* May 1957).

John K. Hutchens noted in the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 6, 1957) that Miss Nicholson's adaptation is "learned, comic and... indispensable." Virginia Kirkus thought there was "less of the barbed criticism implicit in Fowler's use of examples of incorrect usage... but for the most part Fowler's wit and scholarship remain unmarred." On the other hand, T. E. Norton in the *Nation* (May 4, 1957) thought the spirit of Fowler was "sadly diluted" even though he praised Miss Nicholson's competency and good judgment.

Margaret Nicholson was married to Laurence Dwight Smith, an author (now deceased), on July 29, 1938, and she has a stepdaughter, Mrs. David Wright Miller, and three step grandchildren. She has blue eyes, red hair "going white," is five feet five inches tall, and weighs 134 pounds. Reading, music, the theatre, and gardening are her relaxations; and in politics she prefers the Democratic party.

For Margaret Nicholson "publishing in all its aspects has always been as much recreation as work." Having to spend evenings, week ends, and vacations on her own books and articles, she often swears that she "will never put pen to paper again." But she adds, "I really enjoy it and begin getting restless as soon as I don't have a project."

NIVEN, (JAMES) DAVID (GRAHAM)

Mar. 1, 1910- Actor

Address: b. c/o Coutts and Co., 440 Strand, London W.C. 2., England; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Hollywood, Calif.

Voted the "best motion picture of 1956" by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures and by the New York Film Critics, the spectacular film version of Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days* has an all-star cast headed by the British actor David Niven in the role of the globe-encircling Phileas Fogg. Niven, who was listed as "Anglo-Saxon type 2008" when he began his Hollywood career as an extra in 1935, has long been recognized as a light comedian of high finesse, and in such films as *Wuthering Heights* (1939), *The Way Ahead* (1945) and *The Bishop's Wife* (1948) has revealed sensitivity and depth as a player of serious roles. He has appeared on the Broadway stage in *Nina* (1951) and has been seen on numerous television programs.

James David Graham Niven is the son of Lieutenant William Edward Graham Niven, who lost his life in the World War I Gallipoli Peninsula campaign of 1915. His widowed mother, nee Henriette Etta Degacher, married Sir Thomas Comyn-Platt in 1917 and died in 1932. David Niven was born on March 1, 1910 at Kirriemuir, Scotland and attended the Stowe School in Buckinghamshire, England before admission in 1927 to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

DAVID NIVEN

Two years later he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Highland Light Infantry and saw overseas service at Malta and home duty at Dover. Resigning his commission in 1932, Niven went to Canada with a chum and worked at a lumber camp and on a road-building gang before three articles on fox hunting which he sold to a Toronto newspaper paid his fare to New York. He eventually promoted an equestrian entertainment, "The Indoor American Pony Express Association," at the Auditorium in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Subsequently he beachcombed in Bermuda, and in Cuba reportedly instructed insurgents in machine gunnery until the suppression of their uprising forced him to flee that country.

While Niven was on a visit to California early in 1935, a Hollywood director gave him a screen test, and a two-year contract was mentioned. But by the time Niven had finished the sojourn in Mexico necessary to acquire a resident's visa, he had been forgotten. "I registered with Central Casting as Anglo-Saxon type 2008," the actor told Joe Hyams (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 21, 1956). "The first part I got was as a Mexican in a blanket in a Hopalong Cassidy film."

Niven was a walk-on or extra in twenty-seven Westerns before one-line parts in *Without Regret* and *Feather in Your Hat* led (late in 1935) to his "first big opportunity" in *Splendor.* He played subsidiary roles in *Rose Marie, Dodsworth, Charge of the Light Brigade, Beloved Enemy,* and *Three Blind Mice,* among other films. As Fritz von Tarlenheim in the 1937 Ronald Colman film, *The Prisoner of Zenda,* he seemed a "natural born equerry," and in *Four Men and a Prayer* and *Dawn*

NIVEN, DAVID—*Continued*

Patrol he gained further distinction. He first co-starred (with Charles Coburn and Ginger Rogers) in *Bachelor Mother* in 1939.

In the memorable *Wuthering Heights* (1939), starring Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon, he gave a "dignified and poignant" portrayal of the weak-willed Edgar Linton (Frank S. Nugent in the New York *Times*). Later in 1939 Niven brought a deft comedy touch to the role of the magician Tony in *Eternally Yours;* and subsequently, as the star of *Raffles,* gave a portrayal of E. W. Hornung's "amateur cracksman" which Frank Nugent called "one of the nicest tributes to burglary in recent years."

The filming of *Raffles* (released in late 1939) was still in progress when World War II began. On completion of the picture, Niven returned to England, where he was commissioned in the Rifle Brigade, with which he trained in France and served until after the evacuation from Dunkerque. Following further service as a captain of commandos he was assigned, in the rank of major, to the "highly secret" Phantom Reconnaissance Regiment until early in 1944, when he was given leave to appear in the war film *The Way Ahead,* a tribute to the British infantryman. ("In one scene he . . . accomplishes a truly heart-disturbing soldier's monologue," commented Bosley Crowther of the New York *Times* on Niven's Jim Perry when this film was seen in the United States in January of the following year.)

After the Normandy invasion, Niven was promoted to lieutenant colonel and sent to "find out what kind of broadcasts the fighting man wants." He became chief of the Allied Forces Network, and had served in Belgium, Holland and Germany when demobilized in August 1945. At that time he was one of twenty-five Britons decorated with the American Legion of Merit.

Before returning to Hollywood four months later, Niven gave a "sensitive and real" portrayal of the crashed pilot in the English film *A Matter of Life and Death* (retitled *Stairway to Heaven* when shown in America). Back in California under contract to Samuel Goldwyn, he was filmed in 1946 with Loretta Young in *The Perfect Marriage* (Paramount); later in 1946 he was a "dandified and reckless" but "unconvincing" Aaron Burr in *The Magnificent Doll* (Universal). As the Bishop in *The Bishop's Wife* (RKO Radio, 1948), he gave what some critics believe to be his finest performance.

In England during the summer of 1947 Niven satisfied a long-time hankering to play the Young Pretender; but London critics found "boring and lifeless" the resultant *Bonnie Prince Charlie.* In his next Hollywood film, *Enchantment* (RKO Radio), however, he gave another outstanding portrayal as Roland Dane, a young officer whom "half a century . . . moulders into lonely, senile bachelorhood" (Alton Cook in the New York *World-Telegram,* December 27, 1948). Subsequent Hollywood roles in *A Kiss in the Dark* (1949), *The Toast of New Orleans* (1950) and *Soldiers Three* (1951) were less rewarding. As Sir Percy Blakeney in *The Elusive Pimpernel* (British Lion, 1950) he suffered by comparison with the late Leslie Howard, according to some critics, who preferred him as the millionaire B. G. Bruno in *Happy Go Lovely,* a 1951 British musical.

The André Roussin farce *Nina,* presented in adaptation at the Royale Theatre, New York on December 5, 1951, afforded Niven his only role on the Broadway stage. Co-starred with Gloria Swanson and Alan Webb, he proved, as the third party in a comic triangle, a "pleasing and precise performer" (Walter F. Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune*). The play ran for 45 performances.

Niven then returned to England to handle "with sincerity and authority" the assignment of narrator for the Abbey Records disc *The Second Elizabeth.* While there, he was filmed in *Island Rescue,* in which he played an intelligence officer sent to smuggle a prize cow out of one of the German-occupied Channel Islands. Niven's second appearance on the legitimate stage was in Hollywood in July 1952 in a local production of F. Hugh Herbert's *The Moon Is Blue.* A year later he was seen as the same character, David Slater, in the controversial film version.

Three 1954 British releases in which Niven starred were *The Love Lottery,* a satire on Hollywood; *Carrington, V. C.* (retitled *Court Martial* in the United States) from the powerful London drama by Dorothy and Campbell Christie; and *Tonight's the Night,* in which he amusingly portrayed a British squire in an Irish village.

Engaged in April 1955 to portray Phileas Fogg in Michael Todd's *Around the World in Eighty Days,* David Niven was first seen in New York in this role on October 17, 1956, after about $6,000,000 and over a year's work had been expended in perfecting the gigantic Todd-AO color production. The cast, including Cantinflas and Charles Boyer, was stellar down even to walk-on and bit parts played by such luminaries as Sir John Gielgud, Ronald Colman, Frank Sinatra, and Beatrice Lillie. Herbert Kupferberg, reviewing for the *Herald Tribune,* called Niven's "serenely imperturbable" Fogg "the epitome of a Frenchman's conception of a Britisher."

During 1956 Niven was also seen in support of the television comedian George Gobel in *The Birds and the Bees* (Paramount). Shooting of the film version of André Roussin's farce-comedy *The Little Hut* (MGM), in which Niven co-stars with Stewart Granger and Ava Gardner, began in Italy in the late summer of 1956.

Active also in television for the past five to six years, Niven was seen with Helen Hayes in the *Schlitz Playhouse of Stars* production *Not a Chance* in October 1951. At about the same time he became associated with Dick Powell, Charles Boyer and others in control of Four Star Productions, the offerings of which (over CBS-TV) have included *Finale* (September 1953), *The Last Voyage* (March 1954), *Here Comes the Suit* (November 1955), and *Tunnel of Fear* (August 1956). Assets of

Four Star Productions were acquired in February 1956 by Official Films, Inc., for an estimated $10,000,000.

David Niven and Primula Rollo, daughter of Flight Lieutenant William and Lady Kathleen Rollo, were married in the summer of 1940 and became the parents of two sons, David, Jr., and James Graham. Mrs. Niven died on May 21, 1946; and on January 14, 1948 the actor married the former Mrs. Hjördis Tersmeden of Sweden. Niven has blue eyes and brown hair, stands about six feet tall and he weighs 185 pounds. He lists shooting, fishing, golf, tennis, swimming, water skiing and oil painting as recreations.

A lively novel by Niven, *Once Over Lightly* (Prentice-Hall), was published in the autumn of 1951 and had as the central figure a British "rolling stone" who, like its author, "rolled" into Hollywood and stardom.

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NOBLE, ALLAN (HERBERT PERCY)

May 2, 1908- British Minister of State; United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations

Address: b. Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1, England; United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations, 99 Park Ave., New York 16; h. 45 Chelsea Square, London, S.W. 3, England

When Anthony Nutting resigned as British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in November 1956 in protest against his country's policies in the Middle East, Sir Anthony Eden, then Prime Minister, chose Commander Allan Noble, who had long been a close associate, to fill the post. One of the first duties that confronted him was to represent his country, as chairman of the United Kingdom delegation, at the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which was then in progress.

A member of Parliament since 1945, Noble has also held office in the Conservative government since Sir Winston Churchill was returned to power in 1951. For nearly a year before his appointment as Minister of State, which brought him membership in the Privy Council, he served as Parliamentary Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

Allan Herbert Percy Noble was born in Cosham, England on May 2, 1908, the elder son of the late Admiral Sir Percy Noble, who was commander in chief of Western Approaches for the Royal Navy during the early part of World War II. His mother was the late Diamantina (Campbell) Noble. He attended Radley College in Abingdon, where he played Rugby football and was a house prefect. He entered the Royal Navy in 1926. Before World War II he served in England and on the American, West Indian, Mediterranean and China stations. From 1936 to 1938 as aide-de-camp to Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, he acquired a particular interest in Indian and Pakistani affairs, as well as the Commonwealth generally.

Universal Pictorial Press & Agency, London

COMDR. ALLAN NOBLE

During the early years of the war his service was in destroyers. He commanded the former U.S. ship *Newport*, the *Fernie* and the *Quentin*, taking part in convoy work on the Malta and north Russian routes. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in 1941 and the Distinguished Service Order in 1943. The second award was for his part, the previous December, in the action under Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt when an entire convoy was destroyed in the Mediterranean off North Africa. Noble was in command of the *Quentin* at the time and on his way back to his base was attacked by enemy dive bombers and torpedo-carrying aircraft which sank his destroyer. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1943 and in the latter part of the war held staff appointments. While attached to the planning division of the Admiralty he attended the conferences at Quebec (1943) and Yalta (1945).

In the summer of 1945 Commander Noble became the Conservative candidate for the House of Commons from the borough of Chelsea in London, where he and his father had lived for some years and where he was well known. He was elected at the general election of July 1945 and has been re-elected at all general elections since then. He retired from the Navy when he took his Parliamentary seat. Commander Noble's maiden speech in Commons was on the subject of demobilization, and as a back bencher he continued to take an

NOBLE, ALLAN—*Continued*

active interest in the welfare of servicemen, in defense and service matters generally, and particularly in the Royal Navy.

In 1946 Commander Noble was one of two Parliamentary observers sent to view the atomic bomb tests at Bikini atoll. Noble has written and lectured since that time on the Bikini experience, and one of his first proposals when he came to the United Nations was that a way be found to limit such tests.

Early in his career in Parliament, Noble was active behind the scenes, carrying out liaison work between the rank and file of the party and the front bench as joint secretary of the Conservative back benchers' committee. He served also as secretary of the committee of the Conservative party's London members, as joint secretary and later vice-chairman of his party's subcommittee on the Navy and as chairman of the Mediterranean subcommittee of the Imperial Affairs Committee.

From 1947 Commander Noble carried out special duties for Anthony Eden which amounted to the duties of a Parliamentary private secretary to a member of the government. He assisted Eden unofficially when the latter took over temporarily from Winston Churchill in 1947 as leader of the Opposition. And he accompanied Eden on his tour of the Commonwealth in 1949 and a visit to Austria in 1950.

Commander Noble has held office in the government since the formation of Churchill's Cabinet in the fall of 1951, when he was appointed Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty. In that post he traveled several times overseas, making more than one visit to the Mediterranean and in the late summer of 1953 making a tour of British Naval establishments in the Far East.

When Anthony Eden reorganized his government in December 1955, Commander Noble was named Parliamentary Under Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office. In that post he was the Minister in charge of Commonwealth relations in the House of Commons, since the Secretary of State (the Earl of Home) sat in the House of Lords. Commander Noble introduced in Commons on March 12, 1956, the Pakistan (consequential provision) bill, which takes account of Pakistan becoming a republic while remaining a member of the Commonwealth. On March 23, 1956 he was present as a special envoy from the United Kingdom at the ceremonies in Pakistan marking the inauguration of the republic.

Commander Noble's appointment as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs was announced unexpectedly on November 9, 1956. The promotion doubled his salary, from 1,500 to 3,000 English pounds a year. In his post he is subordinate to the British Foreign Minister, Selwyn Lloyd, but does occupy a seat in the Privy Council. Noble's predecessor, Anthony Nutting, had resigned earlier in the month because of disagreement over Sir Anthony's policy in the Middle East, where Anglo-French action had been taken to occupy the Suez Canal Zone following the entry into Egypt of Israeli armed forces.

Speaking in the House of Commons, shortly after his appointment, Commander Noble declared that he was "deeply shocked" by reports that the British and French communities in Egypt were to be expelled from that country. But, he added, England would not "meet barbarism with barbarism" by retaliating against Egyptian citizens in Britain. Later he informed Commons of the Jordan government's intention to terminate the treaty under which it received an annual subsidy.

Commander Noble flew to the United States on January 6, 1957, to assume the chairmanship of his country's delegation to the United Nations. He made his first speech in the General Assembly on January 10, the day on which Harold Macmillan became Prime Minister of Britain in succession to Sir Anthony, who had resigned on January 9. Noble's U.N. address supported a resolution to establish a special committee to investigate Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt. The United Nations, he said, must show Moscow that it does not have "some special dispensation to bully the peoples of Eastern Europe."

In his speech on the subject of disarmament on January 15, in addition to advocating a limitation on nuclear tests, he urged the United Nations to seize its opportunity to ban intercontinental ballistics missiles while they were still in the test stage, and to take steps to control the menacing dangers of the long-range atomic submarine. "Such submarines are offensive and not defensive weapons," he said. "Clearly, a disarmament plan which banned the atomic bomb but left such offensive weapons uncontrolled would give little real security" (New York *Times*, January 16, 1957).

He also presented in early 1957 his government's position on the crisis in the Middle East, where Israel was refusing to withdraw from Egypt without certain guarantees. He urged that the United Nations emergency force in the area be deployed between the Egyptians and the Israelis, after they withdrew, to prevent any recurrence of hostilities between them. Complying with a U.N. order, Britain and France had earlier (December 1956) evacuated their troops from Egypt, but Britain would not support proposals of sanctions against Israel. (The latter ended its occupation of Egyptian territory in March 1957.)

During a debate in the General Assembly's Political Committee in February 1957 Noble charged Greece with instigating terrorism in Cyprus, a British colony, and on a television interview on February 17 he maintained that the Greek government was interested not in self-determination for Cyprus, but in union of Cyprus with Greece.

Allan Noble was married on April 9, 1938 to Barbara Janet Margaret Gabbett, the older daughter of the late Brigadier Kenneth Gabbett. Commander Noble is a round-faced man of sturdy build and stands six feet tall. He has gray eyes and receding brown hair. His vigorous bearing still shows the interest in sports that took him from rugby football in college to hurdling for the Royal Navy in inter-service sports as a young officer. His sports now are shooting and golf. His wife owns race horses.

He is a former vice-president of the Empire Art Council and a former member of the Overseas League; he has been a trustee of the British Legion Haig Homes and has sat on the committee of management of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution and on the council and executive committee of the London Municipal Society. He is a member of the council of his alma mater, Radley College. His clubs are White's, the Marylebone Cricket Club, and the Royal Yacht Squadron. His religious affiliation is the Church of England.

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Manchester Guardian p 1 N 12 '56 por

Who's Who, 1956

NOBS, ERNST July 14, 1886-Mar. 13, 1957 Former President of Switzerland; schoolteacher (1906-12); editor in chief of Social Democratic newspaper *Volksrecht* (1919-43); Social Democratic member of Swiss Federal Assembly (1919-43); Lord Mayor of Zurich (1942-43); member of Federal Council and Minister of Finance (1943-52); first socialist to become President of Switzerland (1949); author of books on Swiss democracy. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Mr 15 '57

NOON, MALIK FIROZ KHAN May 7, 1893- Pakistan Foreign Minister; lawyer

Address: b. Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Karachi, Pakistan; h. Al-Viqar, Moslem Town, Lahore, Pakistan

A long record of service in both domestic and international affairs marks the career of Malik Firoz Khan Noon, Pakistan's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in the Cabinet of Premier H. S. Suhrawardy (see *C.B.*, April 1957) and since mid-October 1957 in the Cabinet of Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar, head of the Moslem League. Noon was appointed on September 12, 1956, and a week later left Karachi to attend the Suez Users' Conference in London. In November 1956 he headed the Pakistan delegation at the Eleventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly to urge immediate action on the Kashmir problem which had been pending since the India-Pakistan armistice arranged by the U.N. in 1948.

In prepartition India, Noon was a member of the Punjab legislature from 1920 to 1936, when he was appointed the first nonofficial High Commissioner for India to London. During his tenure of office there, he headed the Indian delegation at several international conferences in Europe and one in the United States. From 1942 to September 1945 he served as Indian Defense Minister in the Governor General's Executive Council in Delhi and represented India at the first U.N. conference in San Francisco. As special Ambassador for Mohammed Ali Jinnah (founder of Pakistan), Noon visited many of the Middle East countries in 1947. He was governor of East Pakistan for three years and in 1953 became chief minister of West Punjab. He is the author of four books.

MALIK FIROZ KHAN NOON

Malik Firoz Khan Noon was born on May 7, 1893 in a rural district near the city of Lahore, British India. His father, Nawab Sir Malik Mohammed Hayat Khan Noon, and other members of the family were farmers. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College in Lahore and in 1913 entered Wadham College at Oxford University, England. He received his M.A. degree in 1916 and was called to the bar from the Inner Temple, London.

Upon his return to Lahore, he practiced law in the High Court of that city (beginning in 1917). When the new constitutional reforms were introduced in 1920 in British India, Noon entered politics and was elected to the first legislature of the Punjab. He continued to practice law until the end of 1926 when he was appointed minister of local self-government to represent rural districts. From 1931 to 1936 he was minister of education, medical and public health in the Punjab government.

As nonofficial High Commissioner for India in London from June 1936 to September 1941, Noon looked after India's trade with European and North and South American countries. He also served on a number of committees including Imperial Shipping, Imperial Communications Advisory, Imperial Economic, International Rubber Regulation and the International Sugar Council. He led the Indian delegation to the International Labor Organization meetings in Geneva and to the International Agricultural Organization meetings in Rome. In 1937 he headed the Indian delegation to the International Textile Conference in Washington, D.C., and

NOON, MALIK FIROZ KHAN—*Continued*

then traveled from coast to coast in the United States and Canada speaking in principal cities on the subject of India's trade and economy.

Early in 1941 he again visited the United States and Canada and during a three-month stay, gave a series of talks on India's part in World War II. The New York *Times* (March 23, 1941) reported that Noon said that India supported Britain's war effort and that the Indian Army was doing well in Africa and Singapore. He added, "Only the Congress party in India has objected, largely as a matter of record."

He returned to India in September 1941 to become Labour Member of the Governor's Executive Council in Delhi. A few months later he was named Defense Minister. *Time* (July 13, 1942) reported that for the first time in history, Britain gave the post to an Indian—Malik Noon, a Moslem lawyer—ignoring both the Congress party and the Moslem League.

The Executive Council sent him to London in 1944 as a representative on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's War Cabinet. In 1945 he was a delegate from India to the U.N. Conference on International Organization at San Francisco. He resigned from the Executive Council in 1945 to re-enter politics and fought and won election in the Punjab legislative assembly on the Moslem League ticket.

As special Middle East envoy of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Noon visited Syria, Lebanon, the Transjordan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey in 1947. He was elected in 1947 to the first Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Legislature, in which he served until 1950. He led the Pakistan delegation at the U.N. Economic Committee of Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in Singapore early in 1949 and later in the year he headed the Pakistan delegation to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in Washington, D.C.

Noon was Governor of East Pakistan from 1950 until his election as leader of the Punjab Moslem League in 1953 and subsequent appointment as Chief Minister of the former province of Punjab. In June 1955 he was elected member of the Pakistan Parliament for Karachi.

When Suhrawardy was asked to form a new government on September 10, 1956, he chose Noon as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations to succeed Hamidul Huq Choudhury. The Cabinet was sworn in two days later, and on September 19 Noon flew to London for the eighteen-member Suez Users' Conference. This meeting was called to discuss certain problems arising from Egypt's nationalization of the canal the preceding July.

His next mission was at the United Nations in New York, where he hoped to revive the U.N. 1948 and 1949 resolutions for a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir to determine whether that area should accede to India or Pakistan. During a general debate on basic policy, Noon proposed in late November 1956 that the U.N. Emergency Force used to halt aggression in the Suez area be made the nucleus of a permanent force as "an effective deterrent to any potential aggressor . . . in various strategic areas of the world" (New York *Times*, November 30, 1956). Noon returned to Pakistan early in December. Discussions on the Kashmir problem were postponed because of the Suez crisis.

In a letter addressed to the president of the U.N. Security Council on January 2, 1957, Noon requested an early date for a council meeting on the Kashmir question. He wrote that "terrorist methods are being employed with the help of the Indian Army, the State Militia and the notorious 'Peace Brigade' to crush all opposition to India's continued occupation of the state territory by force" (*Pakistan Affairs*, January 7, 1957).

When the Foreign Minister returned to New York later in January, he presented Pakistan's case before the Security Council, asking for the induction of a plebiscite administrator and urging that a U.N. police force be sent to Kashmir at once. As the problem was outlined in the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 17, 1957) the plebiscite had never been held because the demilitarization, a preceding condition, had never been accomplished. When the U.N. Security Council arranged the 1948 armistice, Indian troops were left holding most of the rich and populous southeastern half of Kashmir, while Pakistan occupied the northern half and a strip of territory on the western side. The Kashmir problem had become urgent because the Constituent Assembly at Srinagar, in the section of Kashmir occupied by India, had "adopted a constitution under which the disputed territory would formally accede to India on January 26, 1957."

In an eight-hour speech before the Security Council, India's V. K. Krishna Menon answered Noon by serving notice that his country would use armed force to defend any violation of its territory and that India had no legal international commitment to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 24, 1957). By a vote of 10 to 0, with the Soviet Union abstaining, the council reaffirmed its earlier decision for a plebiscite and informed India that a unilateral change in the status of Kashmi would not be recognized by the U.N. As scheduled, however, the Indian government officially accepted the accession of Kashmir on January 26.

While debate between Krishna Menon and Noon continued, a proposed resolution was circulated among council members which called for immediate withdrawal of all troops, an international force to police the area, and a U.N.-sponsored plebiscite. On February 20 the Soviet Union vetoed a resolution which provided that these points be examined during a personal visit to the countries involved by the council president (for February), Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden. The following day the council passed a milder resolution which omitted mention of troop withdrawal, a U.N. force, or a plebiscite, but asked Jarring to visit India and Pakistan to seek a solution to the dispute.

Noon's plan to head the Pakistan delegation to the SEATO Conference which left for Canberra, Australia on March 7, 1957 was cancelled to enable him to assist in talks with Jarring, who was due to arrive in Pakistan on March 13. The Finance Minister substituted for Noon at the SEATO Conference.

Malik Firoz Khan Noon was married to Austrian-born Elizabeth Rikh in 1945. (This was his second marriage.) Mrs. Noon became an unofficial political leader among the women of the Punjab in 1946, when she led a nonviolence protest march in Lahore. At that time the Noons were known as Sir Firoz and Lady Noon. Since then, Noon has renounced the title of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire (K.C.I.E.), which he had held since 1937, and of Knight Commander of the Star of India (K.C.S.I.), held since 1941. He has three sons, Noor Hayat, Zahur Hayat, and Manzur Hayat, and two daughters, Asmat Hayat and Nusrat Hayat.

For several years he devoted considerable time to writing. *Canada and India* (Oxford Press, 1939) was a comparative administrative study. *Wisdom from Fools* (1940), a short story book for children; *Illustrated India* (1940); and *Scented Dust* (1941), a novel, were published in India. He is an honorary fellow of Wadham College and he has an honorary LL.D. degree conferred by the University of Toronto, Canada in 1938.

At Oxford, Noon was a hockey star. Later, his hobbies were horseback riding, hunting, golf and tennis. Now, his special interests are mechanical farming and thoroughbred stockbreeding. He has dark hair and dark eyes, is about six feet tall, and is well-built and of distinguished appearance.

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NORTH, ANDREW *See* Norton, Andre

NORTON, ALICE MARY *See* Norton, Andre

NORTON, ANDRE Author; librarian

Address: 1829 Mannering Rd., Cleveland 12, Ohio

Alice Mary Norton, or Andre Norton, as she prefers to be known, weaves her fanciful imaginings forward and backward in time. About one-half of her books deal with the historical past and the others with a future in which interplanetary space will have been put to man's diligent exploration and patrolling. Miss Norton has written and edited more than twenty books and written numerous short stories. She is also an experienced librarian, having worked at the Cleveland Public Library and the Library of Congress.

The daughter of Adalbert and Daisy Bertha (Stemm) Norton, Alice Mary Norton was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Her father's family came to this country from England in 1634. In the early 1800's the Nortons settled permanently in Ohio. On her mother's side there is an ancestry of Scotch, English, Pennsylvania Dutch, Irish and also American Indian. It was her mother's pioneering family which settled in Ohio on "bounty land" given for service during the American revolution. She has one sister.

ANDRE NORTON

Miss Norton attributes her choice of profession as writer to an inspiring high school teacher of creative writing, Miss Sylvia Cockran. The school was Collinwood High in Cleveland. There Miss Norton was editor of the school newspaper and annual, president of the honor society for girls, a member of Quill and Scroll (honorary society of high school journalists) and was a winner of the English trophy. She was graduated in 1930.

After high school Miss Norton attended Western Reserve University in Cleveland where she took writing courses. Subsequently she worked for a number of years in the Cleveland Public Library system as a children's librarian. During the war years she worked as a special librarian for a citizenship project in Washington, D.C. and also at the Library of Congress.

In the field of historical fiction Miss Norton wrote *Follow the Drum* (Penn, 1942), a story of colonial Maryland. Another book in this category is *Scarface* (Harcourt, 1948) which was the result of several years of reading and research into the ways and means of pirates and West Indian colonial life in the period of the Stuarts. The idea for this book came to the author when she was a passenger on a Dutch freighter which visited some of the smaller islands of the West Indies.

One of her latest books of historical fiction, *Yankee Privateer* (World, 1955), is a story of adventure and hardship during the American Revolution. The New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (May 15, 1955) observed, "This

NORTON, ANDRE—*Continued*

is not the best of this author's stories, which are very good indeed, but it is excellent historical adventure, noteworthy for its interpretation of privateering from American, British and French angles."

Another one of Miss Norton's historical novels which combines mythical lore and historical fiction is *Huon of the Horn* (Harcourt, 1951). This book was adapted from a story by Huon de Bordeaux which was translated in 1534 by Lord Berners. The book is described as "being a tale of that Duke of Bordeaux who came to sorrow at the hands of Charlemagne and yet won the favor of Oberon, the elf king, to his lasting fame and great glory."

Of *Huon of the Horn* the *Saturday Review of Literature* (November 10, 1951) said, "This is a book that belongs with the great company of hero tales. . . . The story is stirring and inspiring. . . . We owe a debt of gratitude to adapter and publisher."

In Miss Norton's other category, i.e., science fiction writing, among her books are *Star Man's Son* (Harcourt, 1952), *Star Rangers* (Harcourt, 1953) and *Star Guard* (Harcourt, 1955). Commenting on *Star Guard* the New York *Times* (November 13, 1955) said, "Andre Norton has filled her book with enough intrigue, espionage and battle to make a fast-moving adventure which should enthrall teen-agers."

The honors that have been bestowed upon Miss Norton for her works are many. She was awarded second place in the Ohioana Library Juvenile Award in 1949 for *Sword in Sheath* (Harcourt, 1949) and received a citation and plaque from the Dutch Government for *Sword is Drawn* (Houghton, 1944). The latter book was also a Junior Literary Guild Selection. *Huon of the Horn* was given the Page One Award of Distinguished Books, which is sponsored by the American Newspaper Guild.

Miss Norton has contributed to magazines, among them *Fantasy and Science Fiction* and *Fantastic Universe.* Although she admits she does not write "short items easily," and is more at home in book-length material, her story "Mousetrap" from *Fantasy and Science Fiction* was reprinted in *Best Science Fiction of 1955.*

Other book-length works include: *The Prince Commands* (Appleton-Century, 1934); *Ralestone Luck* (Appleton-Century, 1941); *Rogue Reynard* (Houghton, 1947); *Island of the Lost* (Staples Press, 1953); *At Swords' Points* (Harcourt, 1954); *Stars are Ours!* (World, 1954); and *Stand to Horse* (Harcourt, 1956). Under the pseudonym, Andrew North, she has written *Sargasso of Space* (Gnome Press, 1955) and *Plague Ship* (Gnome Press, 1956). With Grace Allen she wrote *Murders for Sale* (Hammond, 1954) under the name Allen Weston. Miss Norton has edited several collections of science fiction stories and novels. Translations of her work may be found in Danish, Dutch and German. Her books have appeared in British editions, in editions for the use of the blind and in Pocket Book publications.

In her article "Living in 1980 plus—" in *Library Journal* (September 15, 1952), Andre Norton advised librarians: "Whether you like science fiction or not—read it before you condemn. Learn to live ahead—in 1980 plus. It has its charms and you do meet the most interesting people!" She pointed out that the best science in fiction leads to science in fact. The gadget story and space opera have been replaced by stories of higher literary standards dealing not with BEMs (bug-eyed monsters) but with human beings. "We dare not laugh at the thought of a moon colony in 1980," she wrote. "Maybe this boy, who asks [a librarian] for Arthur C. Clarke's *Exploration of Space,* or one of Robert Heinlein's novels, *will* be among the first to walk the red sands of Mars. There is no longer much fiction in our science fiction—the authors are only ahead of time. . . . The fiction of one generation is the reality of the next."

Andre Norton is at work on further science fiction adventures. For recreation she enjoys needlework, cooking, and is constantly engaged in Victorian research, both in antiques and novels. Her favorite authors are Anthony Trollope, Angela Thirkell, Josephine Tey, Georgette Heyer, and Jane Austen.

She is slender, five feet seven inches tall, brown-haired and green-eyed. Her political affiliation is Republican and her church is the Presbyterian. She is a member of Theta Sigma Phi and of the Women's National Book Association.

NOVAK, KIM Feb. 13, 1933- Actress

Address: b. c/o Columbia Studios, Inc., 729 7th Ave., New York 19

At the end of 1956 the trade publication *Boxoffice* published a list of the ten most popular movie stars in the country for that year, according to a poll of film critics, theatre owners and representatives of various public groups. Number one on the list was Kim Novak, an unknown actress two years before who, at the time the list was published, had made only six motion pictures.

Miss Novak was starred during 1955 and 1956 in three pictures—*Picnic, The Man with the Golden Arm* and *The Eddy Duchin Story.* Her previous films had been *Pushover, Five Against the House* and *Phffft.* She was given leading roles in productions of *Pal Joey* and *The Jeanne Eagels Story.*

The New York *Times* (February 17, 1956) said of her performance as Madge in *Picnic*: "Kim Novak . . . is a joy to behold. Although the role is not expansive, she manages to convey the confusion and yearning of a maid who is weary of being called beautiful and is soulfully seeking something more substantial." Miss Novak considers this role as the turning point in her young career.

Marilyn Pauline Novak was born in Chicago, Illinois on February 13, 1933. Her parents are Joseph Novak, an employee of the Chicago-Milwaukee Railroad, and Blanche Novak, a history teacher before her marriage. Marilyn was an "indifferent student" at both William Penn Elementary School and Farragut High School in Chicago.

Because she was especially tall and thin for her age she became shy and had few friends. At an early age she took to locking herself in her room and remaining aloof from her family. A doctor told Mrs. Novak that her daughter should meet children of her own age and when Marilyn was eleven years old she was persuaded to join the Fair Teen Club, a group begun by a Chicago department store during the war to provide a meeting place for teenagers. The club held fashion shows frequently and through this activity Marilyn not only acquired poise, but also won a $400 scholarship to the Patricia Stevens Modeling School.

After high school Miss Novak attended Wright Junior College in Chicago for a year and a half, doing part-time modeling. In the spring of 1953 she was hired by an appliance company as one of four models to travel with a nation-wide washing machine-icebox exhibit. The tour ended in San Francisco and from there Miss Novak, with two companions, had her ticket rerouted through Los Angeles.

Shortly after reaching Hollywood, she registered with the Caroline Leonetti Modeling Agency and worked as a model for a magazine illustration and appeared on a television commercial. Two weeks after her arrival Miss Novak was chosen as one of fifteen models to appear in the film *The French Line*, for Columbia Pictures. Dance director Billy Daniel noticed her and pointed her out to a talent scout from the Louis Shurr Agency, which in turn introduced her to Max Arnow, Columbia Pictures casting director.

After she passed a screen test, she was hired and her name was changed from Marilyn to Kim. In her first film, *Pushover* (1954), with Fred MacMurray, Miss Novak played the role of a gun moll. *Variety* (July 28, 1954) said of her: "Miss Novak . . . reportedly is being groomed by Columbia as a possible rival of Marilyn Monroe."

Richard L. Coe, of the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (December 28, 1954), said of her performance in *Phfft* (1954) that she was ". . . both beautiful and funny in her two brief entries." Her next role was that of a night club singer in the film *Five Against the House* (1955). Miss Novak received favorable reviews for her role in that film.

After these three films Kim Novak became a leading lady. An article in *Cue* (March 5, 1955) reported that she had been chosen as the top motion picture discovery of the year by six magazines, the Foreign Press Association of Hollywood and by Louella Parsons and Hedda Hopper, movie columnists.

Admittedly a moody and temperamental person, she has enacted roles which have emphasized this aspect of her personality. Her inclination to be a worrier has been explained as an outgrowth of childhood feelings of insecurity, but her studios has made no effort to change her. One director said: "You don't have a casting problem with this girl. If you've got a woman character who's losing a lover, dying of an incurable disease, going to prison or being swindled out of her life savings, then you need Novak. She doesn't have to act. She can just turn on her own worries and frustrations." In an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* (October 6, 1956) Dean Jennings predicted that "Columbia will probably go right on casting Kim Novak as Kim Novak."

Columbia Pictures Corp.

KIM NOVAK

Consequently her three most successful roles have been as three unhappy women: Madge in *Picnic* (Columbia), Molly in *Man with the Golden Arm* (United Artists), and Marjorie Duchin in *The Eddy Duchin Story* (Columbia). In *The Eddy Duchin Story* she played the first wife of the pianist, Eddy Duchin, Marjorie Oelrichs Duchin, who died in childbirth after many premonitions of death. The New York *Herald Tribune* reviewer for June 22, 1956 found her "pretty but insipid," but the critic for the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (June 22, 1956) said she "puts a flavor of foreboding doom into her playing. . . ."

As Madge, the town beauty in *Picnic* who is unhappy because she wants to be loved for herself and not just for her beauty, she "acts the part with understanding" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* February 17, 1956) and makes "a hypnotic trance an eloquent expression of her sudden and overwhelming passion. . ." (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, February 17, 1956). William K. Zinnser of the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 16, 1956) called Miss Novak's performance as Molly in *The Man With the Golden Arm,* "firm and sensible as the girl downstairs." However the New York *Times* (December 16, 1956) said she made "a strangely pallid figure."

On the other hand, director Joshua Logan, who was at first unwilling to cast her in the part of Madge in *Picnic* because he thought she lacked depth and experience, has since said of her: "She is a sensitive and creative girl. She is as gifted as she is exquisite and can

NOVAK, KIM—*Continued*

handle anything from boredom to terror with impact" (*Saturday Evening Post,* October 6, 1956).

An article in *Life* (March 5, 1956) stated that Miss Novak had worked in $11,000,000 worth of motion pictures in nineteen months and that she has "naturalness, pliability and boundless energy."

On January 31, 1956 Kim Novak was presented with an award at the annual Mark of Achievement luncheon of the amusement industry division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

She is five feet seven inches tall, weighs 125 pounds and has green eyes and ash blond hair on which she uses a rinse of her favorite color, lavender. Her hobbies are bicycle riding, sketching and painting and writing poetry, especially when she is troubled or unhappy. She has strong likes and dislikes and is very superstitious.

Miss Novak is very ambitious and says, "I have no social life. I work 16 hours a day" (*Parade,* January 6, 1957). This includes daily lessons with Columbia Pictures' acting coach Benno Schneider and lessons twice weekly with Schneider's wife, Batomi.

Mademoiselle (June 1956) observed: "Miss Novak responds to her sudden success as though she were convalescing from a hearty hit on the head with a gold brick. This moody girl, given to surges of temper, distrusts the glamorous life, is wary of comfort, says she's frightened it will spoil her. . . . So now she's a new legend."

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NUFER, ALBERT F. Oct. 21, 1894-Nov. 6, 1956 Diplomat; U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines since July 1956; formerly was Ambassador to Argentina; in foreign service since 1910; specialist in Latin American affairs; in 1951-52 was director of U.S. State Department's Office of Middle American Affairs in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 N 7 '56

NUÑEZ PORTUONDO, EMILIO (no͞on yĕs pōr-to͞o-ŏn′dō) Sept. 13, 1898- Cuban diplomat; permanent representative to the United Nations

Address: b. Cuban Delegation to the United Nations, 350 5th Ave., New York 1; h. Hotel Beaux Arts, 310 E. 44th St., New York 17

One of the strongest and least compromising opponents of Communism in the forum of the United Nations is Dr. Emilio Nuñez Portuondo, the permanent representative of Cuba since 1952. Time and again he has battled the majority in that world body when he felt it was being too soft on the issue of Communism, and if he had his way every Communist country would be ousted from the U.N.

Emilio Nuñez Portuondo was born September 13, 1898, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania where his father, Emilio Nuñez Rodriguez, a major general in the Liberator Army of Cuba, had fled prior to the revolution because of his activities in the movement to win independence from Spain. His mother was Dolores Portuondo y Blez. When he was three years old the family returned to Cuba.

Nuñez Portuondo attended the La Salle School in Vedado, Havana, and received a B.A. degree from the Institute of Secondary Education of Havana in 1915. Four years later he received Doctor of Science and Doctor of Civil Laws degrees from the University of Havana and was admitted to the Cuban bar. He practiced law in Havana from 1919 until 1950.

He was legal counsellor of the municipal government of Havana from 1920 to 1924, when he was elected a deputy from the province of Las Villas to the House of Representatives. Also, from 1924 to 1926, he was president of the National Civil Service Commission, and after 1930 he was legal adviser of the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba. In 1933 he came to the United States as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Cuban House of Representatives to study the cultivation and production of sugar.

His diplomatic career began the following year when he was named Minister to Panama. In 1935 he was transferred to Peru as Minister and returned to Panama in 1937. Sent back to Peru as Minister in 1938, he served as a member of the Cuban delegation to the Eighth International Conference of American States in Lima in October. The following year he was a member of the Cuban delegation to the first meeting of American Foreign Ministers at Panama City, and to the First International Conference on Democracy at Montevideo.

Nuñez Portuondo returned to Cuba in 1940 to serve as a delegate from Santa Clara province to the Constituent Assembly. In February he was elected secretary and former President Ramón Grau San Martin was elected president of the assembly. They resigned in May, however, in a disagreement with the government coalition over a vacant senatorship from Nuñez Portuondo's province.

In the 1940 election Nuñez Portuondo supported San Martin's candidacy for President. San Martin lost to Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, but Nuñez Portuondo was elected by Santa Clara province to the House of Representatives. On taking office he resigned as Minister to Peru. He continued his interest in foreign affairs, however, serving first as vice-president and then as president of the House Foreign Relations Committee.

When San Martin was elected President in 1944, Nuñez Portuondo was elected to the Senate, where he became secretary general and leader of the Liberal party. President San

Martin named him to the Cuban delegation to the elections of 1948 Nuñez Portuondo broke War and Peace in Mexico City in 1945. In the elections of 1949 Nuñez Portuondo broke with San Martin, and accused him of trying to impose his cousin, Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, as President. Nuñez Portuondo backed his brother, José Riccardo Nuñez Portuondo, an Havana physician, as the Liberal party nominee.

Socarras won, and after the election of Nuñez Portuondo turned again to his diplomatic career. In 1948 he was Minister to Belgium and Luxemburg, and in 1949 he represented his country at the UNESCO meeting in Paris. In June 1950 he returned to Panama as Minister. The following year he represented his country at the fourth meeting of American Foreign Ministers in Washington, D.C.

General Batista deposed President Socarras in a *coup d'état* on March 10, 1952, and two months later Nuñez Portuondo presented his credentials to the United Nations as the new Cuban permanent representative with the rank of Ambassador. At the Economic and Social Council meeting in New York a few days after his arrival he clashed with the representatives of Communist countries, accusing them of insulting the intelligence of the world with propaganda speeches. The Communists replied to these charges by describing his speeches as "empty babble" and suggesting that his reading was confined to the menus in the delegates' dining room.

Later in 1953 Nuñez Portuondo deposited at the United Nations his country's ratification of the genocide convention. Cuba had a special interest in that document, for together with India and Pakistan it had introduced the U.N. resolution that led to it. The charge that the Soviet Union was practicing genocide against religious and national minorities became a constant theme in Nuñez Portuondo's speeches.

While representing his country at the Tenth Inter-American Conference in Caracas, Venezuela in March 1954, he made a major speech in support of a United States resolution branding international communism a threat to the peace of the hemisphere. He appealed to governments to restrain Communist activities and pledged joint action against any state that might fall under Communist domination.

At the United Nations Economic and Social Council meeting in New York a month later he supported U.S. charges of forced labor in Communist countries. Czechoslovakia, in rebuttal, charged that thousands of Cubans were in concentration camps and the island was in the grip of a "reign of terror." Nuñez Portuondo then offered to pay for all eighteen members of the council to go to Cuba to see for themselves that the accusation was false.

In August 1954 President Batista resigned to campaign for President in the November election. He named his secretary Andrés Domingo Morales y del Castillo as President. Nuñez Portuondo was made Minister of Labor until the new government was formed after the election.

During the U.N.'s tenth anniversary meeting in San Francisco in June 1955, Nuñez Portuondo disrupted the proceedings with a wide-swinging attack against the Soviet Union. The chairman, Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, attempted to gavel him down, but Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo came to his defense and Nuñez Portuondo was allowed to finish. The incident won him the congratulations of many delegates and editorial praise in the United States press.

United Nations

EMILIO NUÑEZ PORTUONDO

At the U.N. General Assembly meeting that fall Nuñez Portuondo strongly opposed the "package deal" worked out by the assembly to break the long deadlock in U.N. membership. In a two-hour speech he accused the four Communist countries admitted under the deal of practicing slave labor and religious persecution. He was the only Latin American to oppose the arrangement, and when it came to a vote he abstained.

The General Assembly elected Cuba to the Security Council for a two-year term, starting in 1956, and Nuñez Portuondo was named as his country's representative. The election also gave him a seat on the important Disarmament Commission. The presidency of both bodies rotates monthly in alphabetical order among all the members. This procedure brought Nuñez Portuondo to the presidency of the Disarmament Commission when it met in New York in July 1956, to discuss an Indian proposal for a banning of atomic bomb tests. And it brought him to the presidency of the Security Council in September, when the Suez Canal crisis was coming to a head. He presided at an emergency meeting of the council on September 26, called at the request of Britain, France and Egypt.

When the council met on the Hungarian situation in November, Nuñez Portuondo urged that it appeal to Moscow to withdraw her troops, declare the right of the Hungarian people to free elections, and set up a commission to report on the implementation of these measures. The council was powerless, however, in the face of the Soviet veto power.

NUÑEZ PORTUONDO, EMILIO—*Cont.*

Later in the month he introduced resolutions in the General Assembly against Soviet action in Hungary.

Nuñez Portuondo is a short man with a strong voice that is capable of great fervor. He wears heavy glasses. He describes himself as "an incorrigible and indefatigable reader," and also admits to playing cards for relaxation —"but very moderately." He speaks English, French and Spanish, and over the years has developed a concise philosophy of the job of a diplomat.

"Veiled language, which could only be understood with long diplomatic practice, secret agreements, and the indirect and even coercive methods of the old type of diplomat are no longer adequate," he has said (*United Nations Bulletin*, January 1, 1953). "The modern diplomat must necessarily know how to take the pulse of national and international opinion. He must try not to impose his own truth, but that of all, and by means of concessions try to arrive at agreements that will promote not only his own personal triumph nor even that of his country, but the benefit of mankind as a whole."

Emilio Nuñez Portuondo was married on December 5, 1937 to Olga Fábrega y Fábrega. They have three sons, Emilio, Ricardo and Fernando, and two daughters, Maria Stanna and Dolores Brunilda. He is a member of the Permanent Tribunal of International Law of La Haya and belongs to the Havana Biltmore Yacht and Country Club, the Country Club of Havana, the Vedado Tennis Club, the Miramar Yacht Club, the Club of Professionals, the Union Club, Colegio de Abogados, Asociación de Escritores y Artistas Americanos and the Club de Ajedrez.

He is the author of a number of books in the fields of economics, law and biography. He has been decorated many times, not only by his own government, but also by Peru, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Chile, El Salvador, Belgium, France, Greece and China.

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OBERTH, H(ERMANN JULIUS) (ō'bĕrt)

June 25, 1894- Physicist

Address: b. c/o U.S. Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Huntsville, Ala.; h. 1015 Hermitage St., Huntsville, Ala.

While men have often dreamed of traveling to the moon, H. Oberth has contributed perhaps more than anyone else to making this idea closer to realization. Known as the "father of astronautics" and "dean of space-flight research," he predicted in his pioneer books in the 1920's much that is taken for granted today and he has helped immeasurably to solve the mechanical and construction problems connected with rockets. He was born and educated in Europe and is now a German citizen, but at present he is working in the United States with the U.S. Army Ballistic Missile Agency. Some of his latest ideas for the future include rockets for carrying mail across the Atlantic Ocean in half an hour; a space mirror to reflect sunlight on cold countries, making them productive and habitable; and space study rooms for scientists where everything is quiet.

Hermann Julius Oberth was born on June 25, 1894 in Hermannstadt in Transylvania, then a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He is the son of Dr. Julius Gotthold Oberth and his wife, the former Valerie Emma Krasser. His father was a surgeon and a director of the county hospital in Schässburg, a town in Transylvania where young Hermann was reared. He had a brother and a sister, both now deceased.

When he was attending the Bischof-Teutsch Gymnasium in Schässburg, he discovered the novels of Jules Verne, whose accounts of voyages to the moon had a "deep and lasting effect on him." After receiving his *matura* in June 1912 with a prize in mathematics, he matriculated at the University of Munich as a medical student, and also became interested in psychology, public speaking, and certain problems of rocket flight. World War I interrupted his studies; he fought as an infantryman in the Austro-Hungarian Army. He was wounded and then transferred to No. 22 Field Ambulance Unit. "This was a piece of good luck," he later said, "for it was here I found that I should probably not have made a good doctor."

After the war, he was discharged with the rank of sergeant-major and studied at the university in Klausenburg. Transylvania had become part of Romania, and, as a Romanian citizen, he had difficulty in returning to Germany. He eventually was able to go back and he studied at the universities of Munich (1919 to 1920), of Göttingen (1920 to 1921), and of Heidelberg (1921 to 1922). He then returned to Klausenburg in 1922 and passed his teacher's examination in 1923, entitling him to the designation of *professor secundar* in mathematics and physics. He began teaching mathematics in 1923 as supply professor at the Bischof-Teutsch Gymnasium in Schässburg and in 1924 moved to Mediasch to instruct students at the Stefan-Ludwig-Roth Schule.

In the meantime, his doctoral thesis on space travel, which had been rejected as a scholarly work, was accepted for publication by Rudolf Oldenbourg, a Munich publisher in 1923. Entitled *Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen* (By Rocket to Interplanetary Space), it set forth, with mathematical explanations, certain of Oberth's ideas—namely, that machines could be built which would reach such speeds that they could pass beyond the limits of the earth's atmosphere and would not fall back to the earth's surface, but free themselves from its gravitational pull, and that they could be constructed so as to allow human beings to travel in them with safety.

The book sold well and a second edition appeared in 1925. A greatly enlarged third edition of the work was published by the Oldenbourg firm in Munich in 1929 under the title *Wege zur Raumschiffahrt* (Means to Space Travel). In it he considered physical-technical and construction questions and the possibilities for the use of the rockets. The book is well sprinkled with mathematical formulas, diagrams, and illustrations. The Johannes-Baum-Verlag in Pfullingen, Germany published his next book in 1930: *Forschung und Jenseits* (Research and the Next World).

In the autumn of 1928 Oberth went to Berlin as scientific adviser for the production of a film based on space flight, directed by Fritz Lang. It was called *Die Frau im Mond* (The Girl in the Moon). At the suggestion of Willy Ley and the Council of the Association for Space Travel, it was agreed that as a publicity stunt, an actual rocket would be launched on the day of the film's première. During experiments, there was an explosion and Oberth lost the sight of his left eye. The rocket was never launched, but much valuable new data had been discovered and the Association for Space Travel took over the rocket for additional work.

Further experimentation was carried on by Oberth with the help of three assistants, Klaus Riedel, Rolf Engel, and Wernher von Braun (see *CB*, January 1952) at the Reich Institute of Chemistry and Technology at Plotzensee near Berlin. They proved that rocket propulsion by liquid propellants was possible. His leave of absence from his position at Mediasch having expired, Oberth returned there to resume his teaching.

During the years after Adolf Hitler had come to power in Germany and had conquered Austria, Oberth worked on liquid propellant rockets as an investigator at the Technical University in Vienna, from 1938 to 1940; as investigator in the Technical University at Dresden, Germany, from 1940 to 1941; as consulting engineer at Peenemünde, Germany, from 1941 to 1943; and as investigator with WASAG at Reinsdorf bei Wittenberg in Germany, from 1943 to 1945.

Accounts vary as to the degree of his willing cooperation with the Nazis on their V-2 rocket missile, used against England during the war. Heinz Gartmann in *The Men Behind the Space Rockets* (New York, 1956) writes that "Oberth's own sporadic attempts to interest the War Ministry and the Luftwaffe in his plans repeatedly failed to meet with any response." Gartmann writes that only later did Oberth find that his work in Vienna was applied toward the V-2. At Dresden, realizing that he was being kept in Germany so that his knowledge would not benefit another country, he tried to return to Romania, but was offered the choice of German citizenship or concentration camp. He chose the former, and, now at the disposal of the authorities, he held inconsequential posts at Peenemünde and at Wittenberg, where his work on an ammonium nitrate rocket remained incomplete because of heavy Allied bombings in 1944.

H. OBERTH

According to *Time* (July 10, 1944), "In 1937 Oberth . . . called on Colonel Albert Kesselring . . . with a design for the long-distance military rocket he had predicted. . . . Kesselring and Hermann Göring gave Oberth a big staff of technicians and the run of German laboratories. The buzz bomb which the professor finally produced is not a rocket . . . but a jet-propelled missile." *Newsweek* (July 3, 1944) wrote that "reportedly an anti-Nazi at one time, he has been working on flying bombs and rocket machines for the past seven years, under special orders from Hitler and Göring." *UN World* (November 1952) wrote that his "big chance" came when "one of his students, Dr. von Braun, was commissioned by Hitler to build the secret rocket research station at Peenemünde. . . . Oberth joined Braun and the others in the construction of Germany's 'miracle weapon.' "

At the end of the war Oberth was placed in an internment camp, from which he was released after numerous interrogations. He went to his country home at Feucht, which he bought in Germany in 1943 with money that his father had left him. He stated: "All my attempts to find a job as a teacher at a university, high school, or even public school, were futile. I can do nothing better than grow cabbage and turnips in my little vegetable garden" (*UN World*, November 1952). Later he went to Switzerland, where he continued his writing on astronautics.

The Italian Admiralty in 1950 asked him to complete the ammonium nitrate rocket which he had begun in Wittenberg. His work as an investigator in solid propellant rockets at La Spezia in Italy was completed in 1953 and he returned to Feucht in Germany for two years. The Econ-Verlag in Düsseldorf published his *Menschen im Weltraum* (Men into Space) in 1954. (An English translation was published by Harper in 1957.) In the summer of 1955 Wernher von Braun asked Oberth to join him

OBERTH, H.—*Continued*

in work on rockets in the United States. From 1955 until June 1956 he was associated in guided missiles work as research engineer with the Army Ordnance Corps at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, and then went to work as supervisory physicist with the U.S. Army Ballistic Missile Agency in the same town. He reportedly has refused offers from the Soviet Union to work on guided missiles there.

He has written many secret works on antiaircraft rockets and artificial earth satellites, and numerous other articles by him have appeared in various magazines, including "Flying Saucers Come from a Distant World" in the *American Weekly* (October 24, 1954) and "Why the Race to the Moon?" in the same magazine on October 2, 1955. He organized in 1927 a European Society for Space Travel. He belongs to almost all of the rocket organizations in the world.

Among the awards which he has received are the REP-Hirsch Prize by the Société Astronomique de France in 1929, the War Merit Cross with the swords by the German Army in 1943, the Diesel Medal by the Deutscher Erfinderverband in 1954, the space flight award of the American Astronautical Society in 1955, and the Pendray Award by the American Rocket Society in 1956. He is an honorary fellow of the British Interplanetary Society, the Astronautical Society of Switzerland, and honorary president of the German Astronautical Society. In 1950 the German society founded the Hermann Oberth Medal for outstanding successes in astronautics and auxiliary fields.

Hermann Julius Oberth married Mathilde Hummel, a seamstress, on July 6, 1918. They had four children: Julius (now deceased), Erna (a lawyer), Ilse (now deceased), and Adolf (a chemist). Oberth has brown eyes and gray hair; he is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 180 pounds. He belongs to the Lutheran Church. For recreation he enjoys smoking, wandering, gardening, music, bicycling, rowing, or reading about philosophy and occultism.

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OETTINGER, KATHERINE BROWNELL (ĕ'ĭng-ẽr) Sept. 24, 1903- U.S. Government official

Address: b. c/o Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

To meet the needs not only of handicapped and socially underprivileged children in the United States, but also of normal children is the function of the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, according to Mrs. Katherine Brownell Oettinger. The distinction of being the first mother to head this Bureau was accorded to Mrs. Oettinger in March 1957. Prior to this appointment, she was dean of the Boston University School of Social Work.

Succeeding Dr. Martha Eliot as the new Bureau chief, Mrs. Oettinger came to her post with over thirty years of experience as an educator and social worker. She believes that teenage delinquency is as much a top-priority problem today as infant mortality was in 1912, when the Children's Bureau was organized. She heads an organization whose annual appropriation exceeds $40,000,000 with a staff of 225 employees. She is responsible for administering "a wide variety of projects that directly affect vast numbers of children—delinquents and the delinquency-prone, children of migrants, the neglected, the crippled, the deaf, the heart-handicapped, the mentally retarded, to name only a few" (Dorothy Barclay, New York *Times Magazine,* May 26, 1957).

Katherine Brownell was born in Nyack, New York on September 24, 1903, the daughter of Charles Leonard Brownell and the former Eunice Hurd Bennett. Raised in New York City, Katherine attended Hunter College High School, from which she was graduated in 1921. Her interest in social work began at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, where she majored in sociology. During her junior year she became a caseworker for the Charity Organization Society in New York, and later was a camp counselor.

As an undergraduate, Katherine belonged to the debating society, was on the staff of the college magazine and was a correspondent for the Boston *Transcript.* In 1925 she received her B.A. degree and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She was awarded a Commonwealth Fellowship and in 1926 earned her M.S.S. degree from the Smith College School of Social Work. She has subsequently taken special courses at Marywood College in Scranton, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State University, Columbia University and the University of Pittsburgh.

After graduation she worked at the Child Guidance Clinic of the Wilder Dispensary in St. Paul, Minnesota. She then returned to New York City to continue her case work for the C.O.S. (later, Community Service Society). In 1930 she moved to Scranton, Pennsylvania where she joined the staff of the Scranton and Lackawanna County Visiting Nurse Association as a mental health consultant. She also taught graduate and student nurses and conducted experiments in teaching physically handicapped children in their homes. Subsequently she helped to establish nursery schools and served for many years as chairman of the Nursery School Advisory Committee. Following her marriage in 1931, Mrs. Oettinger worked at part or full-time jobs in social work while bringing up her family.

From its inception in 1950, she served the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare Bureau of Mental Health as director of the division of community services. She sought to improve mental health clinics and she encouraged the training of welfare workers, ministers, probation officers and recreation workers. At the University of Pittsburgh, in 1952, Mrs. Oettinger aided in establishing courses in psychiatric social work.

Mrs. Oettinger became dean of the Boston University School of Social Work in September 1954. She succeeded Richard K. Conant who retired. With this appointment she became the first woman to head the school, the second largest of its type in the United States. She helped to recruit social workers to counteract the drop in enrollment in social work schools throughout the country. "You'll never get rich as a social worker," she said, when interviewed by Emilie Tavel (*Christian Science Monitor*, December 6, 1954). "Salaries are modest." But, balancing the lean side of the ledger, she pointed out that jobs are steady and there are "those satisfactions that come from helping humanity." She said that "it's a wonderful field for a woman. The older you grow the more useful you become." In her opinion, social work is excellent training for marriage and family life, and combines readily with it.

In March 1957 Dean Oettinger was named by President Eisenhower chief of the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She succeeded Dr. Martha M. Eliot (see *C.B.*, October 1948) a pediatrician, who resigned to become professor of public health at the Harvard University School of Public Health. Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said of Dean Oettinger. "She will bring to the Children's Bureau an inquiring mind, an interest in research, extensive experience in the important field of mental health, and outstanding administrative abilities," (New York *Times*, March 25, 1957).

Mrs. Oettinger is the fifth Bureau chief since it was founded in 1912 (and placed under the Department of Labor by act of March 4, 1913) as a result of the crusading efforts of social workers Lillian Wald and Jane Addams and the National Child Labor Committee. Its previous chiefs were Julia Lathrop, Grace Abbott, Katharine Lenroot, and Dr. Martha M. Eliot. In 1946 the Bureau was transferred to the Federal Security Agency and made part of the Social Security Administration, and in 1953 became part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Bureau's main efforts are concentrated on research, organizing conferences on child welfare, and publishing both technical and popular pamphlets and booklets. Its periodical, *Children*, is issued bimonthly. Among its most widely used publications are *Prenatal Care, Infant Care, Your Child From One to Six, Your Child from Six to Twelve,* and *The Adolescent in Your Family.*

William V. Shannon in the New York *Post Magazine* (June 9, 1957) described her job as one requiring large talents for discreet lobbying, speech-making and diplomacy. He stated that Mrs. Oettinger "has a firm handshake and a friendly word for every new person she meets. She is adept at remembering names and faces. As a speaker she talks fluently in a soft, natural voice."

Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare—S. Stanton Singer
KATHERINE BROWNELL OETTINGER

Katherine Brownell Oettinger is a member of the Society for Projective Techniques and Rorschach Institute, Council on Social Work Education, National Conference of Social Work, National Association of Social Workers, the advisory committee of the American Child Guidance Foundation, and other organizations.

She contributed a section on marriage and family relationships to *Homemakers Encyclopedia,* 1948. She has written articles for *Mental Hygiene, American Journal of Nursing, Journal of American Medical Association,* and other publications. She finds recreation in horseback riding and skating. She also enjoys creating audio-visual material for social work interpretation.

On July 1, 1931 Katherine Brownell married Malcolm H. Oettinger a college and community-planning consultant. They have two sons, Malcolm, Jr., age twenty-four, and John, age twenty. She has combined either full or part-time social work with being a wife and mother. "I think that actually I gave my children more time than most mothers who have no profession," she said, "Because my life was always scheduled, our time had a heightened quality for us all" (*Newsweek,* April 8, 1957).

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OETTINGER, MRS. MALCOLM H. *See* Oettinger, Mrs. Katherine Brownell

OGDEN, C(HARLES) K(AY) 1889-Mar. 22, 1957 Language psychologist; educator; originated "Basic English, a basic vocabulary of 850 words; founder and editor of *Cambridge Magazine* (1912-22); director Orthological Institute in Cambridge, England (which he founded in 1927); founded Basic English Foundation (1947); author of *The Meaning of Psychology* (1926), *Basic English* (1930) and *Debabelization* (1931). See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Mr 23 '57

ONÍS, HARRIET (VIVIAN WISHNIEFF) DE (ô-nēs') June 1, 1899- Translator; editor

Address: b. University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R.; h. Newburgh, R.D. 3, N.Y.

The present-day English-reading public owes a large measure of its knowledge of Spanish and Latin American literature to Harriet de Onís. Through her translations from the Spanish and Portuguese and her editions and anthologies of works in these languages, she has made a significant contribution to world literature and to better understanding between the nations.

As a translator Mrs. de Onís has introduced to American readers such distinguished authors as Ciro Alegría, Germán Arciniegas, Martin Luis Guzmán, Alejo Carpentier, and José María Gironella. She has also selected, edited, and translated an anthology of Latin American folklore, *The Golden Land* (1948), and a collection called *Spanish Stories and Tales* (1954). Book reviews by Mrs. de Onís have appeared in the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, and the *Saturday Review of Literature*. She is also known in the Latin American countries as lecturer and critic on North American literature, and she has lectured on American writers under the auspices of the U.S. Department of State.

Gábor Éder

HARRIET DE ONÍS

Harriet de Onís was born Harriet Vivian Wishnieff, the only child of Joseph and Frances (Hellin) Wishnieff, in Sheldon, Illinois on June 1, 1899. She attended high school in Sheldon and then went to New York, where she majored in English at Barnard College and received the B.A. degree in 1916. Later she took graduate work at Columbia University and at Oxford University in England. Her first professional experience was in publishing, and she held positions at Doubleday, Page & Company, as manager of the firm's Spanish book department and at the Houston Publishing Company, where she edited *World Fiction*.

On August 20, 1924 Harriet Wishnieff married Federico de Onís, university professor and author, who taught at Columbia University from 1916 to 1954 and is currently teaching at the University of Puerto Rico. Since her marriage Mrs. de Onís has worked as a free-lance writer and translator.

The de Onís family—they have one son, Juan, whose English translation of *The America of José Martí* was published in 1954—spent a year, 1929-30, at Oxford University, where Federico de Onís was a visiting professor. They made their permanent home in New York. While their young son was a student at the Horace Mann School, Mrs. de Onís participated in a series of symposiums sponsored by the school. She was an editor (with Elizabeth J. Reisner and Thalia M. Stolper) of two publications which reported on these discussions—*Parents and the Latch-Key* and *Parents and the Automobile*, both published by Teachers College of Columbia University in 1936. To the former publication Mrs. de Onís contributed a paper on "Good Taste and Morals," in which she stressed the importance of inculcating in one's children "a moral attitude toward life." She wrote: "In its essence good taste is the product of a moral attitude toward life, conscious or unconscious, an outward sign, let us call it, of inward grace."

Mrs. de Onís' earliest translations from the Spanish were *The Perils and Fortunes of the Duke of Osuna* (Lippincott, 1932) by Antonio Marichalar and *Don Segundo Sombra* (Farrar, 1935) by Ricardo Güiraldes. In 1941 her translation of the young Peruvian novelist Ciro Alegría's *Broad and Alien Is the World* was published. The book received the $2,000 prize in a contest sponsored by the Pan American Union, the publishers Farrar and Rinehart, and *Red Book* magazine, and won international popularity. Two years later Alegría's novel *The Golden Serpent* (Farrar), also in Mrs. de Onís' translation, was published.

In her translations of Alegría's work Mrs. de Onís has striven to maintain the original qualities of his language, which she describes as "the language that has been preserved in the more remote regions of Peru, rich, sober, with a somewhat archaic flavor." Of *Broad and Alien Is the World* the New York *Times* wrote (November 16, 1941): "The translation reads easily if a trifle on the modern side....

But one reads this as easily as the next American novel." The New York *Times* critic commented on *The Golden Serpent* (October 3, 1943): "It is no small credit to the author's skill and that of his translator, Harriet de Onís, that the book's magic is powerful enough to hold a tongue as alien as English."

In 1944 Mrs. de Onís' translation of the novel *Enriqueta and I* (Farrar) by Argentina Diaz Lozano was published. A year later she selected, edited, and translated a group of short stories by Ricardo Palma dealing with Peruvian life, *Knights of the Cape*. It was published by Alfred A. Knopf, which published most of her subsequent translations. The volume was highly praised for its lively, robust spirit. Bertram D. Wolfe wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review* (August 5, 1945): "Harriet de Onís, always a skillful translator, has outdone herself in rendering this subtle, elegant, humorous, homely style into a remarkably equivalent English."

Mrs. de Onís has translated a number of works of non-fiction. Among these are four books by Germán Arciniegas: *The Green Continent: A Comprehensive View of Latin America by its Leading Writers* (1944); *The Caribbean: Sea of the New World* (1946); *The State of Latin America* (1952), on contemporary Latin American politics; and *Amerigo and the New World; The Life and Times of Amerigo Vespucci* (1955). She has also translated a history by Fernando Ortiz Fernández of Cuba's two main crops: tobacco and sugar—*Cuban Counterpoint* (1947); and she edited and translated a collection of essays by Alfonso Reyes, *The Position of America* (1950).

The Golden Land; An Anthology of Latin American Folklore in Literature (1948) represents forty-four writers from whose work Harriet de Onís selected and translated stories and narratives (some of them historical) that show the influence of folk materials. She also prepared critical and interpretative introductions to the various sections of the volume and biographic sketches of the writers.

It is in translations of fiction that Mrs. de Onís' special qualities as a translator—her faithfulness to the spirit of the original work, her ear for dialect, and her linguistic accuracy—have been singled out for praise by the critics. In 1950 her translation of Ernesto R. Sábato's novel *The Outsider* was described by one critic as "altogether impeccable." Similar praise was accorded her translation of the widely discussed novel *The Cypresses Believe in God* (1955) by the Spanish writer José María Gironella. In 1956 Mrs. de Onís translated *The Lost Steps*, a novel by the Venezuelan Alejo Carpentier. "She contributes immeasurably to this book," William Pfaff wrote in *Commonweal* (November 2, 1956), "as she has in other distinguished translations."

In 1954 Alfred A. Knopf published Mrs. de Onís' collection of twenty-three *Spanish Stories and Tales*, some of them translated by her—a selection which ranges from medieval tales to contemporary Spanish and Latin American writing. For this volume she wrote a historical introduction and short paragraphs about each of the stories. In 1956 a paper-bound edition of the book was issued by Pocket Books.

Mrs. de Onís is also the translator of a children's book—Tomás Blanco's *The Child's Gifts; A Twelfth Night Tale*, published with parallel Spanish and English texts in Puerto Rico by the Pan American Book Company in 1954. In addition to books, she has translated many magazine articles by Spanish and Latin American authors. Some of these have appeared in *Scholastic* and in the *American Mercury*.

In December 1951 Mrs. de Onís presented a paper on "The Short Story in the Caribbean Today" before the second annual conference on the Caribbean held at the University of Florida. The paper was published in 1952 in *The Caribbean: Peoples, Problems, and Prospects*, edited by A. C. Wilgus. During the summer of 1955 Mrs. de Onís lectured in English under the auspices of the State Department on North American writers Emily Dickinson, Herman Melville, Mark Twain, and William Faulkner.

Mrs. de Onís divides her time between Puerto Rico and her permanent home in Newburgh, New York. For recreation she enjoys gardening and cooking. She is brown-haired and brown-eyed, five feet two inches tall and weighs 109 pounds. Her political affiliation is Democratic. She is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of New York City. In 1951 she received the decoration of the Order of Eloy Alfaro.

PAASIKIVI, JUHO KUSTI Nov. 27, 1870-Dec. 14, 1956 Former President of Finland; banker; diplomat; known as Finland's "peacemaker"; negotiated several treaties with the U.S.S.R., including mutual defense pacts of 1948 and 1955; Premier (1918, 1944-46); President (1946-Feb. 1956). See *Current Biography* (May) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 D 15 '56

PACKER, FRED L(ITTLE) Jan. 4, 1886-Dec. 8, 1956 Cartoonist; began career as staff artist for the Los Angeles *Examiner* (1906); engaged in commercial and advertising art (1919-31); editorial cartoonist of the New York *Daily Mirror* (1933-56); winner of Pulitzer Prize for cartooning in 1952. See *Current Biography* (July) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p89 D 9 '56

PAYNE-GAPOSCHKIN, CECILIA (HELENA) May 10, 1900- Astronomer; university professor; author

Address: b. Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge 38, Mass.; h. 74 Shade St., Lexington 73, Mass.

An authority on variable stars and galactic structure, Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin is chairman of the astronomy department at Harvard University. She is the first woman to

Harvard Univ. News

CECILIA PAYNE-GAPOSCHKIN

achieve the rank of full professor at Harvard through regular faculty promotions, a rank conferred in 1956. Her association with the university began in 1923, when she came to the United States from Great Britain on a National Research Fellowship. Originally, she was named a member of the staff of the Harvard College Observatory; in 1938, she was appointed Phillips Astronomer and a lecturer at the observatory.

Professor Payne-Gaposchkin was honored in June 1957 by the American Association of University Women for significant contributions to "the broadening of our understanding of the ages and lifetimes of stars and stellar systems" (New York *Times*, June 27, 1957). The association's award of $2,500 is being used by Dr. Payne-Gaposchkin to further research projects in association with her husband, also a Harvard astronomer.

Cecilia Helena Payne was born on May 10, 1900 in Wendover, England to Edward John and Emma Leonora Helena (Pertz) Payne. She attended Newnham College, Cambridge University, where she held a Bathurst Studentship. Her interest in astronomy was evident as an undergraduate. In 1923, after receiving the B.A. degree from Cambridge, she won a National Research Fellowship, enabling her to pursue graduate work in the United States.

Miss Payne became affiliated with the Harvard College Observatory in 1923, while studying astronomy at Radcliffe College, where she was awarded the Mary Ewart and Arthur Hugh Clough scholarships, and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi honorary societies. In 1925 she received the Ph.D. degree in astronomy, making her the first scholar in the history of Radcliffe to earn a doctorate in this field. Two years later, she was appointed a permanent member of the Harvard College Observatory staff.

Early in her career, Dr. Payne developed new techniques for ascertaining stellar magnitudes from photographic plates and applied these to the large collection of plates dating from 1890 at Harvard. After her marriage on March 6, 1934 to Dr. Sergei I. Gaposchkin (when she took the name of Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin), she concentrated on a study of variable stars. These phenomena exhibit changing characteristics of brightness, color, size and atmosphere. They have been classified as temporary stars, including novae, supernovae, Cepheid variables, long-period variables, eclipsing variables and irregular variables.

In an extensive study of variable stars, Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin and her husband examined 1500 specimens over the entire sky, making several million observations. The couple in 1935 reported their tentative findings in three monographs. In 1936, she reported new findings concerning the condition of supernovae, suggesting that they "differ only in scale from that of a normal galactic nova" (*National Academy of Sciences Proceedings,* June 1936).

Two years later, at the same time that Dr. Payne-Gaposchkin was appointed Phillips Astronomer at the Harvard College Observatory and lecturer on astronomy, she and her husband completed *Variable Stars* (Harvard Observatory, 1938), in which they provided evidence to support their original conclusions. The final summing up of their exhaustive project was presented before a meeting of the American Philosophical Society in 1948 (*Science,* June 4, 1948).

In addition to working with her husband, Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin has participated in research projects with other members of the Harvard College Observatory staff. She has also worked independently, concentrating on stars of unusual characteristics, such as those that pulsate violently or that explode (see her articles in *Astrophysical Journal,* May 1946). Much of her research has centered on the analysis of astronomical photographs and spectrum studies (see *Astrophysical Journal,* July 1946 and her contributions in the November 1946 issue).

Speaking before a conference on energy at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, Dr. Payne-Gaposchkin discussed one of the greatest stars in the galactic system, the sun. She explained the process whereby the sun consumed its own substance and then replenished its fount of energy from within itself by unlocking energy contained in atomic cores or nuclei. In this process, which she compared to the principle utilized by physicists in the atomic bomb, hydrogen acts as the fuel and helium as the ash (*Science Digest,* June 1949).

In May 1952, Dr. Payne-Gaposchkin was invited to lecture at the University of London. A synopsis of her presentation, entitled "Variable Stars and Galactic Structure," was published in *Nature* (August 9, 1952). Writing in *Scientific American* (September 1953) on the spiral form of galaxies, Dr. Payne-Gaposchkin remarked that astronomers "do not know why galaxies develop arms, still less why those arms take the spiral form." In approaching this problem she suggested "contemplating a galaxy that is essentially a gravitating, turbulent electromagnet."

Although Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin can list many "firsts" in her career, no honor was more momentous than her appointment as a full professor in the department of astronomy at Harvard.

Besides the treatises already listed, Dr. Payne-Gaposchkin is the author of *Stars in the Making* (Harvard University Press, 1952), *Introduction to Astronomy* (Prentice-Hall, 1954), *Variable Stars and Galactic Structure* (Athlone Press, 1954) and *Galactic Novae* (North-Holland Publishing Company, 1957), among others.

Honorary degrees have been conferred on Dr. Payne-Gaposchkin by Wilson College, Smith College, Cambridge University, and the Western College for Women. In 1952 Radcliffe gave her the Award of Merit for her outstanding scientific achievements. She also holds the Annie Jump Cannon Medal of the American Astronomical Society.

Among her professional memberships, Dr. Payne-Gaposchkin lists the American Astronomical Society, American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Royal Astronomical Society. She was president of the Radcliffe College chapter of Sigma Xi from 1945 to 1947.

Since her marriage to Sergei I. Gaposchkin, Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin has combined the careers of astronomer, housewife and mother. The couple has three children: Edward Michael, Katherine Leonora and Peter John Arthur. Her hobbies are music and painting. In 1931 she became a U.S. citizen. She is an active member of the Society of Friends and an independent in politics.

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PEARKES, G(EORGE) R(ANDOLPH)

Feb. 26, 1888- Canadian Minister of National Defence; former army officer

Address: b. House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; h. 1268 Tattersall Drive, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

The post of Minister of National Defence in Canada's first Progressive Conservative government in twenty-two years is held by Major General G. R. Pearkes (retired), a member of the House of Commons from British Columbia for twelve years and his party's spokesman on military matters. A veteran of both World Wars and a winner of the Victoria Cross, Pearkes has been called "Canada's most decorated soldier." He resigned from the army for political reasons in 1945. Named to the Cabinet of John G. Diefenbaker on June 21, 1957, he succeeded Ralph Osborne Campney as head of the Department of National Defence.

Capital Press Service, Ottawa

MAJ. GEN. G. R. PEARKES (Ret.)

The son of George and Louisa (Blair) Pearkes, George Randolph Pearkes was born on February 26, 1888 in Watford, England and educated at the Berkhamsted School. He served briefly with the Bedfordshire Regiment before immigrating at the age of eighteen to Canada, where he farmed for three years. Pearkes then joined the Northwest Mounted Police, and in 1912 he became a private in the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Shortly after the outbreak of World War I in 1914, he enlisted for overseas duty with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Arriving in France in September 1915, Pearkes was promoted to bombing sergeant in December and commended for personal bravery. Receiving a lieutenant's commission in the field in March 1916, Pearkes was soon advanced to the rank of captain in October and major in November 1917. In the following month he assumed command of his battalion.

"For conspicuous bravery and skilful handling of troops" during the capture of Passchendaele, Belgium in November 1917, he won the Victoria Cross, the British Empire's highest award for valor. "Just before the attack," states the accompanying citation, "Major Pearkes was wounded in the left thigh. . . . Regardless of his wound he continued to lead his men with the utmost gallantry." He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonel, was made a companion of the Distinguished Service Order, and received the Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Mons Star.

Deciding to become a career soldier, Lieutenant Colonel Pearkes received appointment to the Canadian Permanent Force in 1919, and in the following year attended the Staff College at Camberley, England. He returned to Canada and was assigned as a general staff officer to several army posts and to the Royal Military

PEARKES, G. R.—*Continued*

College before becoming director of military training at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa. A graduate of the Imperial Defence College, he was placed in 1938 in command of Military District Number 13, with headquarters at Calgary, Alberta.

When World War II started, Pearkes was a brigadier. He was sent overseas by December 1939, and on the formation in 1940 of a joint British-Canadian Corps was promoted to the rank of major general in command of the First Canadian Division. General Pearkes returned to Canada at the beginning of September 1942 to become general officer, commanding-in-chief, of Canada's Pacific Command, a post to which "very great importance" was attached because of Japanese penetration in the western Aleutian Islands.

"The big, husky figure of 'Fighting George' Pearkes . . . is well known to Canadian and American troops in Kiska, and to Canadian forces that raided Spitsbergen," a Canadian Defence Department release observed in 1943. Pearkes was made a Companion of the Bath and received the Legion of Merit from the United States in that year.

By 1945 General Pearkes had found himself in disagreement with the conscription policy of Canada's Liberal Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and General Andrew McNaughton, Minister of National Defence. Agriculture Minister James Garfield Gardiner charged that Pearkes was "sabotaging the 'go active' campaign with home defense men because he wanted to see full conscription for overseas service" (Douglas Collins, Toronto *Globe and Mail,* August 10, 1957). An announcement was made in February 1945 that Pearkes had, at his own request, been "relieved of his command," and he was placed on the retired list two months later.

Bringing his views on military affairs to the field of politics, Pearkes was elected to the federal House of Commons as a Progressive Conservative by the Nanaimo riding of Vancouver Island, British Columbia in June 1945. When charged by Gardiner with "working for the Tories ever since he came back from Europe," Pearkes was ably defended in the Commons by another Progressive Conservative member, John G. Diefenbaker of the Lake Center riding of Saskatchewan.

As president of the Progressive Conservative Association of British Columbia, Pearkes proposed in November 1948 the reorganization of the Commonwealth countries as "one great trading" as well as "strategic" unit, with "all abnormal trade barriers" removed and a "Commonwealth dollar" established. He was returned to the Commons by Nanaimo at the general election of 1949.

In 1951 he visited Canada's 27th Infantry Brigade in West Germany. After consultation with Progressive Conservative Leader George A. Drew, Pearkes in a nation-wide radio broadcast in January 1952 criticized the Liberal party's policy of sending infantrymen instead of armored units to Western Europe (*Time,* January 28, 1952).

Since the general election of 1953, Pearkes has been M.P. for the Esquimalt-Saanich (British Columbia) riding. In June 1956 he assailed the Liberal government's proposed $150,000,000 Mid-Canada radar chain between the Distant Early Warning Line in the Arctic and the southerly Pinetree chain. In October of that year he recommended a more mobile army and unification of Canada's armed forces.

Long the spokesman on military matters for the Progressive Conservatives, General Pearkes was, in an editorial of the Toronto *Globe and Mail,* called the "obvious choice" for Minister of National Defence in the Cabinet formed by Prime Minister Diefenbaker following the general election of June 10, 1957. His appointment was announced on June 21 and later that month Pearkes accompanied Diefenbaker to London for the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Interviewed at Ottawa on July 10, Pearkes stressed that "integration of the services was desirable at the present time," and he forecast cutbacks in procurement and construction where duplications could be eliminated. Pearkes showed little interest in reports that Great Britain would provide Canada with atomic bombs; he said: "we have no bomber force . . . and no means of using the bomb" (James Senter, Toronto *Globe and Mail,* July 12, 1957). Canada has, however, a "top secret" twin-engine supersonic interceptor, the CF-105, nearing completion, which will be powered by the Iroquois, a "jet engine . . . developing maximum thrust with minimum dimensions." The Iroquois, which was unveiled by Defence Minister Pearkes at Malton, Ontario on July 22, is being tested for a "specially adapted" B-47 six-jet bomber.

On August 1, 1957 U.S. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Pearkes jointly announced an agreement for "the setting up of a system of integrated operational control of the continental United States, Alaska and Canada."

The Minister, who prefers not to be addressed as "General," has received an honorary LL.D. from the University of British Columbia. His faith is the Anglican. He is a member of the Union Club of Victoria and the United Service Institute of Vancouver Island. George Randolph Pearkes and Constance Blytha Copeman were married in September 1925. They have one son, John André.

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PETIOT, HENRY JULES CHARLES
See Daniel-Rops, Henry

PICK, LEWIS ANDREW Nov. 18, 1890-Dec. 2, 1956 United States Army officer (retired); civil engineer; former Chief of the U.S. Army Engineers (1949-53); supervised construction of projects costing more than five billion dollars including twelve dams in the Missouri River and the Ledo Road ("Pick's Pike") from India to China; headed construction of Thule Air Base, Greenland and U.S. air bases in North Africa; on retirement in 1953 became vice-chairman of the Georgia-Pacific Plywood Company. See *Current Biography* (June) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 D 3 '56

PIKE, JAMES A(LBERT), VERY REV. Feb. 14, 1913- Clergyman

Address: Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York 25; h. Deanery, Cathedral Heights, New York 25

The dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, the largest Gothic cathedral in the world, is the Very Reverend James A. Pike. He was installed on February 16, 1952, succeeding the Right Reverend James P. DeWolfe. During his tenure Dean Pike has preached on many controversial questions such as racial discrimination, planned parenthood, "McCarthyism," censorship, and residential segregation. "By keeping aware of current events, and examining them in the light of Christian faith," wrote Ann Elizabeth Price (*This Week*, October 18, 1953), "the dean has followed his own dictum. He is, as a result, described by some as one of the most influential thinkers on social issues among the younger Protestant leaders."

Dean Pike, a former successful lawyer, was ordained in 1946. From 1947 to 1949 he was rector of Christ Church in Poughkeepsie, New York and chaplain to Protestant Episcopal students at Vassar College. He became chaplain of Columbia University in 1949 and chairman of its department of religion. Since 1953 he has continued at Columbia as adjunct professor of religion. He has written books and numerous articles in both judicial and religious fields. In October 1955 he inaugurated a weekly half-hour discussion program over the ABC television network, which originates on Sundays from his study on the Cathedral grounds.

James Albert Pike, the only child of James Albert and Pearl Agatha (Wimsatt) Pike, was born on February 14, 1913 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He was reared in Los Angeles, California, where he attended the Hollywood High School. Public speaking and debating were among his extracurricular activities. Jim was graduated in 1930, and influenced by his stepfather, Claude H. McFadden, deputy county counsel of Los Angeles, he decided to study law.

During two years at the University of Santa Clara, California, Pike was managing editor of the college newspaper and won a university oratorical contest. In his third year he attended the University of California in Los Angeles and was editor of the campus paper, *Daily Bruin*, and a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. He received the A.B. degree in political science and law at the University of Southern California in 1934. During the next two years he earned the LL.B. degree and won a scholarship in criminal law at the university. He was a Sterling Fellow at Yale University in 1936-37 and received his doctorate (J.S.D.) in 1938.

Gary Wagner

VERY REV. JAMES A. PIKE

He was admitted to the bar in California, and the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court and U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. From 1938 to 1942 he was attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission. He was also a partner in the legal editorial firm of Pike & Fischer, publishers of books on Federal judicial and administrative procedure. Concurrently, he taught Federal procedure at the School of Law of the Catholic University of America (1938-39) and civil procedure at George Washington University Law School (1939-42) in Washington, D.C.

Early in World War II, Pike was commissioned a U.S. Navy lieutenant (j.g.) and sent to the Advance Naval Intelligence School in Frederick, Maryland. While there, he decided to study for the ministry. He had been reared as a Roman Catholic, but had become disinterested in religion. He was influenced to re-examine religion by the Reverend Charles W. Smith (later a professor at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts), the Reverend Canon Theodore O. Wedel at the Washington Cathedral and the Reverend Howard A. Johnson, now canon theologian at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Pike's first Navy assignment was with Naval Intelligence; then he was attorney for the U.S. Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration in Washington, D.C. While in the latter post, he began his studies for the ministry. In 1944 he became curate at

PIKE, JAMES A., VERY REV.—*Continued*

St. John's Church in Washington and chaplain at George Washington University. Pike studied at the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1945-46 and was ordained in the Episcopal priesthood in 1946. After serving as fellow and tutor at the General Theological Seminary in New York City, he became rector of Christ Church in Poughkeepsie and Episcopal chaplain at Vassar College in 1947.

Two years later he headed the department of religion and was chaplain at Columbia University, New York City, and while there received his B.D. degree, *magna cum laude*, from the Union Theological Seminary in 1951. With Professor Ursula Niebuhr of Barnard College he established a joint Columbia-Barnard religion curriculum of thirty-eight courses which were attended by 500 students.

Dr. Pike became dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in February 1952. Nearly 3,000 persons attended his installation service. In 1953 he relinquished his more active duties at Columbia to become adjunct professor of religion.

His duties as dean (from *decanus*, chief of ten) are to preside over ten canons, or associates, known as the Cathedral Chapter, to keep up with pastoral counseling, to administer the activities of the Cathedral's forty-five employes, and to preach at services. Because the Cathedral is the first church of the Diocese of New York, and the *cathedra* (chair) of the Right Reverend Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of New York (see *C.B.*, July 1954), it must always be ready for services at which the Bishop may officiate.

As chairman of the clergyman's advisory committee of the Planned Parenthood Committee, Dean Pike addressed the annual meeting of the New York State League for Planned Parenthood in May 1953. The New York *Times* (May 6, 1953) stated that the Dean protested the exclusion of the planned parenthood organizations from the Welfare and Health Council of New York City, because Roman Catholic members had threatened to withdraw.

In a vigorous attack on "the un-Americanism of the Un-American Activities Committee" Dean Pike (as reported in the New York *Times*, May 18, 1953) said that he favored seeing Communists tried and convicted, but was "against trial by press and television." On March 2, 1954 he exchanged pulpits with Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr., of the Washington Cathedral (see *C.B.*, December 1956) for the announced purpose of emphasizing condemnation of the Committee's methods.

On December 9, 1955 Dean Pike presented the first of a weekly half-hour series of programs over ABC-TV. The Sunday television show is designed to give a religious and ethical perspective to current affairs. The Pike family often participates in the discussions. Leaders of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths are frequently his guests on the program.

In his article "I Object To 'Juke Box Religion'" (*This Week*, November 4, 1956), Dean Pike wrote, in answer to the question "Is the current rash of popular songs with religious lyrics a good thing for religion, or not?": "Perchance these songs will lift up some to the living God. But for many more it downgrades Him to the commonplace. It is an ersatz religion, without awe, without mystery, without reverence. . . ."

The Urban League of Greater New York elected Dean Pike chairman of a city-wide committee to seek better housing for minority groups and to end residential segregation. On September 17, 1956 the New York *Times* reported that the dean stated that the "sin" of segregation had not been "boldly enough condemned" by the clergy.

On several occasions the dean objected to book censorship and in his sermon of December 23, 1956, he spoke of the film *Baby Doll*, which had been condemned by the Roman Catholic Legion of Decency. *Newsweek* (December 31, 1956) reported that the dean, who had seen the première of the film, stated that the job of the church was "not to condemn portrayal of real life" but to provide answers to the problems raised. He saw no reason why the movie should be suppressed but said that "the picture is definitely unsuitable for any but adult minds."

In February 1956 he visited Israel under the auspices of the American-Israel Society to study religious and educational institutions as well as social and economic conditions. He was named chairman of a New York committee of the society and authorized to establish a New York chapter. Dean Pike was one of the speakers at an emergency rally for Israel in New York on February 25, 1957. He protested against the proposal to impose sanctions on Israel in the United Nations, calling it "an obviously immoral act" (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 26, 1957).

Dean Pike has written several books and contributed articles to both legal and religious journals. Reviewing his book *Beyond Anxiety* (Scribner, 1953), Virginia Kirkus (August 1, 1953) commented: "Pike is far from doctrinaire in his treatment. He is practical and down to earth. The book should be widely read." She called the dean's book *If You Marry Outside Your Faith* (Harper, 1954) "very helpful . . . for those facing this problem and for those who would counsel others." On *Roadblocks to Faith*, co-authored by Dean Pike with John McGill Krumm (Morehouse, 1954), *Saturday Review* (March 5, 1955) commented: "Dean Pike never dodges, never seeks refuge in platitudinous generalities." He is also the author of *Federal Rules Digest* (Callaghan, 1955) and *Doing the Truth* (Doubleday, 1955); co-author of *The Church, Politics, and Society* (Morehouse, 1955) and *Man in the Middle* (Seabury, 1956); and editor of *Modern Canterbury Pilgrims* (Morehouse, 1956).

The dean is a member of the Academy of Political and Social Science; Council of Foreign Affairs; National Council of Churches; Council on Middle Eastern Affairs; standing committee, Diocese of New York and was its president in 1955-56. Among his honorary degrees are D.D., Trinity College (1953), University of King's College, Halifax (1954), and J.U.D., Dickinson College (1954). His clubs are the Century and the Yale (New York). He is a fellow of the National Council of Religion in Higher Education and editor of the *Anglican Theological Review.* He is on the board of advisers of the National Committee for an Effective Congress.

On January 29, 1942 James A. Pike married Esther Yanovsky, a student who was also employed in legal research and editing at George Washington University Law School. They have four children, Catherine Hope, James Albert, Constance Ann and Christopher. The present deanery is on the third floor of a building patterned after a Norman palace. Dean Pike is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 168 pounds and has brown hair and hazel eyes. His favorite recreations are swimming and hiking.

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PINZA, EZIO May 18, 1892-May 9, 1957 Singer; actor; began operatic career in Italy; made debut with Metropolitan Opera Association November 1, 1926 and won fame in title roles of *Don Giovanni* and *Boris Godunoff* and as Mephistopheles in *Faust*; appeared in Broadway musical comedies *South Pacific* (1949-50) and *Fanny* (1954-56), motion pictures, and radio and television shows. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ My 9 '57

POLLACK, JACK HARRISON Dec. 4, 1914- Author; organization official

Address: b. c/o Society of Magazine Writers, 520 5th Ave., New York 36; h. Hyde Lane, Westport, Conn.

The president of the Society of Magazine Writers for the year 1957 is Jack Harrison Pollack, one of the founders of the 140-member organization of article writers in the United States. He succeeded Morton M. Hunt. In 1950 Pollack was vice-president of the society. The society is an "outgrowth" of the Authors' Guild of the Authors' League of America, Inc., and was established in 1948 to protect the interests of the free-lance article writer.

Since 1946 Pollack has written articles on health, education, psychology, children, family relations, politics, and business. About 250 of his articles have appeared in leading national magazines and he has won two awards for public service stories.

Jack Harrison Pollack, whose birth was registered under the name Jack Hersh Pollack, was born on December 4, 1914 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the son of Louis and Rebecca (Glick) Pollack. There were four other children, Albert and Harvey, Queena and Lisa Beth.

New York Times

JACK HARRISON POLLACK

He went to grammar school in the Germantown section of Philadelphia. His father, a clothing manufacturer, wanted him to be a lawyer, but young Pollack decided to be a sports writer. At Northeast High School he covered sports events for the school paper, and his interest in sports writing continued while he majored in English at the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated with a B.A. degree in 1936.

It was a mid-depression year and offered very little opportunity for the beginning writer. As a free lance, Pollack felt lucky during the next few years when he sold an occasional article at space rates to a New York or Philadelphia newspaper for $5.00. He became expert in composing crossword puzzles and sold these as a free lance; he also tried advertising and public relations work and dreamed of being a dramatist. *The Renegade,* a one-act play, caught the attention of the New Theatre League, and although Pollack received considerable praise, he realized that article writing offered more immediate security. One of his early articles was "Myth of Jewish Unity," *American Mercury,* July 1940.

Going to Washington early in 1942, he was engaged as press liaison officer on alien registration with the U.S. Department of Justice, after he had written "America Registers Her Aliens" (*American Scholar,* April 1941). In 1943 he transferred to the Office of Civilian Defense as information specialist. Later in the year he became an investigator and public relations adviser for the subcommittee on war mobilization of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and moved on early in 1945 as special assistant to the department chairman and executive director of the War Manpower Commission. During the war he spent a short time

POLLACK, JACK HARRISON—*Continued*

as investigator for the Senate Small Business Committee.

During his years in Washington he prepared speeches for U.S. Senators and other officials. For a brief time in 1946 he was an editor of *This Month* magazine; he then returned to New York. His article "Rainbow Over The World" (*Collier's*, July 6, 1946) offered a suggestion that the United Nations adopt a flag, a white background with a rainbow of colors over a miniature globe. Pollack had learned that an association of nations had been proposed in 1780 by Thomas Paine and symbolized by a flag.

As factual articles continued to rise in popularity after the war, Pollack felt that more attention should be paid by the Authors' Guild to the problems of article writers, and he proposed this at the 1947 annual meeting of the guild. Other nonfiction writers were quick to agree with him and the Society of Magazine Writers was formed by the group in 1948, with membership limited to active free-lance article writers and reporters who contributed frequently to national magazines of large circulation. By January 1957 the society had 125 active members who meet monthly at the Delmonico Hotel in New York City. Although not officially affiliated with the Authors' Guild of the Authors' League, it performs some of the same functions: protecting the interests of writers, handling collective grievance cases, and endeavoring to represent the group in dealings with editors and publishers.

Members of the Society of Magazine Writers initiated the Benjamin Franklin Magazine Awards. Administered by the University of Illinois, the awards are given annually for the best magazine writing and editing in selected categories. Medals, cash prizes of $500 and $1,000, and citations are presented.

Among Pollack's 1949 articles were "The Shame of Our Local Health Departments" (*Collier's*, January 22), "Too Many Babies Die" (*Woman's Home Companion*, March), "So You're Not Tall, Dark and Handsome" (*Nation's Business*, September), and "Why Kids Quit School" (*This Week*, August 14, 1949) and was awarded first prize for the latter story by the Education Writers Association for "the outstanding article on education in a magazine, radio or television program, or wire service during 1949."

Another outstanding Pollack article was "What's Wrong with our Public Libraries?" (*Woman's Home Companion*, May 1950), in which he wrote, "It's high time the depressing truth was known about America's horse-and-buggy libraries." He found the Cleveland Public Library a "live, dynamic force." Frances P. Bolton, U.S. Representative from Ohio, quoted the article in an address during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress. Pollack followed his survey of libraries with "Giant of Bibliographers," an article on the life and accomplishments of H. W. Wilson (*Saturday Review of Literature*, February 3, 1951).

Pollack suggested to Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, that free-lance writers be included among self-employed groups benefitting from a proposed revision in 1954 of the Social Security Act; George introduced this suggestion to the Senate committee with the result that the Act now covers those engaged in free-lance writing as a livelihood. "Meet Dr. Spock," the first full-length article on the well-known baby doctor, was published in *Look* (October 23, 1951). Pollack also had a notable interview with Dr. Arnold Gesell; his article, "Meet Dr. Gesell, the Man Who Knows About Children," appeared in *Parents' Magazine*, March 1954). In two issues of *Collier's* (May 11 and 25, 1956) he previewed the book *Youth: The Years from Ten to Sixteen* (Harper, 1956), the third of a trilogy by Gesell and his collaborators, Drs. Frances L. Ilg and Louise Bates Ames.

One of the thirty "best articles ever published" by members of the Society of Magazine Writers was Pollack's "Change Your Oil, Mister?" which appeared in *True* magazine (June 1952). It was reprinted in *A Guide to Successful Magazine Writing* (Scribner 1954), edited by Clive Howard, and was chosen as an example of the exposé theme. Its purpose was to call attention to the 1000-mile oil-change "hoax" which victimized motorists and caused an annual waste of twelve million barrels of oil. He blames the oil industry for this "racket" and for "strangling" the re-refiners who could make a good product from oil being wasted. In a supplementary piece Pollack gave an inside picture of why and how he wrote the article.

More recent articles by Pollack that have attracted national interest were "How To Understand Teen-agers" (*Science Digest*, August 1954), "The Young Eisenhowers" (*Good Housekeeping*, October 1954), "Personal Charm of Ike Eisenhower" (*Cosmopolitan*, January 1955), and "Ike's Grandchildren" (*Look*, January 25, 1955) with photographs by Major John Eisenhower. "Meet a Family Named Robinson" (*Parents' Magazine*, October 1955) related how Jackie Robinson, of baseball fame, made a home adjustment in Stamford, Connecticut, where his young son was the only colored child in his class at school. "How Crooks Steal Your Vote" was condensed by *Reader's Digest* (September, 1956) from *National Municipal Review* (July 1956).

Pollack's article exposing obscenity in newsstand magazines was published in *Better Homes and Gardens* (September 1957). *Family Circle* (September 1957) published his article, "When the Eisenhowers Cook."

Pollack is five feet ten and one half inches tall, weighs 165 pounds, and has brown hair, brown eyes and a genial personality. He was married in Washington, D.C., on February 3, 1943 to Lily Harris, a TV actress, and they have two daughters, Susan Blanche and Deborah Leslie. The family home is in Westport, Connecticut.

The author's upstairs studio was described by Jerome Beatty, Jr. (*Collier's*, May 25, 1956) as a "writer's dream." It has built-in drawers, cabinets, files, reference works and a year's supply of everything a writer needs, including aspirin. There is a catwalk on the roof where Pollack can pace up and down and grope for the right word.

His special hobby, Pollack explains, is his two-way studio chute. One opening leads to a mailbox below, the other to an incinerator.

Pollack was given the National Community Chest Award in December 1956 for his articles about youth, medical needs and treatment.

Reference

Who's Who in the East (1955)

POPOVIĆ, KOČA (pŏp'ō-vĭch) Mar. 14, 1908- Yugoslav government official

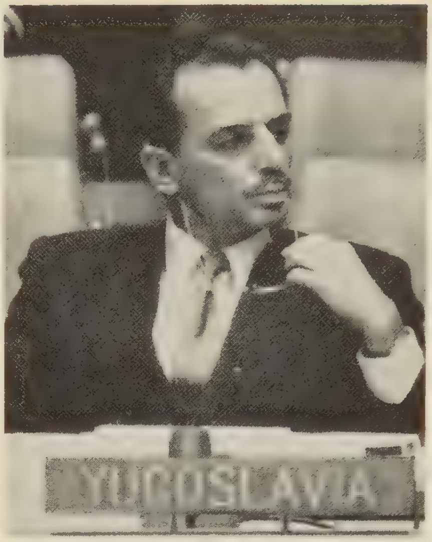
Address: b. State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Knez Miloša 24, Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Since the beginning of World War II one of the important figures in Yugoslavia's stormy history has been Koča Popović. He fought with the Yugoslav Partisans to drive out the Axis invaders, served as chief of staff of the Yugoslav Army from 1945 to 1953 in the Communist government established by Marshal Tito (see *C.B.*, March 1955), and since 1953 he has been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and a member of the Federal Executive Council of the country. He became a deputy to the Yugoslav Federal People's Assembly, the parliament, in 1943 and since 1952 has also been a member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Partly under his guidance, the international position of Yugoslavia has become, as described by the *Manchester Guardian* (May 8, 1956), the "half-way house for East and West," in the ideological clash between Communist and democratic countries. Some of Popović's speeches before the United Nations General Assembly, whose meetings he has attended since 1953, have been published in the *United Nations Bulletin* (since July 1954 the *United Nations Review*).

Koča Popović (other spellings include Kocha Popovich, Kotsa Popovitch, and Konstantin Popovitch) was born on March 14, 1908 in Belgrade in Serbia, then an independent monarchy. He is the son of Aleksandar and Ruža (Zdravković) Popović. His father was a wealthy businessman and his family was in the banking business in Belgrade. In a discussion once with Tito, Popović remarked, "After the war, in 1919, my father bought a Daimler [automobile]. It was white, and every Sunday afternoon the whole family, my father and mother, and the sons and daughters, would pile into the long, open car and drive proudly through the streets of Belgrade, our noses in the air. People would say, 'There goes Popović's bathtub'" (quoted by Vladimir Dedijer in *Tito Speaks: His Self-Portrait and Struggle with Stalin*, 1953).

Young Popović studied at the University of Belgrade and in Switzerland and was graduated from the Sorbonne in Paris in 1932. Interested in literature, he became a journalist and a member of a group of progressive Yugoslav writers. "After failing to make a name for himself as a surrealist poet in Paris," according to Leigh White in *Balkan Caesar, Tito versus Stalin* (1951), Popović joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1933. (The independent Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had been formed after World War I in 1919; since 1929 it has been called Yugoslavia.)



United Nations

KOČA POPOVIĆ

As one of a number of Yugoslav Communists, Popović fought in the Spanish Civil War in the late 1930's with the international artillery unit in the Republican Army. Those Yugoslavs who survived this war provided Tito with his original cadres in World War II. When the country was occupied by the Axis, active resistance was offered by the Partisans under Tito and by the Chetniks under the monarchist Drăza Mihailović, who also fought against each other for the future control of Yugoslavia.

Popović was an early organizer of the Yugoslavian Liberation Army during the war. In December 1941 Tito created the First Proletarian Brigade and made Popović its commander. He later became a divisional, corps, and Army commander. Dedijer observed that at the first meeting of the partisan commanders, most wore fierce moustaches, "but the fiercest adorned the commander of a detachment from Serbia, Koča Popović" (*Tito Speaks*).

In *Tito's Yugoslavia* (1955) Eric L. Pridonoff wrote that when the Russians under General Fedor I. Tolbukhin moved into Yugoslavia against the Germans in the fall of 1944, "Tito followed with his Partisans and reorganized civilian control. It was during this march . . . that he substituted Koča Popović in place of Arsa Jovanovich as his chief of general staff. It was advantageous for Tito to impress the Serbian population with Koča

POPOVIĆ, KOČA—*Continued*

Popović, a Serb." This displeased the Soviets, but Popović retained command and headed the Second Army in the general offensive for the final liberation of the country, which began on March 20, 1945 and ended on May 15. Yugoslavia lost about 1,700,000 persons during the war.

Tito, having emerged supreme in the struggle against the monarchists, set up a Communist-dominated government which was recognized by Great Britain and the United States on December 22, 1945. Several Yugoslav veterans of the Spanish Civil War were given leading positions in his regime and their group became known as the "Spanish nobility." Popović was again made chief of the general staff with the rank of colonel general and served actively in that capacity until 1953.

In the spring of 1945 Tito had signed a treaty of friendship and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union. The following spring Popović accompanied Tito to Moscow for a discussion on economic affairs and took notes on the meetings and talks, reprinted by Dedijer in *Tito Speaks.* Popović describes how, at a supper party, Stalin invited him to drink *Brüderschaft* (brotherhood).

Early in 1948 Popović accompanied Milovan Djilas, Secretary of the Politburo of the Yugoslav Communist party, on a trip to the Soviet Union. It was then that the first indication of a Soviet-Yugoslav rift appeared. Thomas Taylor Hammond in *Yugoslavia—Between East and West* (1954) noted: "Stalin tried to subordinate the Yugoslav economy to Soviet control, recruited secret agents in the Yugoslav army and police, and even worked to undermine Tito's power. When Tito refused to tolerate these activities he was publicly denounced in Moscow as a traitor to world communism, and the Yugoslav Communist party was ejected from membership in the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform)." At about this time, Popović published his pamphlet, *Revision of Marxism-Leninism on the Question of the Liberation War in Yugoslavia* (Belgrade, 1949).

Looking to the West for help in maintaining his independent path, in the spring of 1951 Tito sent Popović to the United States to discuss the procurement of a large quantity of modern weapons and other military supplies. He received permission and aid from the United States for purchasing the arms. In the fall of 1951 a formal military aid agreement was signed by the two countries.

When the new Yugoslav Constitution went into effect in January 1953, Popović became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and a member of the Federal Executive Council. In line with the country's growing interest in Western-allied nations, the Yugoslavs concluded a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Turkey and Greece on February 28, 1953. The signing had been delayed a few days because "General Popović, a gifted French scholar, had contested the phraseology in some paragraphs of the French text, and when corrections were made to his satisfaction, the draft was retyped" (New York *Times,* February 25, 1953). The three countries joined in August 1954 in a military alliance for collective action against aggression, thus linking Yugoslavia indirectly with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), of which both Greece and Turkey are members.

Popović played a large role in the discussions and final settlement of the Trieste problem. In May 1953 he stated that Yugoslavia was willing to deal directly with Italy on the dispute at any time. He protested against the decision of Great Britain and the United States to give Zone A to Italy and noted that the only solution should be to internationalize the city itself and to give Yugoslavia both zones, A and B. This problem was solved by an agreement between the two powers in October 1954 whereby Italy received most of Zone A, Yugoslavia kept Zone B, and the city of Trieste was internationalized.

At the 1953, 1954 and 1955 meetings of the United Nations General Assembly in New York Popović headed his country's delegation. Speaking at the tenth anniversary session of the United Nations in June 1955 in San Francisco, he called for "new ways of strengthening international peace and cooperation" and stated that his country pursues a policy of "active coexistence, fully independent but not evading any international responsibility."

In his capacity as Foreign Secretary, Popović has accompanied Tito on a number of state visits: to Great Britain in March 1953, to India and Burma in early 1955, to Egypt in December 1955, and to France in May 1956. He took part in the discussions during the summer of 1956 when Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India visited Yugoslavia.

With the softening of the Soviet position after the death of Joseph Stalin, relations between the two countries were bettered. In June 1956 Popović accompanied Tito on a state visit to the Soviet Union and he attended the meetings during the visits to Yugoslavia of the Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan in July and of the First Secretary of the Soviet Communist party, Nikita S. Khrushchev, in September.

Later in the fall of 1956 at the meeting in New York of the UN Security Council on the Suez Canal crisis, Popović spoke in favor of the Indian proposals for the establishment of an international organ with advisory, consultative and liaison functions and offered a Yugoslav resolution. In the final voting he favored the six British-French general principles, but, in support of the Soviet and Egyptian position, decided against international control of the canal.

While in New York, Popović gave the American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles assurances that Yugoslav relations with Russia had not been altered by Tito's secret talks with Soviet leaders.

Koča Popović was awarded the Order of Freedom, Spomenica, in 1941 and has received other decorations. He married Lepa Popović in 1947. He has laughingly referred to an instance when a Soviet general once jeeringly called him a "general, millionaire, poet." For recreation he enjoys swimming and fishing with an underwater harpoon. He has been described as a "slender" and "dapper" man.

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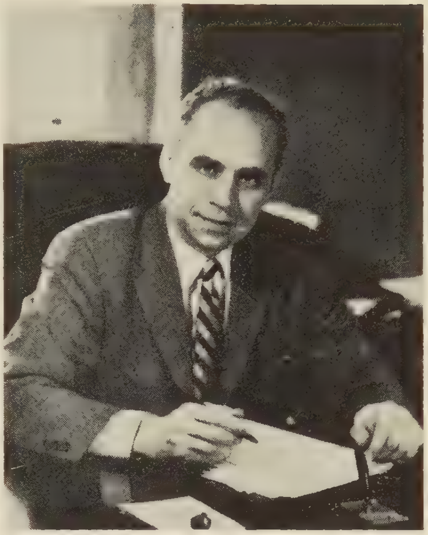
PORTER, CHARLES O(RLANDO) Apr. 4, 1919- U.S. Representative from Oregon; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25 D.C.; h. 1812 Beverly Ave., Falls Church, Va.



CHARLES O. PORTER

Within three months after being seated in the U.S. House of Representatives in January 1957, Congressman Charles O. Porter, Democrat of Oregon, attracted wide attention by his "single-handed insistence" on both State Department and Congressional investigations of the disappearance of a U.S. citizen, Gerald L. Murphy of Oregon, in the Dominican Republic. Porter, who represents his state's Fourth District, is a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He is a partner in the law firm of Porter, Skelton & Wilson in Eugene, Oregon.

Charles Orlando Porter is of Swedish, Scotch and Irish descent. He was born on April 4, 1919 at Klamath Falls, Oregon and spent most of his boyhood in Eugene, Oregon, where his father, Frank J. Porter, still works as a railroad yardmaster. Charles became interested in politics after reading a book by Lincoln Steffens while in his teens. He attended Eugene High School, where he edited a newspaper which won state and national honors. Awarded a scholarship in journalism at Northwestern University, he gained further experience in reporting as a special correspondent for the New York *Times*. A merit scholarship enabled him to transfer in 1937 to Harvard University where he received the B.S. degree *cum laude*.

In July 1941 Porter was inducted into the U.S. Army as a private. He was sent to Europe and Latin America, was the first correspondent for *Yank* in the Caribbean area, and served as a war crimes investigator. He was awarded three battle stars and a Distinguished Unit Citation, and now holds the rank of captain in the Air Force stand-by reserve.

After the war he returned to Harvard as a scholarship law student and completed a three-year curriculum in two years. He also found time to conduct, under the auspices of the Hamilton County (Ohio) Good Government League, a study of the courts system in Cincinnati. (His article, "Defects in the Administration of Justice in Hamilton County," was published in the *Journal of the American Judiciature Society*, June 1948.)

Having received his LL.B. degree from Harvard in 1947, Porter was appointed a law clerk for one year to Judge William Healey of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (San Francisco). He was admitted to the Oregon bar in 1948 and later to the bars of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals and U.S. Supreme Court. In 1948 he became an assistant to Reginald Heber Smith of Boston, then director of an American Bar Association survey of the legal profession. (Articles prepared for the survey by Porter appeared in various law journals from 1949 to 1951.)

Returning in 1951 to Eugene, he became a partner in the law firm of Porter & Skelton (now Porter, Skelton & Wilson). He also collaborated with Albert P. Blaustein and Charles T. Duncan on *The American Lawyer* (University of Chicago Press, 1954), a survey of the legal profession.

Oregon's Fourth Congressional District, including Lane county (in which Eugene is located) and six other counties, had long been a G.O.P. stronghold. Nevertheless, the New Deal and Fair Deal public power, labor, social security and other policies had slowly been building Democratic strength in the area. When Porter accepted the chairmanship of the Democratic finance committee in Lane county in 1952, he did much to reorganize and revitalize the party locally. He also served as president of the Lane County Hell's Canyon Association, which advocates a Federal Hell's Canyon dam project on the Snake River.

Challenging the re-election of U.S. Representative Harris Ellsworth, a Republican, Porter lost in 1954 by a margin of 14,920 out of 126,470 votes in Oregon's Fourth District. He opposed Ellsworth again in the Congressional race of 1956, when public versus private power development became a paramount campaign issue. Another issue was the approval by the Department of Interior in 1954 of an application made by the Al Sarena Min-

PORTER, CHARLES O.—*Continued*

ing Company for mining rights on timberland in the Rogue River National Forest. Congressman Ellsworth "supported the application. Porter denounced it as a 'giveaway' of national resources for private exploitation" (*Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report,* December 28, 1956).

Victorious over Representative Ellsworth on November 6, 1956 by a margin of 4,495 votes out of a total of 176,215, Porter was seated in the Eighty-fifth Congress in January 1957 and assigned to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Several days later it was announced that eighty House Democrats, including Porter, had signed a proposed legislative program which called for revision of tax and labor laws, Federal assistance for depressed areas, and a revised farm program.

In February Porter sponsored a bill for the creation of a national radiation health institute for the study of radiation dangers and safety measures. Called as a witness in March at a Senate Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee hearing on the license granted to the Idaho Power Company to build three small dams at Hell's Canyon, Porter maintained that the 1956 election had shown that voters favor a single Federal dam.

Porter came into international prominence because of his crusade for action in the Galíndez-Murphy case. Following the disappearance in March 1956 of Jesús de Galíndez, a Basque lecturer in Spanish at Columbia University, it was revealed that he had written a doctoral thesis sharply critical of former President Rafael L. Trujillo and the current administration of President Héctor Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. Gerald L. Murphy, a young American pilot, from Eugene, Oregon, disappeared in the Dominican Republic and his automobile was found on December 3, 1956 above shark-infested waters. His parents were so notified by the State Department. After their own inquiries at Ciudad Trujillo proved fruitless, they asked Congressman Porter to investigate in their behalf. On his call at the Dominican Embassy in Washington he was given "a run-around," he told reporters.

In its February 25, 1957 issue *Life* published an article linking the Galíndez and Murphy disappearances. On February 28, 1957 Congressman Porter rose in the House of Representatives to denounce U.S. "toleration, conciliation and condonation" of the Dominican "dictator" as at least "partly responsible" for the apparent death of Murphy, and to demand a Congressional investigation of the case and the imposition of "economic sanctions" on the Dominican Republic (New York *Times,* March 1, 1957). Despite criticism by several Congressmen for attacking a "friendly nation," Porter continued to urge an inquiry. The State Department on March 16 rejected the Dominican explanation that Murphy was killed by another pilot who later committed suicide, and in June the State Department officially linked the death of Murphy with the disappearance of Dr. Galíndez. The Department of Justice has begun a grand jury inquiry and the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, headed by Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat of Arkansas, is examining Congressman Porter's charges.

On May 20 "The Galíndez-Murphy Case: A Chronicle of Terror" was the subject of an hour-long CBS radio broadcast, with Edward R. Murrow as narrator. Porter repeated his charges against the Dominican government. According to the June 1957 issue of *Coronet* Porter went even further in his accusations.

The Dominican government's viewpoint is presented in an article 'What Is Behind the Galíndez Case?" by Harold Lord Varney in the *American Mercury* (June 1957) which concluded, "The peddlers of the Galíndez 'fables' would irresponsibly weaken the whole arch of patiently constructed American hemispheric policy."

It was announced on July 21, 1957 (New York *Times*) that the Dominican government had retained Morris L. Ernst, a New York lawyer, and William H. Munson, a former New York Supreme Court justice, to make a full-scale investigation of the Galíndez case.

Representative Porter said that he had great respect for Ernst and Judge Munson and that "Perhaps if they donated their [retainer] fees in advance to their favorite charities we could have more confidence in the findings."

On 1957 roll call votes Congressman Porter favored a resolution embodying President Eisenhower's program for military and economic assistance to the Middle East (January), for permitting postponement of payments towards principal or interest on the British loan (April), for ending soil bank payments in 1957 (May), for the Illinois waterway bill (May) and for the civil rights bill (June).

He opposed a bill setting up a new corn price stabilization program (March) and was against cuts in appropriations to the Department of Labor, Food and Drug Administration, and for U.S. contributions to international organizations (April).

Charles O. Porter was married on March 1, 1943 to the former Priscilla D. Galassi of Boston. They have four children, Donald, Chris, Sam and Anne. Porter is an American Legionnaire and he is a Congregationalist.

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Cong Q 14:1478 D 28 '56
Congressional Directory (1957)

PORTMAN, ERIC July 13, 1903- British actor

Address: b. Music Corporation of America, 598 Madison Ave., New York 22; Connies, Ltd., 92 Regent St., London W. 1, England; h. Penpol, Lerryn, Cornwall, England

In the lexicon of British actor Eric Portman the term *double bill* has come to be synonomous with the word *success.* He played on Broadway in the highly successful double bill *Separate Tables,* by Terence Rattigan, after a two-year run in London. He had previously played for two years in another double bill by Rattigan, *The Browning Version* and *Harlequinade,* on the London stage. During his career Portman has appeared in over 100 plays and in numerous motion pictures. He is best known to American moviegoers for his role of the German U-boat officer in *49th Parallel* (or *The Invaders*) and a British flier in *One of Our Aircraft Is Missing.* On January 6, 1957 he made his American television debut playing the leading role in *A Double Life* opposite Shelley Winters and Nina Foch on the *Alcoa Hour.*

New York drama critics paid glowing tribute to the "brilliant, professional and unabashedly theatrical acting" of stars Eric Portman and Margaret Leighton in *Separate Tables.* "He plays the two parts with great tenderness and beauty," observed Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* October 26, 1956). "Portman accomplishes his two sharply contrasting characterizations by the kind of interior acting that devotees of . . . the Stanislavsky method talk about but seldom achieve," commented Tom Donnelly (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*).

Eric Portman was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England on July 13, 1903 to Matthew and Alice (Harrison) Portman. His father was in the woolen business. He has two brothers, Clifford and Leslie, and a sister, Winifred. Eric attended the Rishworth School in Yorkshire and might have become a woolen merchant if the Robert Courtneidge Shakespearean Company had not come to Halifax in 1924. "I just went 'round and they gave me a walk-on part in *Richard II,*" Portman told a *Current Biography* writer. "It was much simpler in those days getting into the theatre. We toured the provinces—the usual repertory—fine training. I was given bit parts, then supporting roles. My first role on the London stage was in *The Comedy of Errors*" in 1924 as Antipholus of Syracuse.

Invited to join the Old Vic company in 1927, when Lilian Baylis was its manager, he played numerous roles including Romeo, Edmund in *King Lear,* and Strength in *Everyman.* He had leading roles in a number of plays in West End theatres in London and later at the Embassy (equivalent to one of off-Broadway's theatres). "There I played Marc Antony in *Julius Caesar,*" he recalled, "which was presented in modern dress. I remember I wore the uniform of a Nazi general." The *New Statesman and Nation* (December 9, 1939) called it "a first-class performance, well worth the trouble of getting [there] in the black-out."

In 1938 Portman made his Broadway debut in the role of Oliver Farrant in J. B. Priestly's play *I Have Been Here Before,* presented by the Theatre Guild. It had a very brief run, Portman recalled. "It was a drama about experience repeating itself and reincarnation, but Bridey Murphy had not yet popularized the subject. I also discovered another reason for the failure of that play," he told William Peper (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* October 3, 1956). "Just down the street from us was the Rodgers and Hart musical *Babes in Arms.* There was a song in that show called 'Where or When' that gave the whole story of our play in about two minutes."

ERIC PORTMAN

Between the years 1926 and 1947 he appeared in over 100 plays in London, most notably in the roles of Stephen Undershaft in *Major Barbara,* Ragnar Brovik in *The Master Builder,* Joseph Percival in *Misalliance,* Eben in O'Neill's *Desire Under the Elms* (1931), and Crown Prince Rudolph in The *Masque of Kings* (1938). During the war years he toured with ENSA (equivalent to ANTA—American National Theatre and Academy) and made propaganda films in many of which he was cast as a Nazi. After a long period making films he returned to the London stage to triumph in Rattigan's double bill *The Browning Version* and *Harlequinade* in 1948.

"We are apt to lose sight of those fine performances Eric Portman gave in the past," wrote Eric Johns (*Theatre World,* November 1948), "his portrayals of Romeo, Brutus, Marc Antony, Edmund in *King Lear,* Byron in *Bitter Harvest,* and that unforgettable Eben to the Abbie of Flora Robson in *Desire Under the Elms.* Now they are not so vivid in our memory, having been eclipsed by the two dazzling performances he is giving in Terence Rattigan's *The Browning Version* and *Harlequinade.* Before the interval he is the frustrated schoolmaster Andrew Crocker-Harris, and later the ultra-conceited actor in *Harlequinade.* Either part would have heralded his return to the stage, after eight years in films, with a fanfare of praise, but the spectacular versatility of playing two such strongly contrasted parts in one evening have made him the first topic of conversation wherever theatregoers forgather." The *New Statesman and Nation* (September 18, 1948) commented: "Eric Portman as the schoolmaster gives one of the brilliant performances of the year. He keeps and holds very exactly the details of the per-

PORTMAN, ERIC—*Continued*

sonality, the tics of speech . . . and triumphantly avoids the mawkish."

In 1950 he scored a triumph in the role of a colonial governor in *His Excellency* and repeated his portrayal in the film version in the same year. In 1953 he played the priest in Graham Greene's controversial play, *The Living Room.* Rattigan had promised to write another role for him and obliged by writing two roles. Appearing opposite Margaret Leighton, he played in *Separate Tables,* the collective title for the two plays, *Table by the Window,* in which Portman was Mr. Malcolm, an erratic, irascible dipsomaniac, remnant of a former politician of great promise, and in *Table Number Seven,* in which he was a garrulous bogus major. The double bill opened at the St. James's Theatre in London in September 1954 and did not close until Portman and Miss Leighton came to New York in October 1956 to appear in the same plays.

Reporting on the London production of *Separate Tables,* Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* (May 25, 1955) wrote: "Eric Portman has a distinctive reedy voice that is difficult to disguise. There is, accordingly, less contrast in the two parts he plays than in the two parts played by Margaret Leighton. But under his civilized manner he communicates the turbulence and passion that possess the souls of two lost characters."

On the boat coming to New York after the successful London run of the plays, Eric Portman said he felt very confident about *Separate Tables.* "Sometimes English plays suffer a sea-change and Broadway audiences do not like them. But my confidence was renewed after I arrived and," as he told Tom Donnelly (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* November 12, 1956), "I kept seeing plays about dope fiends and people slashing peoples' faces, and pregnant women, and people washing out their socks in the kitchen sink. I said to myself, 'Now really, Broadway can't have much more of this.' And so I thought our two plays would stand a very good chance."

Throughout his long career on the legitimate stage Portman has interspersed theatre engagements with motion picture appearances. His first film was *Murder in the Red Barn* in 1934. He recalls it as a melodrama and his role as a romantic one. Among the many successful motion pictures in which he appeared were *Moonlight Sonata, 49th Parallel, One of Our Aircraft is Missing, We Dive At Dawn, Uncensored, The Colditz Story,* and *The Deep Blue Sea,* the latter also the work of Rattigan. Portman went to Hollywood in 1937 to make *The Prince and the Pauper.* He asked Warner Brothers to release him from his contract because, he said, he did not enjoy being idle, waiting around for a suitable part.

Among wartime films made by Portman which have been seen in the United States were *Escape to Danger* (1943), *Millions Like Us* (1943), *Squadron Leader X* (1943), and *One of Our Aircraft Is Missing* (1942). After the war he was in *Great Day* (1946) with Flora Robson, *Men of Two Worlds* (1946), *A Canterbury Tale* (1949), *The Blind Goddess* (1949), *The Spider and The Fly* (1952), and others.

Portman thinks that of all the pictures in which he has appeared the one he enjoyed making the most was *49th Parallel* (known in the United States as *The Invaders*). Raymond Massey had requested Michael Powell, the director, to get Portman for the role of the German U-boat officer. Leslie Howard and Laurence Olivier also appeared in the film, which was made in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the winter of 1940. Portman did so well in the role, particularly in the lifeboat scenes "where we endured below-freezing temperatures and horribly high seas," that Massey requested the director to give Portman equal billing with the other stars. "I don't mind playing unsympathetic parts," Portman said.

Eric Portman, who is a bachelor, has a cottage in Cornwall facing the sea and an apartment in Chelsea, London. He likes country life, swimming, and reading books by Evelyn Waugh and Graham Greene. He enjoys good talk about the world in general, and not too much about acting as a "craft." Asked whether he minded playing the two roles in such a long-run double bill, he replied, "Not at all. I am appalled when American actors, after being in hit plays, tire of their roles and get out after six months or so. The actor's life is such an uncertain one. I always count it a blessing to be in a play that runs over a year, and I constantly find the audiences stimulating."

He is five feet ten and a half inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, and has hazel eyes and graying brown hair. His church affiliation is Church of England. He is very much amused with life (once he said: "I've always sensed an element of danger and mystery in my career, and I don't intend playing it safe now"). He enjoys people very much, and among his friends Portman is noted as a raconteur who can do clever impersonations. He likes antique decor.

American television audiences have seen Portman in many British films, frequently on the late, late shows. He made his "live" TV debut on January 6, 1957 on the *Aloca Hour* in the role of a Shakespearean actor made famous by Ronald Colman in *A Double Life.* On the British television he was seen in *Medea* and in *Helen of Troy,* opposite Dame Sybil Thorndike. He admires Dame Thorndike's acting and also that of Dame Edith Evans, Margaret Leighton, and Shelley Winters.

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POTTER, W(ILLIAM) E(VERETT) July 17, 1905- U.S. Government official; Army officer; engineer

Address: Balboa Heights, Canal Zone

In his dual position of president of the Panama Canal Company and Governor of the Canal Zone (the 553-square-mile area leased by the Republic of Panama to the U.S. Government), Major General W. E. Potter is responsible for both the operation of the canal and the administration of the U.S. community. Nominated by President Eisenhower, on March 6, 1956, he succeeded Major General John S. Seybold for a four-year term. During more than twenty-five years in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Potter rotated between military and civil works assignments, and at the time of his appointment to his present office he was directing one of the world's largest river-control programs as division engineer of the Missouri River division.

The subject of the Panama Canal, now open to ships of all nations, inevitably arises in any discussion of nationalization or internationalization of waterways. Since the development of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the Panama Canal has lost much of its priority in military strategy. Potter, however, has stressed the importance of the canal as "of vital defense interest to the industry of the United States" and as a tremendous contribution to peacetime world commerce.

William Everett Potter was born to William Bradford Potter, a government employee, and Arlie Belle (Coulter) Potter in Oshkosh, Wisconsin on July 17, 1905. His brothers are L. W. Potter and Robert S. Potter. Reared in Ohio, William attended Scott High School in Toledo, from which he was graduated in 1922, and studied at the University of Toledo before entering the U.S. Military Academy. At West Point he belonged to the wrestling team and the rifle team. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in June 1928 upon receiving his B.S. degree and was assigned for a brief period as company officer to the 1st Engineers.

From 1929 to 1932 Potter served in Nicaragua as company officer for a survey being made for a projected canal. He then took courses at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the B.S. degree in civil engineering, conferred in 1933. Next assigned as construction officer to Pittsburgh engineer district, he conducted programs in concrete research, had charge of the construction of Tygart Dam and initiated construction of the Emsworth Dam in the Ohio Valley. In 1936-37 he attended the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia and in 1941 the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Between these two courses of study he was associate professor in military science and tactics at Ohio State University in Columbus.

During the early years of World War II Potter remained in the United States, commanding the 25th Armoured Engineer Battalion (1942) and the 1138th Engineer Combat Group (1943). Then transferred to U.S. Army headquarters in the European Theater, he had an important part in the logistical planning for the invasion of northern France as assistant chief for plans and operations, G-4 section.

W. E. POTTER

Potter's first postwar assignment was to the position of district engineer in Kansas City, Missouri, where from 1945 to 1948 he supervised a $100,000,000 river-control project in addition to a large military construction program. In Alaska, as district engineer in 1948-49, he had charge of a $60,000,000 program for construction of military installations. He spent the following three years in Washington, D.C., where in his capacity of assistant chief of engineers for civil works and then for special projects he had the task of supervising civil works programs totaling $600,000,000 a year. From time to time he was called upon to appear before Congressional committees to report on budget data and to testify on such projects as the Niagara Water Treaty with Canada. He was graduated from the National War College in Washington in 1952.

With his appointment in 1952 as division engineer of the Missouri River division, wth headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska, he became the director of a large part of the vast program of flood control, navigation, and multiple use of water in an area covering one-sixth of the country. He also served as chairman of the Missouri Basin Interagency Control Committee, which coordinates the Federal and state projects of the water resources-control program, and organized the Reservoir Control Center, which regulates the use of the Missouri Basin's water.

The Pick-Sloan waterways and conservation program, authorized by Congress in 1944, calls for the eventual construction of more than 100 dams and reservoirs along the Missouri River and its tributaries. Potter announced in December 1953 that to aid in carrying out the stream-control operations of this program the Corps of Engineers planned to make use of

POTTER, W. E.—*Continued*

electronic "brains," which during an emergency could quickly complete the intricate computations needed for flood-control decisions.

Having advanced gradually through the ranks, Potter was a brigadier general at the time of his appointment, on March 6, 1956, as Governor of the Canal Zone. By the time he took his oath of office, on May 28, 1956, he had been promoted to major general. He also became *ex officio* president of the Panama Canal Company, a corporation created by Congress to operate the canal and subsidiary activities in the Zone. "The canal organization's prime mission," Potter has stated, "is to assure the safe and expeditious transiting of ships between the Atlantic and Pacific" (*Christian Science Monitor*, May 22, 1957).

The fifty-mile-long Panama Canal, which opened in 1914 upon completion of construction begun by the United States ten years earlier, is operated under a 1903 treaty (modified in 1936 and 1955) which granted the United States "in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of the zone . . . and all rights, power, and authority . . . to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power, or authority." Since the nationalization of the Suez Canal by the Egyptian government in July 1956, there has been a renewal on the part of some Panamanians of an old legalistic argument that the Republic of Panama retains "titular sovereignty" over the Canal Zone (Hanson W. Baldwin, New York *Times Magazine*, May 26, 1957).

In an article for *Christian Science Monitor* (May 24, 1957) Governor Potter stated that during the past four years the traffic of the canal "has been the highest in history, averaging 8,500 'oceangoing' transits annually with a daily average of about twenty-four ships." The canal's capacity, limited by such factors as fog and available water supply, is being seriously challenged by today's "super-sized" ships. Studies are now under way to provide recommendations for U.S. Congressional action in solving problems which Potter believes are directly linked with "our national welfare and the future of our nation and much of the civilized world."

The canal is operated on a self-sustaining basis, Potter has emphasized, with no cost to the U.S. taxpayer. In March 1957 canal tolls set an all-time monthly record of $3,608,748. It was announced in April that during the first nine months of the 1957 fiscal year 6,458 ships had used the canal, paying $28,972,008 in tolls. During recent years two-thirds of the canal's tonnage has been shipped to or from the United States.

Potter's military decorations are the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, and the French Croix de Guerre with palm, all received in 1945. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, Military Order of World Wars and Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses. His clubs are the Panama Marlin, Diablo Spinning, and Panama Golf. He belongs to the Baptist Church.

On July 21, 1936 W. E. Potter married Ruth Elizabeth Turner, a schoolteacher. Their two daughters are Jo Ann and Susan Ruth. Potter has blue eyes and brown hair, is five feet seven inches tall, and weighs 150 pounds. For recreation he turns to photography and golf. As an engineer he established a reputation for integrity, administrative ability, and construction know-how. As Governor of the Canal Zone he was praised for his skill in diplomacy by the Panama City *Star & Herald* (November 2, 1956), which proclaimed him as a "Good Neighbor."

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PRESCOTT, ORVILLE Sept. 8, 1906-
Literary critic

Address: b. New York Times, 229 W. 43d St., New York 36; h. Valley Rd., New Canaan, Conn.

As a student, reviewer, lecturer and critic Orville Prescott has devoted nearly all his life to the world of books. Since 1942 he has been co-editor of "Books of the Times," the daily book review column published by the New York *Times*. For that column he writes four reviews a week. He was reviewer for *Cue* magazine for eleven years, a researcher for *News-Week*, and before that an editorial assistant for the Cleveland (Ohio) *Town Tidings*. Like his book reviews, Prescott's two books, *In My Opinion* (1952) and *The Five-Dollar Gold Piece* (1956), are spirited and at times controversial.

Orville Prescott was born in Cleveland, Ohio on September 8, 1906, one of four children (three sons and one daughter) of Orville Wilbur and Eda (Sherwin) Prescott. Both his grandfathers were New Englanders who had moved to the Middle West and had prospered in business enterprises. His maternal grandfather was founder and president of the Sherwin Williams Paint Company. One of his special memories of his Grandmother Sherwin is that when he was six years old she promised to give him a five-dollar gold piece if he would learn to read. It is from this incident that he took the title for his autobiography, *The Five-Dollar Gold Piece*.

His first reading pleasure came from the animal stories of Thornton W. Burgess. Among the later favorite authors of his boyhood were Ernest Thompson Seton, Zane Grey, Robert Louis Stevenson, Sir H. Rider Haggard, and Rudyard Kipling. "I lived in books," Prescott recalled in *The Five-Dollar Gold Piece*. "They seemed more important and interesting than anything else in real life."

In preparation for college he attended several private schools—two in New England and one in the Rocky Mountains. He was not so industrious in his secondary school studies as a "bookish" youth is generally expected to be. However, at Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, where English was his major subject, he received the B.A. degree, *cum laude,* in 1930. He had been editor of the college literary magazine, to which he regularly contributed verse and short stories, and since he enjoyed reading and writing, he decided to try to make his career in book publishing.

Because of the depression that followed the stock market crash of 1929, he was unable to find the type of work he wanted in New York. He returned to his home town and in early 1931 he was employed as general editorial assistant for a new society magazine, Cleveland *Town Tidings,* for which he wrote book reviews, an art column and a sports column, and various feature articles. The publication was short-lived, but before it folded in the fall of 1932 Prescott had gained substantial experience in magazine journalism.

He left Cleveland for New York and in January 1933 became a member of the editorial staff of the weekly news magazine *News-Week* (later *Newsweek),* which was to publish its first issue in February. For about the next three and a half years he was researcher for articles on science, medicine, and the press; and except for a few unsigned book reviews, he seldom wrote for publication in *News-Week.* During this period he contributed several book reviews to the New York *Herald Tribune Books* and one to the New York *Times Book Review.*

When he resigned from *News-Week* in September 1936, Prescott took a position as associate editor of *Cue,* a magazine which is concerned with New York's entertainment world and for which earlier in the year he had written articles. In November 1937 he began writing a column of concise book reviews for *Cue,* and although he left the editorial staff of the magazine in 1942, he continued to conduct this column until the fall of 1947.

In the fall of 1939 Prescott moved with his wife and children from New York City to Fairfield County, Connecticut. Asked by a local women's club to give a lecture on literature, he proved so successful as a public speaker that he joined the W. Colston Leigh lecture circuit and gave his first professional lecture in early 1940. He later changed to the Harold Peat Agency. For fourteen years Prescott appeared on the lecture platform in many parts of the United States, discussing such subjects as the current best sellers, meritorious books not on the best-seller list, the publishing business, changing literary fashions, and children's books.

A considerable asset to Prescott in his lecture career was the increased prestige of his name after the spring of 1942 when he became daily book critic on the New York *Times* and co-editor of "Books of the Times." For the first year and a half he wrote three columns a week and since September 1944 he has written four columns weekly. "To write book reviews for a great newspaper is to exercise a sobering responsibility," he observed in *The Five-Dollar Gold Piece.* ". . . The individual critic's influence is limited. . . . But he can do his utmost to see that such influence as he has is thrown on the right side of the scales, on the side of good books and of the good life, on the side of freedom and honor and self-respect and love and individual responsibility."

ORVILLE PRESCOTT

The function of the critic, in his opinion, is to pass on essential information on the theme and technique of a book, and then to render an opinion of the author's skill and values—meanwhile fulfilling an obligation to uphold the general decency. "If you as an intelligent and experienced reader cannot understand what a book is about, then that book is no good," he has said. For he contends that "literature, while differing in forms, is the communication of ideas and emotions through skillfully chosen words" (*The Curved Horn,* Fordham University School of Education, December 21, 1951).

In April 1947 he demonstrated his opposition to censorship of books by appearing before a New York magistrate to defend Calder Willingham's novel *End as a Man* against charges that it was obscene. Prescott said that while he did not care for its particular field of literature, it was an able example of naturalism. He called it brilliant, powerful, and one of the best first novels he had reviewed (New York *Times,* April 15, 1947).

From 1943 through 1949 Prescott also wrote fiction reviews for the *Yale Review.* Starting in February 1944 he conducted a series of literary discussions and forums for the New York *Times* at the Times Hall in New York City. Some of these were broadcast over radio stations WMCA and WQXR. He has also appeared on various special literary programs broadcast by radio stations. In 1951 and 1952 he served as one of the judges in the Harper & Brothers Prize Novel Contest, and he spoke on fiction at a course for teachers offered by the New York *Times* and the New York Board of Education. In 1953 he was a judge for the literary scholarship competition at Rutgers University.

Fiction is Prescott's forte, and he is at his best when expounding on the modern novel.

PRESCOTT, ORVILLE—*Continued*

He is the author of *In My Opinion: An Inquiry into the Contemporary Novel* (Bobbs, 1952). He wrote that any literary devices are good devices if they advance the author's purpose and do not impede the reader's understanding. But he contended that preoccupation with method to the point that it becomes content was just arid cultism. The best novels, he maintained, were those that artfully persuaded the reader to suspend disbelief, engage his interest in characters thoughtfully portrayed, and that have a strong story line to lure the reader from the first page to the last. "Here is a book that provokes argument, which is exactly what it ought to do," J. H. Jackson commented in the San Francisco *Chronicle* (March 3, 1952). "And readers interested in modern fiction should not miss it, if only because Prescott has literary standards and ethical standards, too, and applies them firmly and courageously."

Prescott has also contributed to the anthology *The Maugham Enigma* (Citadel, 1953) and he wrote an introduction for *A Treasury of Modern Best Sellers* (Simon & Schuster, 1944). In *The Five-Dollar Gold Piece; The Development of a Point of View* (Random House, 1956) he told of his experiences and opinions in regard to such matters as religion, education, and politics as well as of his work as a critic and lecturer. The book was praised for its "clear, unpretentious, yet evocative style" in a review by Robert Halsband, who had some reservations, however, about Prescott's literary credo (*Saturday Review*, February 11, 1956). F. E. Faverty recommended the autobiography as "an engaging blend of vigor, candor, good humor, and sanity" (Chicago *Sunday Tribune*, February 5, 1956).

Prescott is a tall, slim, distinguished-looking man. As he talks of books "an agitating lustre kindles his pale-blue eyes, and energetic enthusiasm charges his conversation." He was married in November 1933 to the former Lilias Ward-Smith and they have a son, Peter Sherwin, and a daughter, Jennifer. Prescott's clubs include the Century Association, the Coffee House (New York), and the New Canaan Country Club.

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Who's Who in America, 1956-57

PRICE, CHARLES C(OALE) July 13, 1913- Professor of chemistry; organization official

Address: b. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa.; h. 118 Hilldale Rd., Lansdowne, Pa.

Well to the fore in the ranks of those scientists who see dangers threatening the human race from the increased radiation hazards present in our civilization is Dr. Charles C. Price, Blanchard Professor of Chemistry and director of the department of chemistry and of the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. In his capacity as chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, to which he was elected in April 1956, Dr. Price urged that large-scale nuclear weapon testing be banned and that means be sought for the bringing about of international control of atomic energy and international disarmament. Price is the spokesman for more than 2,100 scientists and engineers who have banded together from all fields because of their common interest in the interrelations between science and public affairs. He presented his views on May 12, 1957 on the ABC-TV program *Open Hearings* that the United States was slow in working out a ban on nuclear weapon testing.

As F.A.S. chairman, Dr. Price told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on disarmament (June 8, 1956) that an international ban on any further nuclear weapons tests would spare mankind "the nightmare of a many-sided atomic arms race" by preventing or retarding the development of nuclear weapons by those countries not already possessing them. In accord with the aims of the Federation was the plea issued by Dr. Price, a member of the United World Federalists, that the U.S. Government declare its support "for a world-wide ban on further tests of nuclear weapons and, if feasible, of long-range missiles as well" and that its final goal be the abolition of all national military establishments, their places to be taken by a United Nations police force and disarmament agency; the research and development of long-range rockets and earth satellites for peaceful purposes also to be undertaken through the United Nations.

Dr. Price is known for his researches in the mechanisms of certain organic reactions: substitutions in aromatic compounds; addition, elimination, and replacement reactions; addition polymerization and copolymerization of the vinyl type; and hydrolysis and oxidation of chemical warfare agents. He has also worked on the synthesis of aromatic compounds —especially by Friedel-Crafts-type reactions— and on the synthesis of quinolines in the antimalarial field.

Charles Coale Price 3d, born on July 13, 1913, in Passaic, New Jersey, is the son of Thornton Walton Price and Helen Marot (Farley) Price. He was graduated with the B.A. degree from Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania in 1934, and received the M.A. degree from Harvard University in 1935. The following year he was granted the Ph.D. degree in chemistry for his work at Harvard under Professor Louis F. Fieser.

From Harvard, Price went to the University of Illinois as research assistant to Professor Roger Adams. He became an instructor in 1937, associate in 1939, assistant professor in 1941, and was associate professor from 1942 to 1946. He was visiting lecturer at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn during the summer of 1945. In 1946 he moved to the University of Notre Dame as professor of chemistry and head of the department, a position which he resigned to run for Congress in 1952. He was reappointed at Notre Dame in January 1954, but left that following September to assume his present duties at the University of Pennsylvania.

During World War II Dr. Price was engaged in directing research projects for the Chemical Warfare Service, National Defense Committee, and the Committee on Medical Research. He worked with the U.S. Army Office of Scientific Research and Development in 1944 and has been National Research Council member of the Quartermaster Corps subcommittee on plastics since 1947. For his research on antimalarial and chemical warfare agents, Price was awarded the American Chemical Society Prize in Pure Chemistry for 1946, at which time he was especially commended for "highly creative work in the studies of the reactions of olefinic and aromatic compounds" (New York *Times*, August 29, 1946). Two years later he received the Army-Navy Certificate of Appreciation and the Indiana Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award. Further recognition of his work came in 1950, when Swarthmore College bestowed on him an honorary D.Sc. degree, and in 1955, when he received the year's Honor Scroll of the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Chemists.

In 1956 he was elected president of the F.A.S., which has interested itself in abolishing controls on the exchange of nonsecret scientific information among scientists of different nations. It issued on July 29, 1956 its opinion that "the normal exchange of basic information with foreign scientists has been one of the bases on which American science has reached its present eminence. Original ideas do not arise out of a vacuum, and a free exchange of ideas is essential to stimulate the inventiveness of American technical minds."

The eventual harm to humanity through genetic mutation caused by increased radiation in its environment has been variously evaluated by different groups at different times. But, while the F.A.S. takes the position that the long-range effect of exposure of the whole population to radioactive fallout will affect the health of "thousands of individuals, as yet unborn," the organization is more urgently concerned by the greater radiation hazards present in the "excessive use of X-rays whether they be used in connection with general X-ray examinations, prenatal radiography, dental examinations, or shoe-fitting." Although the number of roentgens (a unit of measurement of radiation) delivered to the reproductive system is very small compared to the number received by the area towards which the individual X-ray is directed, this "spilling-over" effect does take place and is cumulative. This radiation, when added to the amount naturally present in man's environment, can bring his total intake to a level that, while it may have no effect on his own health, can cause many more genetic mutations to take place than would ordinarily be the case. The F.A.S. fears that "while the general medical practitioner may be well aware of the effects of his [X-ray] procedures on the immediate health of his patients, he is largely unaware of the long-range, genetic public health hazard that the use of X-rays represents."

Univ. of Pennsylvania
CHARLES C. PRICE

It is only against the unnecessary use of X-rays that this campaign is directed. There is no question about the value of X-rays in diagnostic work and in certain types of therapy. But where other methods are available, their use is recommended. In one of the therapeutic courses which uses radiation—treatment of cancer—Dr. Price's own work may lead to a safer substitute. Since it has been found that certain antimalarial drugs will concentrate in certain body cells, and that antimalarials such as chloroquine, Atabrine, and Pamaquine will act as carriers for substances used against leukemia and other cancers, attempts are being made to combine both facts for the production of a new cancer treatment, by limiting the effects of a substance like nitrogen-mustard gas to a cancer-infected area, without the danger of its spreading throughout the body with toxic effects like those produced by the same substance when it was used as a chemical warfare agent (New York *Times*, April 10, 1956).

In addition to teaching at the University of Pennsylvania, Price acts as consultant to the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Hercules Powder Company, and Eli Lilly and Company. His work for the United World Federalists has included service as chairman of the Indiana state branch (1950-52) and as a member of the national executive council (1950-53). He has also been chairman of the statutes committee of the World Movement for World Federal Government.

About 145 of his publications have appeared in various scientific journals and he has written two books: *A Brief Course in Organic Chemistry* (1940) and *Mechanisms of Reactions at the Carbon-Carbon Double Bond*

PRICE, CHARLES C.—*Continued*

(1946). He has been an editor of the *Journal of Polymer Science* and of *Organic Syntheses,* and an associate editor of *Chemical Reviews* and of the *Journal of Organic Chemistry.* He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Phi Sigma Kappa, and Alpha Xi Sigma.

Married to Mary Elma White on June 29, 1936, Price is the father of four daughters, Patricia, Susanne, Sarah S., and Judith S.; and of a son, Charles C. He plays tennis and squash and was faculty squash champion at the University of Illinois and at Notre Dame. He won the Great Lakes championship of the National One-Design Sailboat Racing Association in 1951 and the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Racing Association's season championship in the Racing Division in 1955.

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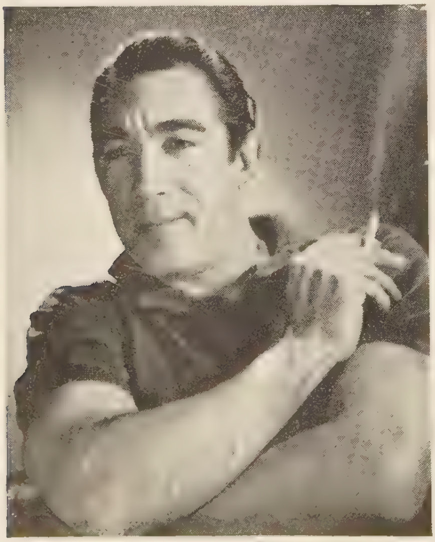
QUINN, ANTHONY (RUDOLPH OAXACA) (kwĭn) Apr. 21, 1916- Actor

Address: h. 333 Las Casas Ave., Pacific Palisades, Calif.

The character actor Anthony Quinn uses "Oscars" for bookends, having won two Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences awards, for the best supporting role in *Viva Zapata!* (1952) and for the role of Paul Gauguin in *Lust for Life* (1956). The Mexican-born actor scored another major acting triumph, playing the part of the brutish, gigantic circus strong man, Zampano, in the Italian-made motion picture *La Strada* (The Road), which won an Academy Award "Oscar" in 1956 as the best foreign language movie of the year. Quinn's performance in *La Strada* was hailed as "superb" by the *Saturday Review* (June 30, 1956).



Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

ANTHONY QUINN

Among the Hollywood productions in which he has appeared are *East of Sumatra, Blowing Wild, World In His Arms, China Sky, Buffalo Bill, The Ride Back, Seminole,* and *The Buccaneer.* He is starred in *Hot Spell* opposite Shirley Booth; *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* opposite Gina Lollobrigida; and in *Wild is the Wind* opposite Anna Magnani.

Anthony Rudolph Oaxaca Quinn was born on April 21, 1916 in Chihuahua, Mexico to Frank Quinn, an Irishman, and Manuella (Oaxaca) Quinn, a Mexican girl of Aztec ancestry. During the Pancho Villa revolution his mother and father carried Anthony and his sister across the border to El Paso, Texas. When he was four the family moved to Los Angeles, where the elder Quinn found work as a camera man and property man at the Selig studio. He launched his son, Tony, before the cameras at a very early age to play the part of a juvenile Tarzan in a jungle film.

When Anthony was nine years old his father was killed in a car accident. The boy attended public school in Los Angeles, playing "bull-fighter" with other Mexican-American boys, and tried his hand at sculpture. His bust of Abraham Lincoln was on display in a school exhibit at the Los Angeles Museum. Acting always interested him, but a speech impediment prevented him from taking part in school plays. While in his teens he organized an orchestra and played saxophone. He also preached in Aimee Semple McPherson's temple. "The experience left him with a tremendous understanding of people and faith" (*American Weekly,* June 9, 1957).

College was an impossibility for Anthony during the depression of the early 1930's. He did a stint in the Federal Theatre Project, wandered all over the West Coast, worked as a cement mixer, ditch digger, boxer, fruit picker, taxi driver, and as a foreman in a mattress factory. His first real acting assignment came in 1936 in a Los Angeles production of Mae West's play *Clean Beds.* Quinn's role was a virtual take-off of John Barrymore, who came to see *Clean Beds* several times, befriended Quinn, and urged him to go East and make a name for himself on Broadway.

Nevertheless, the next ten years were spent by Quinn very profitably right in Hollywood. His first movie was a bit part in *Parole* (1936). Quinn recalls that he secured the role on the strength of his haggard, unemployed appearance which was absolutely bonafide at the time. Then Cecil B. DeMille signed him for the part of a Cheyenne Indian in *The Plainsman* (1936).

From then on Quinn invariably played the swarthy villain and the ignoble savage. There was also an attempt to establish Quinn as a latter-day Rudolph Valentino in such films as *Blood and Sand* (1941) and *Last Train From Madrid* (1937).

Vitalizing all parts that came his way whether good, bad, or indifferent, Quinn made numerous films between 1936 and 1947. He was a North African sheik in *The Road to Morocco* (1942), a gambler in *Irish Eyes Are Smiling* (1944), a Mexican-American Marine in *Guadalcanal Diary* (1943), a Chinese warrior in *China Sky* (1942), a Filipino guerilla in *Back to Bataan* (1945). His favorite role was the starring part in *Black Gold* (1947), the true story of an American Indian oil millionaire who seeks to compete in a white man's world by entering his horse in the Kentucky Derby. Its theme was racial tolerance. New York film critics were not favorably impressed by the film.

Making his Broadway debut in December 1947 in *The Gentleman From Athens,* Quinn played the part of an aggressive Greek-American from Athens, California, who gets himself elected to Congress by dubious methods. *Newsweek* (December 22, 1947) noted he was both "tough and ingratiating as a 'dese-and-dose' Don Quixote, tilting at windmills." The play ran for one week. "Okay," said Quinn. "So it flopped. . . . A man has to try something different or he gets into a rut. And for an actor, that's fatal" (*Cue,* October 12, 1957).

His initial appearance on the New York stage gave Quinn fresh courage and it turned the spotlight on his resourcefulness as an actor. Elia Kazan, who had directed Quinn previously in Hollywood, asked him to read for the part of Stanley Kowalski in the touring company of Tennessee Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire.* For nearly two years he played in the road company. Of a New York City Center revival of this play in 1950 Brooks Atkinson wrote in the New York *Times* (May 24, 1950), "Quinn's Stanley Kowalski is acting of excellent quality. If he is less boorish than Marlon Brando of the original cast, he is only a little less boorish, and without sacrificing the animal exuberance, he may be a little more sensitive to nuances of character."

Quinn played in summer stock on the East coast, taking the part of "Texas" in Lynn Rigg's play *Borned in Texas* in 1950. He acted in the road company of *Born Yesterday* and in S. N. Behrman's *Let Me Hear The Melody* in 1951.

During recent years Quinn has devoted his time and energy to movie making in Hollywood and Italy. He has starred in *Ride Vaquero* (1953), *The Long Wait* (1954), *Magnificent Matador* (1955), *The River's Edge* (1957), and *The Ride Back* (1957). For nearly two years he and his family lived in Italy, where he appeared in four films: *La Strada, Attila the Hun, Cavalleria Rusticana* (in which he had a singing part), and *Forbidden Women.* Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times,* September 18, 1956, reviewed Quinn's performance as Paul Gauguin in *Lust for Life*: "He gives a splendid concept of a disordered, creative man."

As early as 1937 *Variety* (September 8, 1937) reported the sale of a drama entitled *Thirty-three Men* by the actor Anthony Quinn to a Broadway producer. Twenty years later Quinn sold to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer a story he wrote called *The Farm,* dealing with a priest's attempt to turn a reformatory into a farm for wayward boys. Quinn's own producing unit, Antone Productions, owns sixteen story properties, "many of them the off-beat kind of thing that actors relish," according to Quinn (New York *World Telegram and Sun,* February 26, 1955).

Anthony Quinn and Katherine DeMille, the adopted daughter of Cecil B. DeMille, were married in Hollywood on October 21, 1937. Their eldest child, Christopher, was accidentally drowned in 1941. They have three daughters, Christina, Kathleen, Valentina, and a son, Duncan. Their homes include a twelve-acre farm in Ridgefield, Connecticut, an apartment in Paris, a residence in Pacific Palisades, California, and ten acres in Ojai, California. His family goes with Quinn wherever his work takes him. While making films in Italy, he learned the Italian language. He has a library of over 5,000 books and a collection of modern paintings, including a Renoir, a Degas, and a Rouault. His favorite authors are Walt Whitman, Thomas Wolfe, and William Saroyan. During the nation-wide tour of *Streetcar,* Quinn, an accomplished portrait painter, had a one-man show of his own paintings in Chicago. He is six feet three inches tall and weighs 195 pounds. His eyes and hair are dark brown. He became an American citizen in 1947. He conducts a drama class in Hollywood one evening each week. "They are mostly young people without 'names,'" he says, "whom I feel I can help."

On the subject of acting, Quinn has said, "To make beauty out of nothing is a challenge. I do the inferior pictures because of what the parts demand. I did *The Man From Del Rio* (1956), for example, only because my part was a friendless outlaw who had no sense of responsibility, a man full of race prejudice. . . . I felt it was something I wanted to make a comment on" (*Newsweek,* May 6, 1957). The only way to live, according to Quinn, is to fight constantly for self-betterment. He calls it "self-improvement." "I don't demand security, because that's the way to dissipate strength," he explained to Jesse Zunser (*Cue,* October 12, 1957).

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RAHMAN, ABDUL, PARAMOUNT RULER OF MALAYA (rä'män) Aug. 24, 1895-

Address: The Royal Palace, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya

The Yang di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) of the new Federation of Malaya, Tuanku Sir Abdul Rahman was elected to that position for a five-year term by the nine Malayan state rulers from among their number in August 1957. He assumed the post at the end of August when his country became an independent nation within the British Commonwealth. Previously he had been ruler of the state of Negri Sembilan, of which he was Yang di-Pertuan Besar (Chief of Chiefs), and had given his state in Malaya more than twenty-four years of enlightened and progressive rule. He is an experienced lawyer and an authority on constitutional law. As the new Paramount Ruler he designated Prince Abdul Rahman (no relation) to be Malaya's first Prime Minister.

Wide World

ABDUL RAHMAN, PARAMOUNT RULER OF MALAYA

Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-marhum Tuanku Muhammad was born in Malaya on August 24, 1895, the son of the then Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, a Malayan state composed of nine small states. He was educated at the Malay School in Kuala Jampol and the Malay College in Kuala Kangsor. In May 1925 he accompanied his father to England for a visit to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley and with his father was received in audience by King George V at Buckingham Palace.

That autumn, in October, he enrolled in the Inns of Court to read for the bar, and he was called from the Inner Temple in November 1928. He returned to Malaya and started his career by holding a number of minor official posts. Later, in 1930, he was appointed second magistrate in Kuala Lumpur, and the following year he became assistant registrar in the Supreme Court in Ipoh. He was made acting district officer at Kuala Langat, Selangor in 1932 and acting district officer at Batang Padang, Perak in June 1933. He held this latter post for only a month before being summoned back to Sri Menanti, in Negri Sembilan, owing to the serious illness of his father.

Following his father's death, he was elected to succeed him as Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan on August 3, 1933. There he has worked diligently for compulsory education, and he is reported to be such a "stickler" for proper English that he used to return his children's letters with red ink corrections and careful explanations of their errors. In 1934, because of ill health, he began a series of medical trips to England. Three years later he was the guest of the British government at the coronation of King George VI and was received by him in audience at Buckingham Palace. In 1951 and 1954 he again revisited Great Britain.

After advancing several stages toward complete self-government, the Federation of Malaya was granted its independence from Great Britain, but with membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, to become effective on August 31, 1957. The new Constitution provides that the king, or head of state, of the new Malaya, should be elected every five years and chosen by and from among, the rulers of the nine original Malay states (Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu). This assures "native" rule in a country half of whose population is composed of Chinese and Indian immigrants. The Tuanku played an important part in the discussions which preceded the independence of Malaya and presided over each conference of rulers held to discuss the new constitution.

When the nine Malayan rulers gathered together in early August 1957 to elect the Paramount Ruler of Malaya, the senior ruler, the Sultan of Johore, did not offer himself for election, and the next in order of seniority was not elected, so the choice of the rulers fell on the third, Tuanku Sir Abdul Rahman. He will reign as a constitutional monarch who will be supreme commander of the armed forces and will also appoint the Premier and, if he so wishes, can dissolve Parliament. After his five-year term, he will be succeeded by a ruler of another federated state to be elected on the same terms. Since there is no crown prince to assure continuity of government, the conference of rulers also elects a vice-king, the first of whom is Sultan Sir Alam Shah, ruler of Selangor.

Under the terms of its new independence laid down in a final document with Great Britain, the Federation of Malaya becomes a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Since Malaya has its own king, it will acknowledge Queen Elizabeth, who is also Queen of most Commonwealth members, not as its supreme sovereign, but only as head of the Commonwealth, as India and Pakistan do. The King of Malaya will thus, according to the New York *Times* (August 8, 1957), "be the second reigning monarch of a free nation within the Commonwealth although that unique organization contains many subordinate royal rulers, including the Queen of the protectorate of Tonga. . . . The development of Malaya is thus another tribute to the capacity of the Commonwealth to accommodate a multiplicity of political systems and therein lies its strength."

The Tuanku was sworn into office on August 31, 1957 and he appointed Prince Abdul Rahman (no relation) to be the Federation's first Prime Minister. In celebrations for the subsequent coronation, a military parade with units of the British-commanded Malay regiment and Commonwealth forces, with their bagpipes, drums, fifes, and bugles, was conducted in a salute to the new ruler. On September 2, His Majesty kissed an ivory dagger and took an oath in a glittering ceremony to defend the state, the Constitution, and the Moslem religion. Shouts of "Long Live the King" and a twenty-one gun salute greeted the new monarch. In his new position he receives a salary of $60,000 a year in addition to perquisites.

Since 1948 the Malayan and British governments have been fighting in the northern jungles against Communist guerrillas at a cost of about 20,000 casualties and an estimated $1,680,000,000, and by their efforts they have reduced the number of insurgents to below 2,000. An amnesty under certain conditions had been granted to the Communists in 1955, but was unsuccessful in inducing them to end their terrorist acts. In his first state address opening Parliament in Kuala Lumpur on September 3, 1957, the Paramount Ruler made a final offer of amnesty to the guerrillas.

"The initial threat to the independence of the Federation comes from the terrorists who have waged war on the Malayan people for nine long years," he stated. "That threat must be eliminated." The amnesty would be in effect until December 31, 1957, after which the anti-Communist war would be carried out with "increased vigor." Terrorists would be guaranteed freedom from prosecution for all offenses committed under Communist direction before independence. He warned against any deal with the Communists which would allow them "to reenter the bloodstream of the country and pursue their aims unhindered." Hard-core Communists would be guaranteed passage to Communist China, and those who proved their intention to abandon Communism would be helped to regain a place in the community.

The Tuanku was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and was promoted Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George in the New Year's Honours of 1957 by Queen Elizabeth. He has been described as a "small, soft-voiced, slow-moving" man who "shares a family trait of putting strangers at ease." He has been married several times and has both daughters and sons, one of whom has now become the ruler of Negri Sembilan, and another of whom, Tengku Jaffar, is Malaya's chargé d'affaires in its Embassy in Washington, D.C. The Paramount Ruler has twenty-one grandchildren. In his youth he enjoyed playing football and tennis, and now for recreation he reads detective stories.

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RAHMAN, ABDUL, PRINCE (rä'män)

Feb. 8, 1903- Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya

Address: b. Government Offices, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya

The first Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, which became an independent nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations on August 31, 1957, is Prince Abdul Rahman, who had been his country's Chief Minister since 1955. He had firmly insisted on British consent to Malayan independence and conducted much of the negotiation leading to it, but was also a staunch advocate of friendship with Great Britain. His nation is the tenth Commonwealth member, and the eighty-second to be admitted to the United Nations, after approval by the Security Council and the General Assembly in September 1957. The Paramount Ruler and chief of state of the new Federation is Tuanku Sir Abdul Rahman, no relation of the Prime Minister.

The Federation comprises nine states with their separate rulers and two former British settlements, Penang and Malacca. Its population is composed of Malays, Chinese, and Indians. The Prime Minister has stressed that these communities must work together if Malaya is to avoid fatal internal dissension, and he was one of the chief engineers and is now leader of the strong political alliance between the parties representing the three groups. He wishes to encourage foreign investment in the important tin and rubber industries, and is working to end the terrorist activities of the Communist guerillas in the Malayan jungles.

Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah was born in Alor Star, Kedah on February 8, 1903, one of the many younger sons of the then Sultan of Kedah. His family has ruled the jungle principality of Kedah in northern Malaya for many centuries; the dynasty was founded by a Mongol chieftain who was shipwrecked on the Malayan coast, and has continued unbroken through nine Hindu rajahs and twenty Moslem sultans. Abdul Rahman's brother is now Sultan of Kedah. His mother, half Burmese and half

Wide World

PRINCE ABDUL RAHMAN

Siamese, was the daughter of Luang Nara, a chieftain of one of the Siamese Shan states.

When he was four years old, young Abdul was sent to school to study Malay and English, and later he attended the English school at Alor Star, now known as Sultan Abdul Hamid School. At the age of eight he visited Bangkok with his brother, Tunku Yusof, then a captain in the Siamese Army. The following year he returned to Kedah and was a pupil at the Penang Free School. In 1919 he was awarded a Kedah State scholarship to Great Britain to prepare for the university entrance examinations. He matriculated at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge University, from which he received the B.A. degree.

After repeated efforts to find rooms at the college, according to the *Sunday Observer* (September 1, 1957), he was finally told none were available, since "this college is built for Englishmen." Higher authorities intervened, but he refused the accommodations. He has said, "I was offended at the time, but that soon passed. I was a good mixer and popular, so it did not matter. Nevertheless, the incident made me decide for the first time that I must help make my country my own."

Upon his return to Malaya, he held a series of administrative posts, beginning in the Kedah Civil Service as a cadet in the legal adviser's office in Alor Star. He went to England in 1938 to study law, but with the outbreak of World War II, he returned to Malaya and worked in Sungai Patani. In 1940 he was made deputy-director of civil defense for south Kedah. During the Japanese invasion of Malaya, he disagreed with the British High Command which planned that his father, the aging Sultan of Kedah, should be moved to Penang to escape capture. Abdul Rahman felt that his father should stay among his people, so he ambushed the British cavalcade and took his father to Kulim. Later Penang proved less safe than Kulim.

During the Japanese occupation, he was district officer in Kulim. His actions displeased the Japanese and they transferred him to Alor Star, where he formed a welfare organization to look after the "Death Railway" refugees. When Kedah was ceded to Siam, he was made education supervisor; he stayed in the post until the return of the British to Malaya. After the war, he became the leader in the north of the political party formed by Dato Sir Onn bin Jaffar, the United Malay National Organization (UMNO).

He had a serious disagreement with other UMNO leaders, when they refused to meet the British High Commissioner for discussions, as he thought that civilized men should always be willing to negotiate. Therefore, he went to Great Britain in 1947 to continue his law studies and was called from the Inner Temple in 1949. While there he was president of the Malay Students' Association of Great Britain. Returning home, he began to practice law and rose to be a deputy public prosecutor to the Federal Legal Department.

Re-establishing his ties with UMNO, he became its leader in 1951 when Dato Onn was rejected as president because he wished to broaden the party to allow membership of other racial groups. Ironically, however, Abdul Rahman became responsible for leading UMNO into political alliance with the Malayan Chinese Association, headed by Dato Sir Cheng Lock Tan. The alliance was formed to contest the first municipal elections in the Federation of Malaya, held in 1952, and was highly successful, winning twenty-four seats out of forty-three. Prince Abdul Rahman was appointed to the executive and legislative councils of Malaya as an unofficial member.

The British in 1955 offered Malaya an increased measure of self-government, and a general election was held on July 27, 1955 to elect fifty-two members of a Legislative Council (the other forty-six council members were to be appointed by the British High Commissioner). The Alliance party, which now included beside UMNO and MCA, the Malayan Indian Congress, stood for national independence within the British Commonwealth within four years, a fully elected Legislative Council before that time, and an offer of amnesty to the Communist insurgents. The Alliance won fifty-one out of the fifty-two seats, and Abdul Rahman won in his constituency of Sungei Muda, in Kedah, by an overwhelming majority.

He was made Chief Minister within the Executive Council, composed of the British High Commissioner, some of his appointees, and some members of the Legislative Council. He also held the title of Minister of Home Affairs. In August 1955 he asked for Malayan independence within four years and said, "It is only by acceding to these demands that Malaya can be assisted along the road to peace and prosperity and saved from communism."

In January 1956 he went to London for negotiations, and in February the British and

Malayan representatives signed an agreement to make "every effort" toward Malayan independence within the Commonwealth by August 1957 and to give the country immediate self-government in internal affairs. Abdul Rahman heralded "the birth of a new nation" and also noted that British relations with Malaya began in the eighteenth century, when his ancestor, Sultan Ahmad Hallim, Shah of Kedah, signed over Penang to Captain Light of the East India Company. The Chief Minister at this time also became the new Malayan Minister for Internal Defense and Security.

After subsequent negotiations with the British in 1956 and 1957 conducted by Prince Abdul Rahman, a Constitution for the new nation was established and the transfer of sovereignty was made on August 31, 1957, after speeches by the Chief Minister praising British administration of the country. Malaya became aligned in a defense agreement with Great Britain on October 12, 1957. Abdul Rahman was made Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.

One of the problems confronting the new nation is to end the Communist guerrilla warfare in northern Malaya, which began in 1948. In 1955 Prince Abdul Rahman was behind a government move granting amnesty to the insurgents if they would end their terrorism, and in order to explain the amnesty he met in late December 1955 with the Communist leader, Chin Peng. Evelyn Cribb wrote in *Race and Power* (1956) that "particularly praiseworthy was his handling of the truce talks with Chin Peng; to refuse, as he did, to negotiate on the Communist terms, demanded courage and did him great credit." In 1956 he headed the new Emergency Operations Council, which directed military actions against the guerrillas. As Prime Minister of Malaya, he is continuing his efforts to end the warfare.

His wife, the former Roziah Barakbah, comes from an old Arab family which settled in Kedah. He has a son, now attending Poona Military Academy in India, and a married daughter, Tengku Khalija, the treasurer of the women's section of UMNO in Kedah. He and his wife adopted two Chinese children: a daughter, Miriam, whose parents were lepers, and a son, Suleiman, from Selangor. Both are being brought up in their adopted parents' Moslem faith.

The Prime Minister enjoys gardening and photography. He recently wrote a play based on a Malay legend which was performed in 1957 at Singapore. He is keenly interested in aviation and is a member of the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club. While studying at Cambridge he played football (soccer) for his college and he is now president of the Football Association of Malaya. He once was captain of Kedah's tennis team. He has been described as a man who "works by intuition rather than by intellect," and he has said of himself, "There is nothing very remarkable about me. I am an ordinary, simple man, but I try to be honest and sincere with everybody."

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RANDALL, MRS J. G. *See* Randall, Ruth Painter

RANDALL, RUTH (ELAINE) PAINTER

Nov. 1, 1892- Author

Address: h. 1101 W. Oregon St., Urbana, Ill.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Dec. 1957.

The mills of Abraham Lincoln scholarship grind on busily. Almost every week of the publishing year sees new Lincoln material uncovered, old interpretations revalued and revised. In the light of modern scholarship the details grow sharper; the portrait of the man, his family, and his times takes on new depth and dimension. To the store of Lincolniana the Randalls—James Garfield Randall (1881-1953) and his wife Ruth Painter Randall—have made significant contributions. The late Professor Randall was the author of a monumental biography, *Lincoln, the President* (published in three volumes, Dodd, 1945-1952) and other works on the Civil War and the Reconstruction era. Mrs. Randall, who spent years assisting her husband in his historical research, has also contributed three volumes independently—*Mary Lincoln; Biography of a Marriage* (1953), *Lincoln's Sons* (1956), and *The Courtship of Mr. Lincoln* (1957), all published by Little, Brown & Company.

Ruth Elaine Painter Randall is a Southerner who can trace her ancestry back to the early settlers of Virginia. She was born in Salem, Virginia on November 1, 1892, to Franklin V. N. Painter and his wife, the former Laura Trimble Shickel. Her father was a professor of literature at Roanoke College in Salem, and Ruth Painter grew up in the center of academic life. Her brother T. S. Painter became a professor at the University of Texas.

After graduating from Roanoke College in 1913, she continued her studies at Indiana University in Bloomington, receiving an M.A. degree in English in 1914. Her thesis was a study of Charles Lamb. On August 21, 1917 she married J. G. Randall, who had taken his doctorate in history at the University of Chicago. Professor Randall joined the faculty of the University of Illinois in Urbana in 1920, and the Randalls made Urbana their home and their

RUTH PAINTER RANDALL

headquarters for scholarship for the next three decades.

When Professor Randall retired in 1949, they stayed on in their book-filled five-room apartment near the university campus. Here, amid Victorian-style furnishings, all manner of Lincoln memorabilia, and oil paintings done by her husband as a hobby, Mrs. Randall has continued her Lincoln studies to the present day.

Three decades as amanuensis to her husband have given Mrs. Randall a profound grasp of Lincoln scholarship. Most of that period was spent in routine but valuable detail work—collecting and sorting notes for her husband—and also in performing the manifold domestic chores of housewife and faculty wife that kept life pleasant and uncluttered for her scholar-husband.

Mrs. Randall kept pace with him in his work on the first two volumes of *Lincoln, the President; Springfield to Gettysburg,* to which she contributed two chapters, "The House on Eighth Street" and "Sifting the Ann Rutledge Evidence." She also sorted and alphabetized 5000 cards for the index to the books. When that massive job was completed, Mrs. Randall wrote a humorous essay describing their labors, "We Have Had a Book." At the urging of a friend she sent it to the *Saturday Review of Literature,* in which it appeared September 14, 1946. This was her first independent publication. As she explains: "That got me started. After that, I was in it."

Mary Lincoln; Biography of a Marriage was Mrs. Randall's attempt to reassess the evidence on the controversial Mrs. Lincoln. In her book she contended that the President's wife had been grossly maligned by William H. Herndon, one of Lincoln's first biographers, and by others who followed him. She approached the subject with sympathy and insight, but also with honesty and scholarly objectivity.

Roy P. Basler, in his review in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (February 8, 1953), called it "a miracle of sound scholarship, graceful writing, and feminine understanding." Not only did Mary Lincoln emerge in the fullness of her troubled and complex nature, but also new light was thrown upon the character of Abraham Lincoln himself.

The book met with critical acclaim and popular success. It was a choice of the Atlantic Monthly Book Club, Doubleday's Family Reading Club, the Christian Herald Family Bookshelf, and the Literary Guild. An excerpt ran in the *Readers' Digest* for July 1953, and in January 1954 the American Library Association listed it as one of "the most notable books of 1953."

Mrs. Randall continued her studies of the Lincoln family in *Lincoln's Sons.* Of special interest in this volume was her portrait of the little known and even less understood Robert Todd Lincoln. "This perceptive book," commented Edward Younger in the *American Historical Review* (October 1956), "written with feeling and charm and delightful to read, is a major contribution to Lincoln literature." Bruce Catton, in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (January 22, 1956), acclaimed it as "an excellent book which cannot fail to increase the reader's understanding and sympathy for the great Civil War president."

Like its predecessor, *Lincoln's Sons* was a popular success and a selection of the Family Reading Club, the Literary Guild and the Civil War Book Club. It was condensed in the July 1957 issue of *Best-in-Books.* Rounding out the family portrait is *The Courtship of Mr. Lincoln,* a study of Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln between 1839 and 1842.

Mrs. Randall has completed a book for young readers, "Lincoln's Animal Friends," scheduled for publication by Little, Brown & Company in 1958. She has also published a number of articles on Lincoln and his family in the New York *Times Magazine,* the *American Weekly,* and other periodicals. She finds relaxation away from her Lincoln studies by designing and making hooked rugs. She is a petite woman (five feet one inch tall, 120 pounds, and she has white hair and hazel eyes. She is a member of the American Association of University Women and the University Club. She holds an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature conferred on her in 1954 by MacMurray College in recognition of her biography of Mary Lincoln.

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Chicago Tribune Mag p21+ F 12 '56 por

RANDERS, GUNNAR Apr. 28, 1914- Physicist; Norwegian government official

Address: b. Kjeller, Norway

Norwegian physicist Gunnar Randers became actively interested in atomic science during World War II. He was director of the Norwegian Defense Research Institute (1947-51) and has been chief of JENER (Joint Establishment for Nuclear Energy Research of Norway and the Netherlands) since 1951. A vigorous proponent for peaceful applications of nuclear power, he has encouraged nations to prepare atomic reactors to produce electricity. Randers has stated that "atomic energy seems to be our only alternative to a declining standard of living" (*Nation*, June 18, 1955).

Gunnar Randers was born in Oslo, Norway on April 28, 1914 and is the son and namesake of the eminent Norwegian engineer Gunnar Randers and the former Lubba Brodtkorb. The younger Randers studied at the University of Oslo, qualifying for a doctor's degree in astrophysics (the science dealing with the chemical and physical composition of celestial bodies) in 1937. Shortly thereafter he was appointed a research assistant at the university. In 1939 Randers was awarded a fellowship to study and serve as a research associate at the Mt. Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, California. In 1940 he was appointed an instructor in astrophysics at the University of Chicago.

After Norway was invaded by the Nazis Dr. Randers resigned from the university's faculty and joined the evacuated units of the Norwegian army in Great Britain. From 1942 to 1944 he was loaned to the British Ministry of Supply to work under John Cockcroft (co-winner of the Nobel Prize in physics in 1951) on radar and nuclear research projects.

In 1944 he was attached to the U. S. Army Air Force headquarters staff in Great Britain as an operational analysis officer. In the following year he served with a scientific unit of the U. S. Intelligence Corps, investigating the research of German scientists on the atomic bomb. He was discharged from the Norwegian army with the rank of major in 1945.

Returning to Norway, Randers became an astronomer at the Institute of Theoretical Astrophysics of the University of Oslo. He was appointed the director of research of the Defense Research Institute in 1946, after he had decided to switch his field of interest from astrophysics to atomic research. Two years later he was named to the chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Institute in Oslo.

Explaining why a small nation like Norway has to keep pace with the newest atomic experiments, Randers stressed the fact that a scientist should not be "cut off because of lack of facilities. . . . Any country which does not try to provide facilities for its scientists will lose its best men, and cannot then expect to remain on an equal footing with countries which accumulate not only their own, but also other nations' top scientists" (New York *Herald Tribune*, May 21, 1950).

To provide these facilities, Randers supervised the establishment of a research and development center at Kjeller, near Oslo, containing a uranium-heavy water reactor (completed in 1951) and chemical analysis and physics laboratories. Randers conceived of the idea of uniting the efforts of Norway and the Netherlands, which had a supply of uranium, in developing peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Thus in 1951 the governments of the two nations established JENER, which is directed by Randers and a committee of scientists from both nations. JENER, located at Kjeller, is operated with funds from both governments and from private industry (Over 30,000,000 kroner have been spent on atomic research in Norway.)

United Nations

GUNNAR RANDERS

According to *Newsweek* (May 9, 1955), JENER is the only atomic project which has dispensed with security measures and is open to qualified scientists of all nations. Lin Root (*This Week*, February 21, 1954) noted that one of the values of such a research center is the "stimulus to atomic research in other small countries. Many of the visiting scientists are working on plans to build reactors in their homelands—and the Kjeller pile is an ideal model. . . . Its total cost was about $2,300,000."

JENER scientists are seeking new uses for atomic energy in industry and are studying reactor designs. In June 1954 Dr. Randers announced that the Kjeller staff was experimenting with a nuclear reactor for marine engines to propel Dutch and Norwegian ships (*News of Norway*, June 17, 1954). In the winter of 1955 Randers announced that the Kjeller center was at work on the development of heavy water reactors capable of producing more than 20,000 kilowatts of power (*News of Norway*, March 24, 1955). JENER is now producing radioactive isotopes for medical and research purposes. (At present there are plans to build a boiling heavy water reactor at Halden, Norway with a heat effect between 10,000 and 20,000 kilowatts to be utilized by the wood-processing company of Saugbruksforeningen.)

In view of the rapid increase in the consumption of coal, oil and natural gas, Randers maintains that a shortage of fuels will be felt within the next fifty years. He believes that although atomic power is presently unable to compete in price with other fuels, it will within the next two decades. (Norway will particularly suffer from a fuel shortage from traditional

RANDERS, GUNNAR—*Continued*

sources; there are no known oil deposits, coal is limited, and a large portion of industry and the merchant fleet is operated on imported fuels.)

The first international conference to discuss the peaceful uses of atomic energy was sponsored by JENER in August 1953. About 100 scientists from nineteen nations attended the conference in Oslo. "Many had never seen a reactor," wrote Lin Root (*This Week*, February 21, 1954). "Their excitement ran high. Instead of working in lonely insecurity, informed only by declassified documents . . . they knew what others were thinking and planning in their field." Realizing that the chief difficulty lay in poor scientific communications, Randers proposed the establishment of an international nuclear energy society, to widen the exchange of information about atomic matters. The conference adopted the proposal and the European Atomic Energy Society was formally organized and Randers was elected as its executive vice-president.

Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary General, appointed Dr. Randers as his special advisor on atomic matters in December 1954. In this post Randers directed plans for the U.N. International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva, Switzerland in August 1955. The conference president was Homi J. Bhabha (see *C.B.*, September 1956). One of the results of the meetings was the drafting of a charter in April 1956 for a U.N. atomic energy agency. (By July 29, 1957 eighteen nations had ratified this instrument and the new U.N. division, known as the International Atomic Energy Agency, came into existence.)

In September 1955 Randers requested that the major powers declare whether or not they intend to sell uranium fuel in sufficient supplies to the "have not" nations, so that if there were not enough uranium forthcoming other arrangements could be made. He pointed out that the quantity of nuclear fuel so far provided by the great powers was useless for anything more than an experimental reactor (*Christian Science Monitor*, October 1, 1955). (On February 22, 1956 President Eisenhower authorized the sale or lease of 44,000 pounds of uranium-235 to free countries for power and research reactors.) Dr. Gunnar Randers has also called for the end of the ban on American scientists prohibiting them from discussing atomic energy matters with foreign scientists.

While in the United States in March 1956, Dr. Randers sought a supply of uranium-235 for the JENER project to develop a merchantship that runs by atomic power. At that time he also began working with a U.N. scientific group surveying the effects on humans of atomic radiation. In the spring of 1956 Randers resigned his post as special advisor to the U.N. Secretary General and as secretary of the U.N. radiation committee.

Author of numerous scientific papers published in the United States and the Scandinavian countries, Dr. Randers has also written *Atom Energy* (1946) and *Atoms and Common Sense* (1950). He is a member of the Norwegian Technical and Scientific Research Council, Norwegian Academy of Sciences, and Royal Astronomical Society. Since 1955 he is a director of the American Nuclear Society. Among his decorations are the Norwegian Order of St. Olave and the Dutch Orders of Orange-Nassau and the House of Orange. Gunnar Randers and the former Engelke Rynning Koren, who were married in 1939, have two sons and a daughter. The scientist enjoys playing the piano and skiing. *Norwegian American Commerce* (March 1956) wrote that Randers is "endowed with an amazing ability to explain breathtaking facts and figures in simple terms whenever discussing atomic subjects with a layman."

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RAO, SHANTA (rou) Feb. 28, 1930- Indian classical dancer

Address: b. c/o John Coast, 58 Ennismore Gardens, London, N.W. 7, England; h. 6, P. Brigade Rd., Bangalore, India

"The great art of Indian classic dancing, with its thousands of years of continuous tradition, is still very much alive, and it is largely thanks to Shanta Rao that it preserves its validity," noted Fernau Hall in "The Unique Art of Shanta Rao" (*Saturday Review*, May 14, 1955). Acclaimed by many dance critics as the outstanding exponent of Bharata Natyam, the purest of India's classical dance forms, Miss Rao gave her first public performance in the Western world at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City on April 26 and 27, 1955, in connection with the *Living Arts of India* exhibition. In September 1957 she returned to New York with a company of twenty dancers for her first Broadway appearance, at the ANTA Theatre, followed by a coast-to-coast tour. The engagement was under the management of Roger L. Stevens, with the approval of the Government of India, in cooperation with the American National Theatre and Academy and the Asia Foundation.

The dancer appeared on the Ford Foundation TV workshop program *Omnibus* on April 10, 1955. Following her recital in London in May Arnold L. Haskell in *Balletomane's Log Book* (May 1955) wrote that the first impact when she started to dance was tremendous and "grew with cumulative effect that became completely hypnotic." The eminent dance critic Beryl de Zoete devoted a chapter in her book *The Other Mind* (1953) to Shanta Rao and gave the opinion that "she may already be classed among the great dancers of the world."

The only child of an orthodox Brahmin family of South India, Shanta Rao was born in Mangalore on February 28, 1930 to Shridhar Rao Sanady and the former Uma Rao. Her mother's family came from Kashmir. In childhood Shanta's tremendous energy found expression in dancing. She was permitted to take lessons in Kathak or Manipuri in Bombay (known as "oriental dancing" in Ceylon). This was not enough for Shanta.

For centuries, female dancers in India were either queens or courtesans. Shanta was neither. At the age of twelve, she persuaded her mother to let her go to the famous Kerala Kalamandalam, Kathakali Institute at Shoranur, directed by the great Malayali poet V. K. Narayana Menon, known as Poet Vallathol. Yehudi Menuhin, violin virtuoso and an authority on the music of India, described the Kathakali as a dance-drama of Southern origin, a heritage of the ancient Dravidian races in India which conveyed a sense of the "weird and supernatural" and represented mythological characters in epic events. Although it is usually performed by male and female troupes, Shanta insisted upon learning the entire range, even the high standards demanded of male dancers.

In appreciation of her talent and devotion, Poet Vallathol composed a special dance piece for her called Tandava Nritya. She learned also to improvise and create. Fernau Hall (*Saturday Review,* May 14, 1955) said that the first dance-drama Shanta composed was Ambapali, which dealt with the life of a "courtesan who fell in love with Buddha," a subject new to Kathakali, which had previously been concerned only with episodes from two Hindu epics. He called Shanta's musical accompaniment more varied than the traditional one, although strictly within the "Kathakali technique of dramatic expression and abstract dancing."

It was also at Kalamandalam that Shanta learned the Mohini Attam, or "The Dance of the Enchantress," under the seventy-year-old master, Krishna Panikkar. (After his death, Shanta became the only living exponent of Mohini Attam.) For this form, the dancer must always wear white; it had belonged to Temple dancers of Kerala (Cochin-Travancore) and was in accord with Hindu religious ideals. Certain exponents exploited its erotic aspects and brought it into disfavor until Krishna Panikkar revived it.

Eager to learn Bharata Natyam, a traditional dance based on a book called *Bharata Shastra* by Bharata Muni and elaborated in the dance as a complicated science with a history as old as the Hindu civilization, Shanta journeyed to Madras in her teens. She entered the Pandanallur School to study under the seventy-five-year-old Meenakshesundaram Pillai, a descendant of generations of music specialists dating back to the Tanjore kings. Shanta lived in the village of Pandanallur in the master's home and was treated as one of the family. She remained for seven years—cut off from all social activities—dedicated to her work. In an interview with Beryl de Zoete, which took place in 1950, Shanta described in detail her routine under Pillai.

She had a studio in Madras, and was living with a distant relative—an aunt—and teaching various dance forms when Miss de Zoete found her. There had been a few recitals and she had been hailed by connoisseurs as the "finest flowering of Bharata's art." Miss de Zoete's own comment after watching a performance, was Shanta had "powerful, even violent movements" and "immense springs" not seen in any other dancer of the Bharata Natyam.

Photo Central, Bombay
SHANTA RAO

Later, on tour in Ceylon, Shanta studied Kandyan under Ceylon's leading dancer and was compared with Ambapali, the reputed ascetic danseuse of Buddhist legend. Within the next few years she became famous throughout India for her insistence on authenticity and her mastery of the creative side of Bharata Natyam.

After her first recital in the United States, the New York *Times* (April 27, 1955) commented that her dances were in "more extended form" than usually seen here. Fernau Hall (*Saturday Review*) stated that the full range of Bharata Natyam included the *varnam* which lasts from forty-five minutes to an hour and a half, whereas a Western classic dancer considers a solo long if it lasts four minutes, and he further related that higher flights of Indian classical dancing demands spontaneous creative ability in the artist, who must be a choreographer as well as interpreter and that improvisation was an essential part of every item for Shanta, with the exception of the *alarripu,* the invocational dance at the beginning of Bharata Natyam, as dancing with her was a very personal thing—"a communion with God." Her program included the Kathakali and the Mohini Attam (*Dance Magazine,* June 1955).

Her recital in Washington was held on May 3 and attracted a large audience. In the opinion of Paul Hume (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* May 5, 1955), the "remarkably expressive manner" and "ceaseless vitality" of Shanta Rao's dancing "opened a broader expression of the art of Indian dancing." Her recital in London, England on May 31, 1955

RAO, SHANTA—*Continued*

prompted Cyril Beaumont in the *Times* (June 5, 1955) to describe her "as an artist in the strictest sense of the word."

Returning to the United States in September 1957, Shanta Rao and a troupe of twenty dancers opened in an engagement at the ANTA Theatre in New York under Government of India approval, and then made a nation-wide tour. Walter Terry in the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 30, 1957) wrote: "Miss Rao is a masterful dancer and a powerful stage personality and her assisting dancers, musicians and narrator are all true artists. She moved with exquisite body control, fabulous foot rhythms and marvelously detailed gesture." John Martin in the New York *Times* of the same date did not like the manner of presentation and would have preferred Shanta Rao as a soloist in a program of her own, since she is clearly "an artist of persuasion . . . with an enormous variety of moods and phrases."

When not on tour Shanta Rao makes her home with her aunt in Bangalore. Described by many as being "very beautiful" with dark hair and brown eyes, she was compared by Beryl de Zoete to a Spanish beauty. She is taller than most of India's women—about five feet, six inches—and very slender. Although she spends from ten to twelve hours a day practicing she finds time for cooking and painting watercolors.

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RATHBONE, MONROE J(ACKSON)

Mar. 1, 1900- Oil corporation executive

Address: b. Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. 10 Glendale Rd., Summit, N.J.

Maintaining a continuous connection with the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) or its subsidiaries for over thirty years, Monroe J. Rathbone was elected to the presidency of the largest oil company in the world in December 1953. He succeeded Eugene Holman, who became chairman of the board. Rathbone is the seventh president of this holding company and policy-making organization for more than 200 subsidiaries and affiliates. He is a chemical engineer by training and he followed his father, uncle, and older brother into the Standard Oil organization.

Subsequent to the seizure of control of the Suez Canal by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in July 1956, Rathbone was interviewed by the *U.S. News & World Report* (September 28) on the effect of the closing of the canal. He did not think that gas rationing in the United States would result, since American oil companies could step up production by almost 1,000,000 barrels a day to take care of domestic needs and some of the needs of Western Europe, using the present tanker fleet.

Monroe Jackson Rathbone was born to Monroe Jackson and Ida Virginia (Welch) Rathbone in Parkersburg, West Virginia on March 1, 1900. His father was manager of the local Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) refinery for twelve years. "Even in high school and back beyond that I had a strong attraction for engineering," Rathbone recalls, according to H. T. Sharp (*Chemical Engineering,* April 1954). On graduation from the Parkersburg High School he attended Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he majored in chemical engineering and joined the Sigma Chi fraternity.

Since World War I service as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army interrupted his studies in 1918-19, it was not until 1921 that he received his Chem.E. degree from Lehigh. His continuous connection with Standard Oil enterprises began in the same year, when he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

"Mr. Jack" (as he is now called by associates) was first occupied as a drafting engineer at the Louisiana company's big refinery at Baton Rouge. In this period he was elected by his co-workers to a committee which served as the engineers' representative in employee-management negotiations. In 1926, after working as a chemical engineer, he was appointed assistant to the general superintendent of the refinery; five years later he became general superintendent. In the latter post he "began to learn more about oil production and transportation, because crude oil procurement, both long and short range, was a vital phase of the refinery's business" (Standard Oil's magazine, *Lamp,* March 1954).

A "management shake-up" in Louisiana Standard led to the appointment of Rathbone as assistant general manager of the manufacturing department in 1933 and to his advancement to vice-president and general manager in charge of manufacturing operations in 1935. When J. C. Hilton resigned the presidency of Standard Oil of Louisiana in September 1936 to become president of another subsidiary, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Rathbone was elected as his successor. The latter proceeded to build the enterprise "into a top-notch operating company" (*Fortune,* May 1954).

By the middle of 1941 Louisiana Standard had in operation a new 3,000,000 buna rubber plant. In June 1941 Rathbone announced for the next fifteen months a $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 expansion program to build new plants for the production of various solvents, alcohols, butadiene, and synthetic rubber from petroleum. Also put into production was the fluid catalytic process, which enabled increasing the output of 100-octane gasoline for warplanes. In this period the city of Baton Rouge was undergoing an industrial boom. As president of the city's Chamber of Commerce, Rathbone "supervised a complete reorganization of that body" in order to meet the needs of the area's expanding economy (*Lamp*).

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (which became the Esso Standard Oil Company in 1948) is the eastern refining-marketing subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). The latter is the largest of over thirty companies which became separate and independent as a result of the dissolution of the old Rockefeller "trust" by the Supreme Court in 1911, and since 1940 it has ranked as "the largest industrial corporation in the United States" (Clinton Hartley Grattan in *Harper's Magazine,* June 1951). Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) merged the Louisiana and New Jersey Standard Oil companies in 1944, and in June of that year Rathbone was called to New York to assume presidency of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, succeeding Chester F. Smith.

During Rathbone's five-year presidency, the subsidiary instituted innovations in petroleum refining and undertook some of its greatest modernization and expansion programs and played a major role in meeting wartime demands for petroleum products. Rathbone worked extensively with oil industry committees and assisted Government agencies working on petroleum problems.

"His next step was the hardest," *Fortune* noted. "In 1949 he was made a member of the Jersey board and 'contact director' for Esso in particular. The Jersey board sets policy, but leaves operating matters to its affiliates. This meant that Rathbone, no longer president of Esso, was required to coordinate, advise, supervise and, hardest of all, keep hands off operating policy of a company he had been accustomed to running." As a Jersey director Rathbone acted in addition "as chairman of the advisory committee on human relations and was assigned public and employee relations as another of his contact areas."

When Eugene Holman (see *C.B.*, May 1948) moved up to the chairmanship of the board of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), effective January 1, 1954, Rathbone became president and vice-chairman of the executive committee. The executive committee actually manages the firm, and Holman is its chairman. The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) is parent to over 200 subsidiaries and affiliates, including Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., of Canada, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Creole Petroleum Corporation, Arabian-American Oil Company, and the Iraq Petroleum Company, Ltd. Through a "fifty-fifty arrangement" with Socony-Vacuum in Standard-Vacuum Oil Company it also operates in Asia, Africa, Indonesia and Australia. About 2,500,000 barrels of oil are marketed by Standard Oil each day. The company reported that its 1955 net income had reached a record $709,310,000. In that year an atomic radiation laboratory of the Esso Research Center was opened in Linden, New Jersey, primarily for the study of the application of gamma radiation to oil processes and products.

Capital expenditures of $1,380,000,000 are being made in 1957 by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and its subsidiaries and affiliates; the greater portion of the amount is for exploration. The expenditures are the largest in the firm's history. The consolidated net income for 1956 was about $800,000,000.

Ferdinand Vogel

MONROE J. RATHBONE

Serious problems confronted the American oil industry after the nationalization of the Suez Canal in July 1956 and the sabotaging of pipe lines from Iraq to the Mediterranean Sea. This temporarily terminated the flow of about 2,050,000 barrels of oil a day to Europe, North Africa, and eastern United States. In an interview for the *U.S. News & World Report* (September 28, 1956), Rathbone stated: "If we lost all the Middle East oil, which is about 3,700,000 barrels a day, I don't think that it could be made up from any known sources in any reasonable period of time."

The situation became more critical in October with the outbreak of war between Israel, France and Great Britain, on the one hand, and Egypt on the other. The Suez Canal was reopened for full-scale operations in April 1957, following the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egyptian territory and the clearing in the canal of ships wrecked during the fighting.

The executive is a corporate trustee of Lehigh University and a trustee of the Esso Education Foundation, established in October 1955. This foundation made financial grants totalling $1,067,900 to about 225 universities and colleges during the 1955-56 academic year. Rathbone is a director of Junior Achievement and national chairman of its 1956-57 fund campaign.

Monroe J. Rathbone and the former Eleanor Groves were married on April 22, 1922 and have one son, Monroe Jackson, and one daughter, Eleanor Virginia, both married, and five grandchildren. Rathbone is a Republican and a former Episcopalian vestryman. He is six feet two and a half inches tall. *Lamp* describes him as "a spare man" whose features "suggest a firm and decisive temperament. He speaks softly and laughs readily." *Business Week* (April 17, 1954) has referred to him as "not the tycoon type," but one whose "key-

RATHBONE, MONROE J.—*Continued*

note" is friendly relations. He is a keen golfer, also likes "building things," is "handy at carpentry, electrical work, cement work," and "has even built a couple of summer homes" (H. T. Sharp in *Chemical Engineering*). He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, an honorary engineering fraternity.

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REDPATH, ANNE Mar. 29, 1895- Painter

Address: 7 London St., Edinburgh, Scotland

Because of the outlook of her painting and its often "exhilarating" effect, sixty-two-year-old Anne Redpath has been regarded as among the "young" Scottish artists. "She can blow the bugle with color," art critic Douglas Percy Bliss (*Studio*, September 1953) observed. ". . . She is one of the people who matter most in Scottish painting today." Her landscapes, portraits, still lifes, and flower pieces—telling of the loveliness of endearing places, people, and household objects—belong to no special school of art.

Well known in Great Britain and in several Commonwealth nations, Anne Redpath's paintings and water colors are exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy in London, the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh, the Glasgow Institute, and other galleries. Her work is displayed in the British Embassy in Bonn, Germany and included in public collections in Sydney, Australia and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. In France, where she made her home for fifteen years, her pictures can be found in a number of private collections. Among the many honors that she has received is the Order of the British Empire, conferred by Queen Elizabeth II in 1955.

ANNE REDPATH

Anne Redpath was born in Galashiels, Selkirkshire, Scotland on March 29, 1895, one of four children (two sons and two daughters) of Thomas Brown and Agnes Frier (Milne) Redpath. "So runs the tradition—to keep the Redpath children good and happy, their mother would let down her long hair, cut off a fingerfull, and bind it into a brush that they might paint therewith. And so Anne Redpath spent the days of her childhood painting flowers, copying them not from nature, but from the mirror of her mind" (from the laureation address delivered at the University of Edinburgh, July 8, 1955).

At the high school in Hawick, Roxburghshire, where she was reared, she fortunately received instruction in art from John Gray, now president of the Royal Scottish Society of Water Colour Painters. Anne's father, a designer of tweed who had interests in the textile trade, looked with misgiving upon his daughter's ambition to become a painter and advised her to study for a teacher's certificate while preparing for a career in art.

In pursuit, therefore, of a dual goal she went to Edinburgh upon her graduation in 1913 from Hawick High School. In 1918 she received both a teacher's certificate from Moray House and a diploma from the Edinburgh College of Art. As an undergraduate she had won prizes in anatomy, still life, and antique drawing, as well as a minor traveling scholarship for London.

A postgraduate scholarship, awarded in 1919, enabled her to spend another year at the College of Art and led to a traveling scholarship for a year in Europe. She visited Belgium, France and Italy, studying the works of the Old Masters and recent painters and finding new inspiration for her own painting. The "decorative character" of her art, R. H. Westwater observed many years later (*Scottish Art Review*, summer 1955), "springs from the revelation of fine surface quality which came to her during her first visit to Italy. Much of her painting breathes the spirit of fresco, though in a manner thoroughly adopted to a different medium and method." Critics find in her work a clarity and freshness reminiscent of the primitive painters of Siena.

When Anne Redpath returned to Scotland, she married James Beattie Michie, an architect, on September 20, 1920, and then went with him to France, where he was employed in assignments for the War Graves Commission. During the fifteen years that she lived in France she was mainly occupied with homemaking and caring for her children, although she did give an exhibition of her work at Saint Omer in the north of France and later at Saint Raphaël on the Riviera. Of the outcome of the latter show, N. Melville Shepherd wrote, "Her fresh, vivid interpretations of the Mediterranean scene found their way into the homes of discerning French people. This would have proved [a great] encouragement had the mother of a growing family had more leisure to pursue her art. . ." (*Scotland's SMT Magazine,* April 1952).

Her long "vacation" from serious painting seemed to advance rather than to retard her talent. Returning to Scotland in 1934, she gradually resumed her work as an artist, with greater intensity and maturity and with a continuing development in style. Her paintings at the Royal Scottish Academy revealed an individual outlook to which neither the label of "old fashioned" nor of "modern" could be attached, and the impression that she made in Edinburgh soon began to be felt also in London.

For some of her subject matter Miss Redpath turned to the landscape of her native country, as seen in her series of water colors of the island of Skye. Her travels on the Continent, which she continued to visit from time to time after having again taken up residence in Scotland, provided much material for her work. *The Chapel, Santa Maria, Ubeda; A Day in Summer, Tréboul; Funeral at Collioure; Old Houses, Corsica;* and *Cottages in Spain* are a few of the better-known paintings showing the impact of her experiences abroad.

Apollo magazine's critic, Perspex, gave special praise to *Rain in Quenca* in his comments on the paintings in Anne Redpath's first one-man show in London, at the Lefevre Gallery in December 1952. He enjoyed the color in all her pictures—"pastel shades of blue, yellow, purple set against grey and blue-grey"—but thought that her sense of form was weak, "especially in the still life pieces" (*Apollo,* January 1953).

Acknowledging that there may be "two minds" about the still life paintings (a few grumblings over "a wilful neglect of perspective"), Shepherd noted, "There has always been perfect unanimity about Anne Redpath's flower pieces so that to see one on view without its little red symbol of purchase is a rare sight" (*Scotland's SMT Magazine,* April 1952).

Recognition came also from professional organizations: she was made a member of the Society of Scottish Artists in 1943; served as president of the Scottish Society of Women Artists from 1944 to 1947; and was elected to the Royal Society of British Artists in 1946 and to the Royal Institute of Oil Painters in 1948. She was accepted as an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1947, and in 1951 she became the first woman to achieve full membership in the academy. She received two signal honors in 1955, the LL.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh and the Order of the British Empire.

Before suffering a coronary thrombosis in 1955, Anne Redpath had been very active in public affairs. During World War II she made posters to aid the war effort. She was frequently called upon by Rotary clubs, Soroptimist societies, and women's guilds to give talks on France and on art generally. She lectured in many Scottish towns, from Stornoway in the Hebrides to Dumfries on the English border, and spoke several times on the radio about Dufy, Braque and other artists. For six years she served on the board of management of the Edinburgh College of Art and is still a member of the board of management for the college's halls of residence for women. While she has had to give up a substantial part of her public speaking, she says, she is now painting as much as ever.

Anne Redpath has brown eyes and "nearly white" hair (formerly black); she is five feet four and a half inches tall. Her club is the International House in Edinburgh, and for recreation she prefers reading and painting furniture. Her three sons are Alastair Milne, Lindsay C., and David A. R. Michie. Her oldest son is a fashion artist whose designs have been seen in U.S. magazines. Her youngest son is also an artist and her second oldest son is a radio engineer.

Gaiety, lightheartedness, and the capacity fully to enjoy being surrounded by lovely objects, as revealed in her still lifes, constitute a considerable part of Anne Redpath's personality. More than these, according to Westwater (*Scottish Art Review,* summer 1955), "independence and determination are the keynotes of her character though neither is ever obtrusive because they go hand in hand with great personal charm and somewhat unfeminine sense of humor which merges continually into wit, and plays a not unimportant part in her work."

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REES, MINA S(PIEGEL) Aug. 2, 1902-
Mathematician; educator; government official
Address: b. Hunter College, 695 Park Ave., New York 21; h. 37 E. 67th St., New York 21

Professor of mathematics and dean of faculty of Hunter College of the City of New York, Dr. Mina S. Rees is internationally recognized as a mathematician, statistician, and teacher. While she was associated with the Office of Naval Research (1946-53), she guided research programs for the design and engineering of hydrofoil craft, high-speed computers, and logistic data. For service during World War II, Dr. Rees received the President's Certificate of Merit and the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom from Great Britain (1948).

Mina Spiegel Rees was born in Cleveland, Ohio on August 2, 1902, the daughter of Moses and Alice Louise (Stackhouse) Rees. In 1923 she was granted the A.B. degree *summa cum laude* from Hunter College, where she had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Mu Epsilon, and Sigma Xi. She earned the M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1925 and was granted a fellowship to the University of Chicago in 1930-31. Specializing in abstract algebras and division algebras, she was granted the Ph.D. degree from this university in 1931.

(Continued next page)

Bradford Bachrach

MINA S. REES

During her entire career as an educator Dr. Rees has been associated with Hunter College. Between 1923 and 1926 she taught at the Hunter College High School. She was mathematics instructor at the college from 1926 to 1932, assistant professor of mathematics from 1932 to 1939, associate professor from 1940 to 1950, and professor of mathematics and dean of faculty from 1953 to the present.

On leave from Hunter College, Dr. Rees was technical aide and executive assistant to the chief of the applied mathematics panel of the National Defense Research Committee, Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1943-46; head of the mathematics branch, 1946-49; director of the mathematical sciences division, Office of Naval Research, 1949-53.

In December 1953, when Dr. Rees resumed her work at Hunter College, the council of the American Mathematical Society praised her in these words: "Under her guidance, basic research in general, and especially in mathematics, received the most intelligent and wholehearted support. No greater wisdom and foresight could have been displayed and the whole postwar development of mathematical research in the United States owes an immeasureable debt to the pioneer work of the Office of Naval Research and to the alert, vigorous and far-sighted policy conducted by Miss Rees. The influence of these policies has been such that it vitally affected later developments: the activities of Air Force and Ordinance research, the National Science Foundation itself. It is well known that in these more recent organizations Mina Rees was constantly appealed to for counsel and guidance."

Also in 1953 the council of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics summarized her wartime activities as follows: "Under Dr. Rees' leadership the division of mathematical sciences of the Office of Naval Research gave wholehearted support to basic research, in particular to basic research in mathematical statistics and probability. The whole action was conducted with remarkable foresight and wisdom. Fruits of this activity have already been many and important and will continue to appear for many years to come."

Dr. Rees has written many technical papers for *Science, American Mathematical Monthly, American Journal of Mathematics, American Scientist,* and *Scientific Monthly.* Her subject matter ranges from division algebras and computers to statistics and teaching problems. Occasionally she reviews technical books for *Scripta Mathematica, American Mathematical Monthly, Physical Review, Scientific Monthly,* and *Science.* She is the author of the article on abstract algebra for the *Encyclopedia Americana* and of a number of reports (classified for security reasons) on the work of the applied mathematics panel of the National Defense Research Council.

In an article entitled "Modern Mathematics and the Gifted Student" (*The Mathematics Teacher,* October 1953), Miss Rees wrote of her work at the Office of Naval Research. "The Office of Naval Research has been closely identified with major recent developments in mathematical research. . . . Mathematics is constantly demonstrating on a broader front its substantial contributions in large segments of our economic life. It is the duty of teachers and research mathematicians and administrators to aid young people to discover the richness and the variety of mathematics and to seek careers that will provide intellectual as well as other rewards. . . . The postwar years have seen a flowering in America not only of work in pure mathematics —and America is now one of the world leaders in this field—but also of work in mathematical statistics, in electronic computers, in what I call classical applied mathematics (a study of continuum mechanics by analytical methods), in certain aspects of mathematical economics, and in operations research."

Professor Rees is well known for her contributions to the development of computers and their applications in various fields. Writing in the *Scientific Monthly* (August 1954), she described the effect computers would have in industry. "The new computers can be instructed to perform any operation that has been reduced completely to the elementary arithmetic operations, but the capacity of a given general purpose computer to handle a particular problem is largely determined by the number of additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions it is asked to perform. . . . In the immediate future, we may expect smaller and faster machines with bigger appetites-ability to handle more complex problems more quickly.

"The devices that will make such machines possible—the transistor, the magnetic-core memory, the many types of miniaturized components —are well understood. In the immediate future, too, some of the scientific problems that have not yet been studied or have been only partially resolved because of the limitations of present machines will be undertaken."

Dean Rees is consultant to the Bureau of the Census, Institute of International Education, National Science Foundation, and University of California (since 1953), and is a civilian consultant to the Army and Navy. During 1953 she was also consultant to the Committee to Evaluate the Operation and Functions of the National Bureau of Standards.

Among the scientific groups with which she has been associated are Council on Scientific Personnel (1946), UNESCO Panel on Applied Mathematics, Mathematics Policy Committee (1952, 1953), Institute of the Mathematical Sciences of New York University (since 1953), mathematical advisory board of the National Science Foundation (since 1955), Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, American Mathematical Society, Institute of Mathematical Statistics, Association for Computing Machinery, Philosophical Society of Washington, D.C., New York Academy of Sciences, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

On the National Research Council she has been a member of the mathematics division (1953-56) and has worked on the subcommittee on applied mathematics of the committee on training and research in mathematics (since 1954). She has served the National Bureau of Standards as Navy member of the applied mathematics advisory council (until 1953), as member and chairman of the technical advisory committee for mathematics, and as chairman of the advisory committee to the director on the bureau's mathematics program.

Mina S. Rees has been described as an attractive brunette whose hair is highlighted becomingly with silver streaks. She married Leopold Brahdy on June 24, 1955. Her hobbies are tennis, painting and swimming. Dr. Rees has visited Central America and most European countries, including the Soviet Union.

Professor Solomon Lefshetz of Princeton University said in 1949, "I have known Miss Rees for many years and have always felt that she is an extremely sound and well-trained mathematician and with a wide range of interest in science. I have also learned from her students that she is an inspiring and enthusiastic teacher. As she is a woman of wide culture and a most agreeable colleague, I feel that she has all the qualities that one looks for in a member of a first-rate mathematical faculty."

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REVELLE, ROGER (RANDALL) Mar. 7, 1909- Oceanographer; educator

Address: b. Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.; 7348 Vista del Mar, La Jolla, Calif.

A scientist who has integrated the study of the sea with the related fields of geography, geology, geophysics, and meteorology, Dr. Roger Revelle has been director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California since 1951, after having served on its staff for twenty-one years. He was the first alumnus to be appointed to the post. Under Revelle's direction Scripps, which is the world's largest oceanographic institution, has increased its research and teaching staff, expanded its research projects on ocean life, and added to its fleet of ocean-going vessels.

ROGER REVELLE

Besides acting as an administrator of Scripps, Revelle has conducted marine expeditions in the Pacific and written extensively on his scientific findings. He has also been chairman of the committee on oceanography and fisheries of the National Academy of Sciences' investigation of the effects of atomic radiation, which released its report to the public in 1956.

A native of Seattle, Washington, Roger Randall Revelle was born on March 7, 1909 to William Roger and Ella Robena (Dougan) Revelle. On completing high school, young Roger matriculated at Pomona College, an undergraduate unit of Claremont Colleges (now Claremont College) in California. He received his B.A. degree in 1929, but remained on the campus for a year to serve as a teaching assistant at Pomona and to do graduate work.

To study for his doctorate Revelle enrolled at the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla in 1930. He held a teaching assistantship for one year, and from 1931 to 1936 he was a research assistant. After receiving the Ph.D. degree in oceanography in 1936, Revelle was named an instructor at Scripps. He has been associated with the institution since that time.

In 1941 Revelle was named an assistant professor and in 1948 he received a full professorship and was appointed associate director of Scripps. He became acting director in 1950 and

REVELLE, ROGER—*Continued*

in the following year, the trustees put him in full command of the institution, succeeding Dr. Harald U. Sverdrup.

During World War II Dr. Revelle was commissioned a commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve and was stationed in San Diego, California. For four years commencing in 1942 he was attached to the Hydrographic Office in Washington, D.C. and served as officer in charge of the oceanographic section of the Bureau of Ships, Department of the Navy.

When the U.S. Government set up Operation Crossroads in 1946 under Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, to conduct the atom bomb tests off Bikini, Commander Revelle was named supervisor of oceanographic measurements. Reporting on the results, he revealed that at the center of the explosion, waves reached a height of sixty to ninety feet; at a distance of 8,100 feet from the bomb, waves were between ten and fifteen feet high, subsiding to a level of five to eight feet as they hit the beach three miles away (New York *Times,* July 29, 1946). Naval scientists, using data collected from the Bikini experiments, Revelle disclosed, had excluded the possibility that violent explosions (even an atomic bomb) could cause earth shifts or landslides huge enough to precipitate tidal waves.

Dr. Revelle served as chief of the geophysics section of the Office of Naval Research in 1946-47. In this assignment he was active in expanding the Navy's role in geophysical study projects. As head of a scientific team Dr. Revelle returned to Bikini in 1947 to re-evaluate the calculations made in 1946 (*Science,* November 28, 1947).

In the summer of 1950 Revelle led a team of researchers from Scripps and the Navy Electronics Laboratory in a voyage to the Central Pacific, and in December-January 1952-53 he directed the University of California Capricorn Expedition to the South Pacific to explore the relatively unsurveyed Tonga Trench. The oceanographers discovered recurring earthquakes following a gradually deepening plane beginning at the bottom of the Trench and extending west to the Fiji Islands. Revelle's group also found that the heat exuded by the ocean bottom was the same as that produced by the land, although the radioactive elements responsible for the heat of the granitic interior of land masses are absent from the basaltic ocean floor.

Possibly the most important result of the Capricorn mission was the discovery of great ocean depths in the Tonga Trench. When demolition blocks were exploded ten to thirteen fathoms below the surface, the echoes released were estimated to have come from 5,814 fathoms below the ship. Dr. Revelle believes that the V-shaped formation of the Trench "may mask an even deeper hole about two miles west of the position surveyed." If these calculations prove correct, the Tonga Trench will be "the deepest yet recorded" in the southern Pacific (New York *Times,* September 4, 1954). Dr. Revelle also participated in an expedition in the North Pacific Ocean in the summer of 1953.

Early in 1953 he announced that the North Pole had moved at least ten feet to the south between the years 1900 and 1925. He attributed this action to a variation in the sea level caused by melting ice caps around Greenland and Antarctica (New York *Times,* January 11, 1953).

Dr. Revelle has propounded the theory that volcanic explosions forced the collapse of the Pacific Ocean floor about 100,000,000 years ago, releasing volcanic spring waters which increased the volume of the ocean by 25 to 30 per cent. To support his assertion, the scientist cited the fact that fossils of clams, snails, and sea urchins were found on submerged Pacific mountain tops, 5,000 feet below sea level. These animals once existed as living animals within 100 feet of the surface. He found additional evidence for his theory in the deposits near Bikini and Eniwetok, which "seemed to have been drowned by water released since the time of the great collapse" (New York *Times,* September 7, 1953).

In December 1954 the Scripps Institution was the recipient of a $1,000,000 Rockefeller Foundation grant to expand research activities on ocean resources. Accepting the grant, director Revelle stated: "In some respects, marine biology has lagged behind the other biological sciences. Because of advances in other fields, notably in genetics and chemistry, many problems are now ripe for solution. . . . Life began in the sea, and from the sea we may learn something about life's basic processes" (New York *Times,* December 21, 1954). (The oceans cover seven-tenths of the world and abound with plant and animal life. They are utilized for only a little more than 1 per cent of mankind's food, despite the increasing seriousness of the world food shortage.)

Part of the money from the Rockefeller Foundation was expected to be applied to research projects already in operation, such as the investigation of California's fishing supply. The Scripps Institution is one of five agencies cooperating in studies to determine why salt water fish in general and sardines in particular have disappeared from California waters (*Collier's,* October 15, 1954).

At the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva in 1955, Revelle disclosed that scientists had little information on "the long-term genetic effects of radiation on future generations." He offered alternative methods for dumping radioactive wastes, but felt that no great harm would result from using the oceans as a depository. "I would be prepared," said the oceanographer, "to turn my back on the sea for all time as a food source if I thought that marine dumping constituted even a mild threat to the future well-being of mankind" (New York *Times,* August 19, 1955). A similar opinion was given by Dr. Revelle in his report on radiation dangers prepared as part of the National Academy of Sciences survey on the future of man in an atomic world. (See Wolman, Abel, *C.B.*, February 1957.)

Dr. Revelle holds memberships in the American Geophysical Union, American Meteorological Society, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, among other professional organizations. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America and the San Diego Society of Natural History. He has been elected to the Sigma Xi honorary society. His clubs are the Cosmos in Washington, D.C. and the Men's Faculty in Berkeley, California. He received two Commendation Ribbons from the Secretary of the Navy for his contributions during World War II. The Swedish Royal Society of Science and Letters awarded him the Albatross Medal in 1954.

He served as civilian consultant to the Office of Naval Research and is now a member of the international joint committee on oceanography of the International Council of Scientific Unions. He is also active with several committees of the National Research Council and sits with the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense. Dr. Revelle has contributed to numerous professional and scientific journals and has played an important role in community affairs as chairman of the board of trustees of the La Jolla Town Council and an advisory board member of the Musical Arts Society, La Jolla.

Roger Revelle, who has been described as handsome and distinguished, married Ellen Virginia Clark on June 22, 1931. The couple has three daughters, Anne, Mary Ellen, Carolyn, and a son, William Roger.

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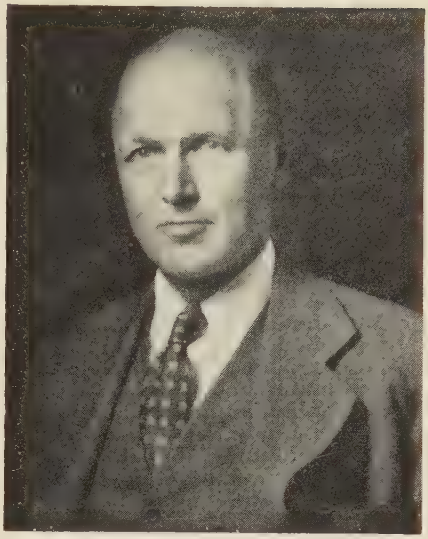
RICHARDS, DICKINSON W(OODRUFF) Oct. 30, 1895- Physician; university professor

Address: b. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 620 W. 168th St., New York 32; h. 275 Booth Ave., Englewood, N.J.



Columbia Univ.

DR. DICKINSON W. RICHARDS

For "discoveries concerning heart catheterization and pathological changes in the circulatory system," Dr. Dickinson W. Richards shared the 1956 Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology with Drs. Werner Forssmann and André F. Cournand. By experimentation on himself in 1929, Dr. Forssmann of Germany had found that the technique of exploring the interior of the functioning human heart with a thin tube was possible. Several years later, Drs. Richards and Cournand, working at Columbia University in New York, began improving the catheterization process and applying it to their study of the basic mechanical and chemical functions of the heart. This aids in the diagnosis and treatment of certain cardiac conditions. The three men received their share of the $38,633 Nobel Prize from King Gustaf VI in Stockholm on December 10, 1956.

Dr. Richards has been on the faculty of medicine of Columbia University since 1928 and is at present Lambert Professor of Medicine. He is also attending physician at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and director of the Columbia University Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital. His specialty is research on problems of pulmonary and cardiac physiology.

Dickinson Woodruff Richards was born in Orange, New Jersey on October 30, 1895, the son of Dickinson Woodruff and Sally (Lambert) Richards. He was granted the A.B. degree from Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut in 1917 and then served in the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant in 1917 and 1918. He went abroad with the American Expeditionary Force in 1918.

After entering Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, he received the M.A. degree in physiology in 1922 and the M.D. degree in 1923. In the latter year he obtained his license to practice in New York and became an intern for two years at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. From 1925 to 1927 he was a resident physician at the hospital and then did work for a year as a Columbia University research fellow at the National Institute for Medical Research in London, England.

Upon his return to the United States in 1928, he began his teaching career on the faculty of medicine of Columbia University as an associate in medicine. Later he became an associate professor of clinical medicine and in 1947, Lambert Professor of Medicine. Along with his academic work, Dr. Richards continued his association with the Presbyterian Hospital. He was assistant and associate attending physician from 1928 to 1945 and has been attending physician since 1945. He is director and visiting physician, Columbia University Medical Division, Bellevue Hospital in New York, a position he has also held since 1945, and in addition he has been senior consultant for the New York Veterans Administration since 1954.

(Continued next page)

RICHARDS, DICKINSON W.—*Continued*

In October, when the 1956 Nobel Prize winners in medicine were announced, Dr. Richards was in London with his wife on the final part of a two-month tour of Europe. He expressed his "profound gratitude" on being named to the award and praised Dr. Forssmann highly for his "brilliant and courageous experiment in 1929 that showed the way which Dr. André F. Cournand and I followed some years later" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 19, 1956).

In medical circles it is generally agreed that Drs. Richards and Cournand were the first to develop a safe and practical method of cardiac catheterization, to apply this technique toward the solution of physiological problems related to the heart, the lungs, and the pulmonary circulation, and toward the diagnosis of clinical disorders of these organs and structures. It has been useful in detecting abnormal communication between the right and left sides of the heart as in congenital anomalies of the heart and large vessels. Medical researchers and scientists from all over the world have gone to Bellevue Hospital and the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, where the work has been carried on.

"Never was there a more magnificent concrete example of the contribution of pure basic research to the betterment of mankind," said Dr. Robert F. Loeb, executive officer of the department of medicine of Columbia University, at the time of the award. "Through the development and application of technical devices by Drs. Cournand and Richards, it became possible to explore quantitively the functions of the human heart and lungs in health and disease. In due time, the fruits of these rather undramatic endeavors were translated into dramatic improvements in the diagnosis of diseases of the heart and lungs and led in many instances to a rational basis for surgical as well as medical treatment."

The studies of the two doctors have extended into many aspects of cardiopulmonary diseases, including chronic pulmonary diseases of all types, congestive heart failure, and congenital heart disease. The Nobel committee of the Royal Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute in Sweden, which makes the annual award, noted that the catheterization method made it possible and practicable to correct by surgery the heart conditions productive of so-called "blue babies," to block the entrance to the heart from one lung or the other by inserting an inflatable "stopper" with the catheterization tube, and to learn about what takes place inside the right-hand chamber of the human heart. The official Nobel citation stated that "these investigations have meant that diagnosis can now be made earlier and with greater certainty than before. In this way, prospects of preventing further deterioration are increased."

The physicians used the technique to study the working of the heart and lungs together. According to the New York *Times* (October 21, 1956), "there is the matter of the interchange of the gases carbon dioxide and oxygen, whereby venous blood is converted into arterial; the exploration of the pulmonary artery; the relation of residual air in the lungs to circulation; the pressure and flow of the blood as it courses through the body, especially to and from the lungs; the injection of various medicaments into the heart and their effect." Dr. Richards has stated that their work might help in man's physical conquest of the upper atmosphere in high-flying planes and "perhaps in space" (New York *Times,* October 19, 1956).

Another important application of the catheterization technique was found by the two doctors during World War II. Early in the war, according to *Science News Letter* (October 27, 1956), the United States requested that a study of all patients admitted to Bellevue Hospital in a state of traumatic shock be made by this method, for knowledge of desirable treatment of battlefield shock cases. "Precise knowledge of the state of circulation in shock, and how the state was best modified by treatment with blood substitutes: gelatin, plasma, whole blood, adrenal cortical extract, etc., was required. The volume of blood was measured, quantity lost, quality studied."

"It was found by Dr. Cournand and his associates," according to *Science News Letter,* "that enormous quantities of blood could be lost, and that an adequate supply would restore circulation. Blood volume and heart output can be reduced 35 to 40 per cent in severe cases, it was found." The researchers were able to report to the office of the Surgeon General that in cases of battlefield shock, the body's vital need was, however, for whole blood, and not just plasma.

During World War II, Dr. Richards was a member of the subcommittee on shock of the National Research Council (from 1941 to 1945) and deputy chief of the division of physiology of the committee on medical research, Office of Scientific Research and Development (from 1944 to 1946). He is a member of numerous medical committees, including the board of directors of the New York Heart Association and the committee on public health relations of the New York Academy of Medicine. He also holds membership on the Committee on the Educational Future of Columbia University.

He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine. He holds membership in the Association of American Physicians, American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Trudeau Society, American Medical Association, and American Clinical and Climatological Association.

Dr. Richards delivered the Harvey Lecture in 1943, the Lewis A. Conner Lecture of the American Heart Association in 1952, and the sixty-eighth Mary Scott Newbold Lecture of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1954. He is associate editor of *Medicine* and of *Circulation, The Journal of the American Heart Association* and formerly was an associate editor of the *American Review of Tuberculosis.* His articles have appeared in many medical periodicals, including *Physiological Reviews, Journal of Clinical Investigation, Antibiotic Medicine, Journal of Chronic Diseases,* and *Transactions of the American College of Cardiology*. He contributed an article on pulmonary physiology to *Research in Medical Science* (Macmillan, 1950), edited by D. E. Green and W. E. Knox.

Dr. Dickinson Woodruff Richards married Constance B. Riley on September 19, 1931. They have four daughters: Mrs. Robert W. Chamberlin, Jr., Mrs. Isaac D. Russell, Ann H., and Constance L. His church is the Presbyterian. He is a member of the Century Association in New York City.

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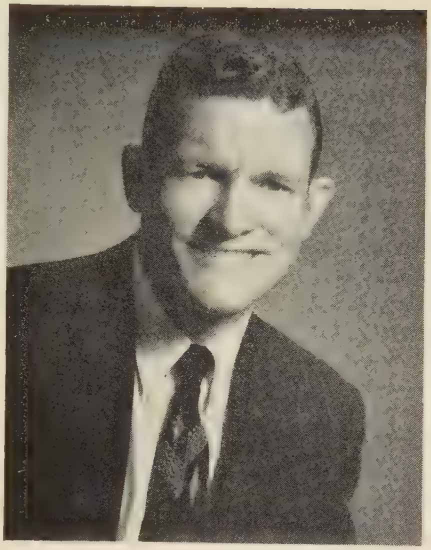
RICHARDS, ROBERT E(UGENE), REV.

Feb. 20, 1926- Clergyman; athlete

Address: b. Long Beach Church of the Brethren, Long Beach, Calif.; La Verne College, La Verne, Calif.; h. 1905 Seventh, La Verne, Calif.

Winner of the pole-vaulting title in the Olympic Games of 1952 and 1956, at which he established new height records for the quadrennial contest, American athlete Robert E. (Bob) Richards is recognized as the world's leader in his competitive specialty. In addition he won the U.S. decathlon championships for the years 1951, 1954 and 1955. As a pole vaulter he attained his greatest height at the Millrose games in New York in February 1957, clearing the bar at 15 feet 6 inches. He has topped 15 feet well over one hundred times in the course of ten years of competition, or far more than any other vaulter. Nicknamed "The Vaulting Vicar," the athlete is also pastor of the Church of the Brethren in Long Beach, California and a member of the faculty of La Verne College in California.

An all-around athletic ability as well as "a burning desire to excel" was early manifest in Robert Eugene Richards, who was born to Leslie H. Richards, a telephone linesman, and Margaret (Palfrey) Richards in Champaign, Illinois on February 20, 1926, the third of their five children. "When he was eight," Harry T. Paxton has noted in the *Saturday Evening Post* (January 19, 1952), "he could chin himself thirty times." He won a city-park tumbling contest for boys and placed in the state's Y.M.C.A. junior diving championships. He was a basketball player in junior high school and a star quarterback on the Champaign High School football team. Bob's first attempt at pole vaulting was made at the age of twelve, in a junior high school track meet. "He won," states Paxton, "clearing the bar at 6 feet 9 inches," and "kept it up, practicing in back of his house with a crossbar hooked up between a tree and a telephone pole."



REV. ROBERT E. RICHARDS

At the age of fifteen, Bob became a member of a gang of boys which engaged in petty thieving; five members of this gang later went to prison for robbing a filling station attendant, but by that time the course of Bob's life had been altered through the influence of a high school classmate, Barbara Sayles. "She kept urging me to go to church," he has stated. Bob began attending the nearby place of worship of the Church of the Brethren (originally the German Baptist Brethren, nicknamed the "Dunkers" because of their rite of triple immersion). He was befriended by the minister, the Reverend Merlin E. Garber, who not only gave him a home after his parents were separated in 1943, but awakened his interest in reading, study, and religion.

In February 1944 Bob enrolled at the Brethren-affiliated Bridgewater College in Virginia. Two years later the award of a scholarship enabled him to transfer to the University of Illinois in Champaign. In the same year (1946) he was ordained a minister of the Church of the Brethren. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Illinois in 1947, as well as a teaching fellowship in philosophy which led to the M.A. degree in 1948. A year of further graduate study at the Bethany Biblical Seminary in Chicago followed, and in 1949 Richards returned to the University of Illinois as an assistant in the department of sociology.

As a Bridgewater undergraduate Richards helped to lead his college basketball team into the semifinals of the Mason-Dixon conference tournament of 1945, and in the same year won six events, including the pole vault, in the track meet. At the University of Illinois he concentrated on vaulting, reaching 13 feet 8 inches in 1946, and tied for first place in the Chicago relays. A member of the Illinois team which won the national collegiate track

RICHARDS, ROBERT E., REV.—*Cont.*

championship in 1947, Richards tied with six other contestants for the pole vaulting championship at an even 14 feet.

At Madison Square Garden in New York he tied with A. Rich Morcum at 14 feet 6 inches for the Amateur Athletic Union vaulting championship of 1948, and in the summer of that year was a member of the U.S. track team in the Olympic Games at London, placing third in the pole vaulting contest won by Owen G. Smith of California. The winner of the A.A.U. pole-vaulting championship at the 1949 Millrose games, Richards was awarded the first of two successive Rodman Wanamaker international trophies. He reached 14 feet 11 inches in the 1950 Millrose games, and then in the 1951 games vaulted 15 feet and 1 inch, becoming the second athlete in sports history to reach 15 feet. (The first was Cornelius A. Warmerdam, who first cleared the bar at that height in 1940 and established the still unmatched world record of 15 feet 7¾ inches outdoors, on May 23, 1942.) Before 1951 was over, Richards "did the trick seven more times, his best being 15 feet 4¾ inches in Chicago." (On April 27, 1957 Bob Gutowski broke Warmerdam's record by half an inch.)

Having joined the faculty of the Brethren-affiliated La Verne College in California as an associate professor of philosophy, Richards was called upon in March 1951 to address the students of John Muir College in Pasadena on the subject of athletics and Christianity. Invited immediately afterward to compete in the John Muir College open decathlon he established "a world record in the all around championships" with a score of 7,642 points. Four months later (July), as a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, he won at Santa Barbara, California the A.A.U. national decathlon championship with 7,834 points.

Already victorious in the January 1951 Millrose games pole-vaulting contest, Richards was the recipient not only of the Helms Foundation trophy for the "outstanding athlete in North America" but also the 1951 James E. Sullivan memorial trophy presented by the Amateur Athletic Union to the "athlete who by performance, example and good influence as an amateur did most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship." In the Olympic Games at Helsinki, Finland in July 1952, Richards established a new Olympics record in the pole vault by clearing the bar at 14 feet 11.14 inches.

On a flying visit to Europe in January 1953, Richards again pole-vaulted 15 feet and 1 inch in an international amateur sports meet at Dortmund, Germany, and was nominated by a Norwegian newspaper as the first recipient of a proposed sports peace prize "to further international peace and brotherhood." A month later in the A.A.U. championships, he increased the number of times he had cleared 15 feet to thirty-eight, only five short of Cornelius Warmerdam's lifetime total.

At Atlantic City, New Jersey on July 3, 1954 Richards won the A.A.U. national decathlon championship for the second time, scoring a total of 6,501 points and setting a world decathlon pole vault record of 15 feet. Also in 1954 he toured Asia as a good will ambassador for the Department of State. On his appearance on the *This Is Your Life* television program in January 1955, Richards was presented with a new automobile, but declared that he would return the car when he learned that acceptance might imperil his amateur status for the coming 1956 Olympic Games in Australia. The A.A.U. then ruled that the car had been given "for church work" and was the property of the Church of the Brethren at Long Beach, California, of which Richards was the pastor.

Richards set a new high for himself at the Knights of Columbus games in New York City on March 5, 1955, when he cleared the bar at 15 feet 4½ inches; and at Crawfordsville, Indiana on July 2 he won his third A.A.U. national decathlon championship with 6,873 points. In the same year (1955) Richards was elected to the Helms Sports Hall of Fame in Los Angeles. As a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club he won the 1956 A.A.U. pole-vaulting championship at Bakersfield, California, and at Santa Ana in the same year cleared the bar at 15 feet and 5 inches. A gold-medal winner at the Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia in 1956, Richards established on November 26 a new Olympics pole-vaulting record of 14 feet 11½ inches.

As his thirty-first birthday approached he considered ending his competitive career after participation in the Olympics decathlon and the British Empire games at Sydney, Australia. "I am getting old," he was quoted as saying, "and I have my church work to do." He soon thought better of this decision. Thus in the tenth annual Washington (D.C.) *Star* track meet in the national capital on January 26, 1957 he pole-vaulted 15 feet for the 104th time in his career, and at Boston on February 2 he cleared the bar at 15 feet 3 inches. At the Millrose games later in the same month, Richards and his Olympics runner-up, Bob Gutowski, tied for the pole-vaulting championship at the new high of 15 feet 6 inches. "For Richards," noted *Time* (February 18, 1957), "the first place tie was his eleventh . . . Millrose victory."

It was announced early in January 1957 that Bob Richards had been named by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of ten young men of America who had made "outstanding contributions to their professions and to the general welfare of the people" during 1956. On January 15, 1957 the *Du Pont Theatre* presented a half-hour television film dramatizing his life entitled *Leap to Heaven*. Richard portrayed himself in this film, which included film clips of his Olympic triumphs.

Bob Richards has used all types of poles—bamboo, glass, steel, brass, aluminum and steel alloy. "When science develops an 18- or 19-foot pole as easily handled as the 16-footers we now use," he said, "man may go as high as 20 feet" (*This Week*, July 27, 1952).

During his years as an ordained minister, the Reverend Robert E. Richards has lectured extensively, sometimes delivering as many as three hundred inspirational speeches and sermons a year, and for some time had no church of his own. Today, as has been noted, he is the pastor of the Church of the Brethren at Long Beach, California, while remaining on the faculty of La Verne College as a part-time consultant in Christian life activities.

Married since February 17, 1946 to the former Mary Leah Cline, a niece of the president of Bridgewater College, he has one daughter, Carole Anne, and two sons, Bobby Eugene and Paul David. Richards stands five feet ten inches tall and weighs about 165 pounds. His success has been attributed to determination and "muscle-knotted strength" and (by himself) to "the power of the Lord" and "the psychological influence He exerts over those who can search their souls and find strength to perform wonderful things" (*Pathfinder,* January 23, 1952).

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RIDDLEBERGER, JAMES W(ILLIAMS) Sept. 21, 1904- U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia

Address: b. American Embassy, Belgrade, Yugoslavia; h. Woodstock, Va.

The position of Yugoslavia as a country which has leaned toward Western alliance since 1948 while retaining its character as a Communist nation has offered a unique challenge to Western diplomats. For four years, beginning in July 1953, implementation of U.S. foreign policy regarding the sensitive relationship between the United States and President Marshal Tito's government has been the responsibility of U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia James W. Riddleberger. Among his recent problems was negotiating for a visit of Tito to the United States in early 1957. Because of expressions of "anti-Tito sentiment" in this country, Tito refused in February to give further consideration to a visit for the time being.

During more than twenty-five years in the U.S. Foreign Service, James W. Riddleberger has seen many crises, one of them being the Soviet blockade of Berlin in 1948. Before and after World World II he was a specialist on German affairs, and from 1950 to 1952 he was political adviser at the U.S. Economic Cooperation Administration headquarters in Paris.

James Williams Riddleberger was born in Washington, D.C. on September 21, 1904 to Frank B. and Anne (Williams) Riddleberger. His grandfather, Harrison Holt Riddleberger, had served as a U.S. Senator from Virginia from 1883 to 1889. In his youth James Riddleberger was a farm hand and at another time worked as a bricklayer and house painter. He once stated these facts to Nikita S. Khrushchev in reply to taunts from the Soviet Communist party Secretary that Riddleberger had no knowledge of the working class.

Dept. of State—Whit Keith, Jr.
JAMES W. RIDDLEBERGER

Following his graduation with the B.A. degree in 1924 from Randolph-Macon College (Ashland, Virginia), he entered Georgetown University (Washington, D.C.). Having decided to make his career in diplomacy, he took his M.A. degree in foreign service, in 1926. In the same year he was appointed assistant professor of international relations at Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, a position that he held until 1929. Meanwhile, in 1926-27 he took graduate courses at American University in Washington, from 1924 to 1927 was research assistant in the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress, and from 1927 to 1929 was employed as a special expert in foreign tariffs for the Tariff Commission.

On November 12, 1929 Riddleberger entered the U.S. Foreign Service and shortly afterward briefly attended the Foreign Service School before being appointed a vice-consul at Geneva, Switzerland, in March of the following year. He was later promoted to consul and remained in Geneva until 1935. Then sent to Germany, he served as third and second secretary at the American Embassy in Berlin from 1936 to 1941.

Several months before the United States entered World War II, he returned to Washington and was subsequently assigned to the Board of Economic Warfare. He served on this board in 1942-43 as alternate member of the reviews and appeals commission on export applications, chairman of the commission on neutral trade, and liaison officer to the geographical division. Concurrently, beginning in September 1942, he held the posts of second

RIDDLEBERGER, JAMES W.—*Continued*

secretary and consul at the Embassy in London, and in August 1943 he became first secretary while retaining his duties as consul.

The State Department called Riddleberger back to Washington in the fall of 1943 and the following January made him chief of its division of Central European affairs. After the war, as the U.S. representative, he attended the first United States-United Kingdom meeting on bizonal arrangements for defeated Germany, held in Washington in 1946. For some time after this his main concern was postwar German affairs, and in 1947 he was named counselor of the U.S. mission in Berlin.

When the U.S. High Commission for Germany replaced the American military government in August 1949, Riddleberger, who had been acting political adviser in the military occupation government since March of that year, was given the post of director of the office of political affairs under U.S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy in Frankfurt am Main. Jack Raymond of the New York *Times* (August 22, 1949) commented at the time of the appointment that Riddleberger was "well liked by the Allies and the Germans as well as by U.S. officials." In June 1950 he was advanced to the rank of career minister.

On loan by the State Department to the Economic Cooperation Administration, he began serving in September 1950 as political adviser at the headquarters of the economic aid agency in Paris. He later remained in Paris as political adviser to Ambassador William H. Draper, Jr., a special representative charged with coordinating all U.S. military, economic, and political policies in Europe.

Riddleberger left this post in May 1952 to return to Washington as director of the bureau of German affairs in the State Department. "Because of the complicated nature of postwar relations between the United States and Germany, the bureau was not included within the bureau of European affairs," the New York *Times* (July 4, 1953) noted. "As director of the German bureau, Riddleberger ranked as high as an assistant secretary, although he did not have the title."

In the shake-up of diplomatic assignments that followed the transfer of control to a Republican President, Riddleberger was appointed by Dwight D. Eisenhower in July 1953 as U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia—filling a position that had been vacant since the departure in March of George V. Allen, who had been named Ambassador to India. Riddleberger presented his credentials in Belgrade in November 1953.

One of his first tasks was to help seek a solution to the long-standing dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia over Trieste. New rioting in this territory had followed an Anglo-American decision in October 1953 to impose a settlement by dividing the territory and allowing Yugoslavia and Italy each to annex a part. Riddleberger was one of the Western diplomats who subsequently urged the bilateral negotiations between the disputants which led to the signing of a compromise agreement in October 1954.

In general the relations between Communist Yugoslavia and the United States had much improved after Marshal Tito's break with the Cominform in 1948. The New York *Times* reported on October 13, 1956 that in order to help Yugoslavia maintain its independence from the U.S.S.R., "over the last six years the United States has invested about $100,000,000 a year, exclusive of military equipment and weapons."

When U.S.S.R. Communist party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev and Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin visited Yugoslavia in May and June of 1955, some observers feared that Soviet overtures to Tito might adversely affect Yugoslavia's friendship with the United States. It was during a reception given in Belgrade at the time of this visit that Riddleberger and Khrushchev engaged in a verbal duel which attracted front-page attention in the U.S. press. At one point in the conversation, as reported by the New York *Times* (May 29, 1955), Khrushchev criticized U.S. foreign policy for "seeking to bargain from a position of strength." The Ambassador replied that "he had served in Berlin when the Soviet government imposed the blockade, which he called a typical example of how the Soviet government used strength as an instrument of foreign policy."

Called to Washington in early June to report on the visit of the Soviet leaders, Riddleberger conferred with the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee and recommended unqualified economic and military assistance to Tito. He returned to Belgrade later in the month to attend a meeting with the British, French, and Yugoslav officials for a review of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and the West in the light of the visit of Khrushchev and Bulganin.

About a year later when Tito made a three-week stay in the U.S.S.R., misgivings again arose that Yugoslavia might be drawn into the Soviet bloc. On his arrival in the United States in July 1956 on a three-month home leave, Riddleberger told news reporters that aid to Yugoslavia had been "a pretty good investment to date" (New York *Times,* July 10, 1956). The U.S. Congress made the granting of further economic assistance subject to a specific Presidential determination as to whether Yugoslavia was independent of the Soviet Union. President Eisenhower decided in October 1956 in favor, with qualifications, of continued aid to Tito's government.

Riddleberger's return to Belgrade in October 1956 was thought to be temporary since announcement was made on October 15 that he had been appointed Assistant Secretary of State in charge of European affairs. Subsequently it was reported that he was occupied with handling aid negotiations with Yugoslavia and then that he was being kept in Belgrade to complete arrangements for a possible forthcoming visit of Tito to the United States.

James W. Riddleberger was married on March 20, 1931 to Amélie Johanna Otken, born in Java of Dutch parents. Their children are Christopher, who was graduated from

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1955, Antonia, and Peter. The Ambassador received the John Carroll Award from Georgetown University in 1953.

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RIEBEL, JOHN P(AUL) (rē'bl) Dec. 31, 1902- Teacher; letter-writing consultant; author

Address: b. c/o California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.; h. 1933 San Luis Drive, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

JOHN P. RIEBEL

The reception given his book *How to Write Successful Business Letters in 15 Days* (Prentice-Hall, 1953) established John P. Riebel's reputation as a major contributor to the field of business correspondence. In various capacities, for two decades he has been stressing the need to improve business letters and hence public-customer relations. His principles of letter writing have been developed over a number of years, nine of them spent as an instructor in English at the General Motors Institute. Since 1947 he has been an instructor at California State Polytechnic College, where he teaches courses in technical English, report writing, and letter writing.

Between his teaching assignments, Riebel has trained secretaries, consulted with corporation executives on business correspondence, and, under fellowships granted by the Foundation for Economic Education, studied the business letters of the Santa Fe Railroad and the Bank of America. He is also a frequent contributor to various trade journals.

John Paul Riebel was born in Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1902, the only child of Charles W. and Marie (Doll) Riebel. His father, a manufacturer's agent, was of German ancestry, as was his mother. Riebel spent his early years in Louisville, where he attended DuPont Manual Training High School. After he was graduated in February 1921, Riebel entered the University of Kentucky at Lexington, Kentucky. His major was chemical engineering and he received the B.S. degree within three years (1924).

Immediately after graduation, Riebel joined the Stoll Oil Company, in his native city, as chief chemist in the refinery plant. The next year he took a position as research chemist with the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company in Louisville. After a year there he accepted an assistantship in chemistry at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. His assistantship was cut short by a serious illness. While recuperating he happened to visit the English class of Dr. Mildred Struble. The experience prompted Riebel to enter the evening school of the University of Southern California and in 1927 he completed his work for a B.A. degree in English.

His first teaching position was at the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta, where he taught composition to freshmen classes until 1930. During this period his one-act play *The Notched Violin* was produced by the University of Louisville Players (1928). The play was also printed in the University of Kentucky quarterly, *Letters*, the same year. In 1931 he became an assistant on the rhetoric staff of the University of Illinois in Urbana. While at the university Riebel received the M.A. degree and did one year of work toward a doctorate. He remained at Urbana for four years.

His next appointment was as acting head of the English department of Austin Peay Normal College in Clarksville, Tennessee. From 1936 to 1937 Riebel was editor and author for the L. W. Singer Company at Syracuse, New York. In September 1937 he accepted a position as an instructor in English at the General Motors Institute in Flint, Michigan. It was there he began to specialize in technical and letter writing. He wrote instructional manuals, edited government material and taught night classes.

Moving to administrative work in 1946, he became assistant manager of the customer relations department for the Cadillac motor car division of General Motors Corporation. He gave courses in letter writing at the College of Commerce and Finance evening division of the University of Detroit at this time. In 1948 Riebel went to San Luis Obispo, California where he began a reorganization of the technical English courses given at California State Polytechnic College. This work continues to be his principal occupation.

The courses he offers are designed to assist technical and vocational students in planning and writing sales letters, applications for positions, collection letters and other types of business

RIEBEL, JOHN P.—*Continued*

correspondence. Riebel's courses emphasize clarity, correctness, conciseness, conviction, curiosity, and courtesy. By the use of sound movies, film strips and sample letters, he covers such matters as the customer's point of view, modern letter language, effective openings and closings, central selling point, and letter psychology.

During 1949 he trained top secretaries for Gladding, McBean & Company of Los Angeles and worked with the executives to modernize the firm's correspondence. In 1950 he did consulting and analysis of executive letters. In May 1953 the Foundation for Economic Education awarded Riebel one of its fellowships for a five-week study of the operations of the Santa Fe Railroad. The next year he received a second fellowship from the same organization, to study the correspondence of the Bank of America.

Meanwhile his first book, *How to Write Successful Business Letters in 15 Days,* was published in September 1953 by Prentice-Hall. It became a selection of the Business Leaders Book Club, of the Real Estate Books Institute, and the Labor Relations Book Club. A review in the October 1953 issue of the *Reporter of Direct Mail Advertising* rated his book the "best yet" in the field of business letters. The reviewer commented, ". . . here is a volume in which 175 example letters are enhanced not only by the acumen of an experienced letter-writing consultant . . . but also with the adroitness of a prolific writer as well." A similarly enthusiastic review was carried in the *Bulletin* of the American Business Writing Association, with the comment: "We shall be surprised if it does not become the biggest selling trade book on the market" (November 1953). He also contributes to trade publications, such as *Refrigerating Engineering, Printers' Ink,* and *Reporter of Direct Mail Advertising.*

In setting up principles for letter writing, Riebel suggests that the writer think friendly, forceful thoughts and develop friendly, forceful attitudes toward the reader. He believes that successful letter writing should concentrate on the reader first and that the letter should be informal and friendly. His suggestions for the openings and closings of letters, which he labels "salutopenings" and "compliendings," are vastly different from the traditional "Dear Sir" and "Sincerely Yours" taught at most business schools. Beginnings may, according to Riebel, be "Good morning, Mr. Mahoney" or "How are you, Mr. Boget?" Letters may close with a friendly, personal statement or with a question that is relevant.

In May of 1954 Riebel was saluted as "A Man of Letters" by the *Reporter of Direct Mail Advertising,* with his photograph on the front cover and a "profile" on the editorial page. He has also been selected a member of the honorary international fraternity, Phi Kappa Epsilon, joining while he was at the University of Illinois. His other club memberships are the American Business Writing Association, Alpha Phi Sigma, an honorary speech fraternity, and Gil Gal and Alpha Delta, both social fraternities at General Motors Institute. He is a member of the Republican party and the Episcopal Church. He has green eyes and brown hair, stands five feet, nine inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He enjoys reading detective stories, watching baseball and other sports events on television, and fishing. Riebel was married in August 1931 to Lucy Lee Hartmetz. The couple has two children, David Lawrence and Elizabeth Ann.

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Who s Who in the West (1954)

RIESENBERG, FELIX, JR. Aug. 5, 1913- Author

Address: h. 3537 Flores Ave., Sarasota, Fla.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Apr. 1957.

Like his father and his grandfather before him, Felix Riesenberg, Jr., a prolific writer of stories for boys and factual books for grownups, has spent several years of his life at sea. On dry land, as he writes in the Acknowledgment in his recent *Sea War* (1956), he has been an inveterate patron of public libraries "from Portland, Maine around to Portland, Oregon."

He was born August 5, 1913, in New York City, one of three sons of Captain Felix Riesenberg (1879-1939), noted author, captain, and engineer of German and Irish descent, and Maud (Conroy) Riesenberg. His name is accented on the first syllable, which rhymes with *sea.* Of his two brothers, William P. (Annapolis, 1936) is a commander in the United States Navy; John J. is an engineer. They have a sister, Margaret (Mrs. van Lobensels).

Felix, Jr., went to sea at ten as a deck boy on the barkentine *Newport,* the New York State Schoolship commanded by his father. At fourteen, during a school vacation, he shipped as an ordinary seaman on an American freighter. After graduating in 1932 from Roosevelt High School in Yonkers, New York, where he went out for track, Riesenberg enrolled for two years at Columbia University and rowed on the freshman crew. He left in 1934 to work in the sugar, grain, and stock and bond business in New York.

During summer vacations at college he had made other voyages as ordinary or able seaman to Africa, South America, the West Indies, and the Pacific coast, where he developed a lasting enthusiasm for San Francisco. His first book, *Yankee Skippers to the Rescue* (Dodd, 1940), told dramatic stories of rescue in the North Atlantic by American ships and men from 1898 to World War II. It was followed very soon by an illustrated book, *The Golden Gate; The Story of San Francisco Harbor* (Knopf, 1940), which described in detail the six great fires of 1849 to 1851, the earthquake and fire of 1906, the rise and fall of the Barbary Coast, the gold rush, and other events in the history of the steep-hilled city with its magnificent harbor.

The *New Yorker* commented that "the author apparently inherited his late father's seamanlike touch and his gift for rapid and telling narrative." The *Nation* called the book "a readable, vivid surface picture of the changing history of America's raciest port," but objected to its occasional use of "the fictional style." The book grew out of three years' experience (1936-39) as reporter, shipping editor, and daily columnist on the San Francisco *News.* On Valentine's Day 1936 Riesenberg was married to Priscilla Frances Alden of Boston, a graduate of Simmons College. They have two children, Joan and Felix Riesenberg 3d.

In the early part of the Second World War, Riesenberg was a lieutenant, senior grade, in the U.S. Maritime Service (Merchant Marine). (He has a campaign ribbon for service in the Pacific Combat Area.) Later he was technical adviser for Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and Republic Studios, supervising the making of an indoctrination film for the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps. As radio news editor in the Office of War Information he gave radio talks, and wrote biographical sketches and war reports.

In 1941 appeared *Full Ahead! A Career Story of the American Merchant Marine* (Dodd), which *Library Journal* thought "excellent for boys of fourteen or up," especially those interested in the technical side of the work. *Salvage* (Dodd, 1942) is a "modern sea story" for older boys, which involves conflict with a Japanese boarding crew; *The Phantom Freighter* (Dodd, 1944) took readers young and old from the California coast to Antarctica; *The Man on the Raft* (Dodd, 1945), a mystery-adventure story, was called "credible, well-documented" by Virginia Kirkus. *Galapagos Bound!* (Dodd, 1947) combines murder, opium smuggling, tuna fishing—Riesenberg himself has been a commercial tuna fisherman—secret agents and storms at sea. Bob Nelson, the young hero of some of these yarns, also figures in *The Crimson Anchor* (Dodd, 1948). "The action is breathless," wrote H. B. Lent in the New York *Times Book Review,* ". . . one is rewarded with intimate glimpses of the modern merchant vessel." It received the New York *Herald Tribune* Award as the best book for older children published in that year.

Seventeen-year-old Tommy Marden in *The Mysterious Sailor* (Dodd, 1949) foils the plans of a gangster, while rolling down to Rio and Panama. "Not only is it a rousing good yarn of mystery and adventure, but for those who aspire to go to sea it is also a primer of practical seamanship," according to the New York *Times Book Review. Great Men of the Sea* (Putnam, 1955) described explorers, pirates, captains, "loners," naval heroes, and scientists for the delectation of teen-age readers.

Sea War; The Story of the U.S. Merchant Marine in World War II (Rinehart, 1956) is fact, not fiction, and was written as an attempt to correct what the author considers the lack of appreciation shown the civilians who manned merchantmen between September 1939 and May 1945, a period in which 570 American freighters, liners, and tankers were sunk. The late Fletcher Pratt praised its "careful investigation [and] painstaking, yet interesting writing." Another book, *Balboa,* was published in 1956.

FELIX RIESENBERG, JR.

Riesenberg, a blond six-footer with blue eyes, weighs about 190 pounds. He is a Protestant and a Republican. The author now makes his home in Sarasota, Florida. He has owned and sailed sloops on Long Island Sound and San Francisco Bay. Among those who have influenced his work, he mentions an even more prolific writer, "Max Brand" (the late Frederick Faust).

Reference

Who's Who in America (Sup. Mr '55)

RITCHARD, CYRIL (rĭtch-ärd') Dec. 1, 1898- Actor; director

Address: b. c/o L. Arnold Weissberger, 120 E. 56th St., New York 22; h. Wyndham Hotel, 42 W 58th St., New York 19

The British actor Cyril Ritchard has appeared in a wide variety of roles on the New York, London and Australian stage and on television. His portrayal of Captain Hook in the 1954 Broadway revival of J. M. Barrie's *Peter Pan* was hailed as one of the most brilliant comic characterizations of recent years. He repeated the role in a color production on NBC-TV in March 1955 and again in January 1956. He first won fame in London in musical comedies beginning in 1925, and in the United States in 1947 he was acclaimed for his portrayal of a Restoration fop in a revival on Broadway of William Congreve's comedy *Love for Love.*

In addition to his acting assignments, Ritchard has directed several Broadway plays and Metropolitan Opera productions. In the fall of

CYRIL RITCHARD

1956 he directed the Broadway production of the British comedy *The Reluctant Debutante* and appeared in a musical version of the story "Jack and the Beanstalk" over the NBC-TV network in November. In February 1957 he directed and starred in Broadway's *A Visit to A Small Planet* in which he was first seen in a television production. He also directed as well as appeared in the Metropolitan Opera's first production of Jacques Offenbach's *La Périchole* on December 21, 1956 and subsequent performances in 1957.

Cyril Ritchard was born in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia on December 1, 1898, the son of Herbert and Margaret (Collins) Trimnell-Ritchard. He was educated at St. Aloysius College in Sydney and at Sydney University. His parents hoped that he would become a doctor, but after acting the role of Hamlet at St. Aloysius he decided on a theatrical career. He attended medical school briefly, but gave it up in 1917 to make his stage debut as a member of the chorus in a revival of Franz Lehar's operetta *A Waltz Dream.*

In the next seven years Ritchard rose rapidly to stardom in Australian musical comedy. Late in 1924 he came to the United States and appeared on Broadway in February 1925 in a musical comedy, *Puzzles of 1925.* He made his London debut in June of 1925 in *Bubbly* and in November of the same year was seen in *Charlot's Revue.* From then until 1931 he appeared in a succession of musical comedies. In 1932 he returned to Australia where for the next four years he sang, danced, acted in and directed a number of popular musicals: among them *The Quaker Girl, Roberta,* and *Gay Divorce.*

In London he played the leading role in *Nine Sharp,* a revue which opened in 1938 and ran for a year. In World War II during the London bombings by Nazi planes he acted in numerous plays including Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Ernest* (1942) as Algernon Moncrieffe, his first non-singing role; and *The Merry Widow* (1944) in which he portrayed Prince Danilo. After a long London run he toured with the production for the troops stationed in Egypt, Italy, France, Belgium and Holland. Returning to London in 1945, he played Gabriel von Eisenstein in *Gay Rosalinda.* In 1946 he went to Australia to appear in a season of Noel Coward plays.

In 1947 Ritchard acted in New York in the Theatre Guild's production of Congreve's *Love for Love* in which John Gielgud was starred. Playing the role of Tattle, he engaged in what Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* (May 27, 1947) described as "capital fooling," generally capturing all the artificiality of the period piece.

Acting on John Gielgud's suggestion, Ritchard directed John Vanbrugh's *The Relapse.* He also played the leading comedy role of Lord Foppington in the London production, which opened in December 1947 and ran for eight months. (In 1950 Ritchard brought the play to New York under the auspices of the Theatre Guild and the Cambridge, Massachusetts, Brattle Theatre.) Before the curtain rose on the performance he came out in modern dress to speak a brief introduction to the play. Then, donning what he described as a "Mary Pickford wig" of long curls and an elaborate seventeenth century costume, Ritchard gave a performance which one critic described as "a signal tour de force." "His sense of comedy timing is priceless," *Variety* (November 29, 1950) remarked. Brooks Atkinson wrote that "Mr. Ritchard's airs and graces, his stylized condescension and fripperies are vastly entertaining" (New York *Times,* November 23, 1950).

Ritchard also starred in the brief New York run in 1948 of John van Druten's comedy *Make Way for Lucia* (based on E. F. Benson's novels of English country life). In 1949 he was on the London stage in *Ann Veronica* and in 1950 in *The Schoolmistress.* In the spring of 1952 he played Adrian Blenderbland with Katharine Hepburn in the London production of Bernard Shaw's *The Millionairess* and repeated the role in the New York production in the fall of that year. Although reviews of the play were mixed, the critics unanimously approved Ritchard's work.

Also in 1952 Ritchard directed the New York production of S. N. Behrman's dramatization of W. Somerset Maugham's story *Jane.* In 1953 he directed the comedy sketches in the long-run revue *John Murray Anderson's Almanac* and a production of Bernard Shaw's *Misalliance* which proved so popular that it had an extended run. Walter Kerr of the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 1, 1953) described the production as "well-nigh impeccable" and "an unqualified triumph—for Shaw, for director Cyril Ritchard." In November 1955 Ritchard directed the Broadway production of the comedy *The Heavenly Twins,* an adaptation of a French play by Albert Husson. The play closed after thirty-five performances.

During the 1956-57 season on Broadway Ritchard directed the British comedy *The Reluctant Debutante,* which opened on October 10, 1956 at the Henry Miller Theatre. Walter Kerr of the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 11, 1956) observed that "Cyril Ritchard's direction is good fine meringue" and Brooks Atkinson noted: "Under Cyril Ritchard's skimming direction the performance sparkles" (New York *Times,* October 11, 1956).

Ritchard's first attempt at the staging of grand opera was the Metropolitan's production of Rossini's *The Barber of Seville* in February 1954. The late Olin Downes, music critic of the New York *Times* (February 28, 1954) called Ritchard's direction "swift, light and comedic, going hand in hand with the tempo of the score—a consummation long and devoutly wished for at the Metropolitan and here, at long last, achieved." In 1955 Ritchard directed the first opera production of the new season, Jacques Offenbach's *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* on November 14. He was praised for his sparkling and lively direction. "Ritchard is of the school of 'low-brow' directors," Henry Hewes wrote in the *Saturday Review* (November 12, 1955), "who feel that everything should be done to make opera more understandable and dramatic."

Ritchard's villainous Captain Hook in the 1954 musical version of J. M. Barrie's *Peter Pan* has been his most popular comic characterization to date. Playing in support of Mary Martin as Peter, he gave a performance, Brooks Atkinson wrote in the New York *Times* (October 21, 1954), "in the grand manner, with just a touch of burlesque." The *Christian Science Monitor* (October 30, 1954) commented: "In the course of a marvelously inventive performance, [Ritchard] runs the acting gamut from Restoration comedy to British revue. He not only runs it. He dances it in versatile exhibitions of the tango, tarantella, and waltz." Ritchard received a "Tony" award from the American Theatre Wing as one of the best featured performers of the year on the Broadway stage.

A full-length color production of *Peter Pan,* with the Broadway cast, was given on television on March 7, 1955. Jack Gould wrote in the New York *Times* (March 8, 1955), "Mr. Ritchard, as Captain Hook, was to the manor born; he had a high old time and made the audience love every moment of it." In November 1955 this production of *Peter Pan* received the Sylvania Award as the "television show of the year." The musical was repeated on television in January 1956.

His other television appearances have ranged from parts on the *Milton Berle Show* and *Mr. Peepers* to starring roles opposite Julie Harris in Ferenc Molnar's *The Good Fairy* (February 1956). He played the role of Eisenstein in the July 1956 adaptation of *Die Fledermaus* for NBC-TV called *Rosalinda.* The New York *Times* (July 24, 1956) called his performance "amusing . . . but one received the impression that there was, here and there, a residue from Captain Hook of *Peter Pan.*" Ritchard co-starred with Celeste Holm in *Jack and the Beanstalk* over the NBC-TV network on November 12. The critics disagreed about the production but praised Ritchard's singing.

For more than twenty years Ritchard co-starred with his wife, the dancer, singer, and actress Madge Elliott, whom he married in 1935. They had met in Australia and played opposite each other in so many shows that they were called "the singing Lunts." Miss Elliott also acted with her husband in the American production of *The Relapse* and appeared with him on television. She died, after a long illness, on August 8, 1955.

Ritchard has been described as "tall and well tailored, with a round face and a nose that turns up slightly." Offstage he maintains a serious interest in comedy acting as an art. He has published an article on Restoration comedy (in the New York *Times,* November 19, 1950) and teaches "Restoration manners" to acting classes at the American Theatre Wing. Dolphin Records released an album by Ritchard titled *Odd Songs and A Poem* in August 1955. For recreation he enjoys swimming, tennis and skating. His clubs are the Savage and the Royal Automobile.

For his role of the Viceroy in Offenbach's *La Perichole* at the Metropolitan Opera House he has been working with a voice coach three hours each night (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* November 14, 1956).

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RITTER, THELMA Feb. 14, 1905- Actress

Address: b. c/o 46th St. Theatre, 226 W. 46th St., New York 36

"Show business," said veteran actress Thelma Ritter, "is my life, that's all." Equally at home on stage, screen, radio and television, she has acted since she was eight years old, playing by instinct, she admitted, rather than by recipe or The Method. Although she has been nominated for a movie "Oscar" four times, she has not yet won the coveted Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award. "I'm the William Jennings Bryan of the acting profession," Miss Ritter said. "Always nominated—never elected" (New York *Times,* September 1, 1957).

In the spring of 1957 she scored a personal triumph in the Broadway musical *New Girl in Town,* based on Eugene O'Neill's *Anna Christie.* Playing the part of the alcoholic waterfront mischief-maker "Marthy," she brings to the role "a winning, raffish charm" (*Time,* May 27, 1957). Tom Donnelly, theatrical critic for the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (May 15, 1957), hailed her as "a small, bedraggled tigress, burning brightly and hilariously through the night."

Among the Hollywood motion pictures in which she played memorable roles are *All About Eve* (1950), *The Mating Season* (1951), *With A Song in My Heart* (1952), *Pickup on South Street* (1953) and *The Proud and Profane* (1956). Television viewers will recall her poignant performance in Paddy Chayevsky's play *The Catered Affair.*

(Continued next page)

THELMA RITTER

On February 14, 1905 Thelma Ritter was born in Brooklyn, New York, the only child of Charles Ritter, a businessman, a distinguished baritone singer, and, at one time, a noted boy soprano in the Garden City Cathedral on Long Island. The Ritters are of Scottish-Dutch ancestry. As a child, from the age of eight on, Thelma Ritter admits, she was "an obnoxious child actress—a poor man's Cornelia Otis Skinner." While attending the Manual Training High School, she did bits in stock companies and worked summers in a candy store and as a switchboard operator to pay for her tuition at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

During the 1920's Thelma Ritter received a thorough grounding in the acting profession via vaudeville and stock company. She worked in the Poli Theatre's stock company in Elizabeth, New Jersey, playing ingenues, leads, maids, and every possible part that came her way. On April 21, 1927 she married a young actor, Joseph Moran, who had just graduated from Johns Hopkins University. The Morans established a home in Sunnyside, Long Island. During the depression of the early 1930's the theatres along the Eastern seaboard languished and Thelma and her husband could find no work. Joe Moran tried his hand at writing jingles and commercials for radio, and his wife helped him in composing some of his prize-winning rhymes. His proficiency eventually won him a position with Young & Rubicam Advertising Company, of which he is now a vice-president.

Suburban life was no substitute for show business, she told an interviewer for the Sunday *News* (February 4, 1951). "I missed it, and I wanted to get back into it somewhere. So in 1944 . . . I started making the rounds in radio." Her first year on the air, Thelma Ritter made $500.00. The next year, however, she did better, becoming a fixture on such programs as *The Theatre Guild of the Air, Mr. District Attorney, Big Town, The Aldrich Family,* and others.

The year 1946 was one of good fortune for her. George Seaton, a director for Twentieth Century-Fox Films, went to New York in search of authentic characters for the movie *Miracle on 34th Street.* Seaton's wife was a childhood friend of Thelma Ritter's, and he gave her a walk-on part as a harried housewife who stands up to Santa Claus and bawls him out for promising her son too much during the Christmas rush at Macy's. When Darryl Zanuck saw the rushes of *Miracle* he instantly ordered that the Ritter part be built up. Miss Ritter went to Hollywood for three days of extra shooting.

Then followed a series of roles including a comedy part in *A Letter To Three Wives* (1949) which Joseph Mankiewicz expressly wrote in for her. Charles Brackett and Paddy Chayevsky have also written works specifically for Thelma Ritter. She told Sheilah Graham in New York *Mirror* (October 31, 1954) that she invariably picked a picture on the strength and appeal of the role. "I don't care if it's small or not." Of her performance in *All About Eve* (1950) Bosley Crowther wrote in the New York *Times* (October 14, 1950), "Thelma Ritter is screamingly funny as a wised-up maid."

Increasing recognition of Miss Ritter's comic gifts was made by Hollywood producers. She played the part of a "richly uncouth maid" in *Father Was A Fullback* (1949), a well-meaning mother-in-law in *The Mating Season* (1951), and an outspoken Western millionairess in *Titanic* (1953). The *Christian Science Monitor* movie critic remarked of her performance in *The Mating Season*: "Miss Ritter's invincible sincerity as well as her dry and dour comicality invest the proceedings not only with authentic gaiety but with a kind of human dignity rarely encountered in such films."

One of the few character actresses in Hollywood ever to receive star billing, Thelma Ritter was given her first starring role in *The Model and the Marriage Broker* (1952), where she "holds the whole story together by her stalwart performance" (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 12, 1952). Films in which she has been seen include *I'll Get By* (1950), *As Young as You Feel* (1951), *The Farmer Takes a Wife* (1953), *Rear Window* (1954), *Lucy Gallant* (1955), *Daddy Long Legs* (1955), and *The Proud and Profane* (1956).

She made her television debut in 1955. When Paddy Chayevsky saw *Miracle on 34th Street* in 1946, he made up his mind that he wanted to write a play for Thelma Ritter. *The Catered Affair* was the long-delayed work. She portrayed the role of a Bronx housewife, trapped by her ambitions, hopes, and fears over a large wedding for her daughter. She has also acted on the *U.S. Steel Hour,* in the TV version of Sidney Howard's play *The Late Christopher Bean,* and with Jackie Gleason in *The Show-Off.*

Thelma Ritter and Joseph Moran have a son, Joseph Anthony, age twenty, now in the U.S. Marine Corps, and a daughter, Monica Ann, age seventeen, who is active in theatricals at boarding school. The Morans make their home in Forest Hills, Long Island and spend summer vacations at Fire Island. Miss Ritter weighs 110 pounds, is five feet three inches in height, and has brown eyes and hair. "She talks exactly the same off screen as she does on," says Sidney Skolsky in the New York *Post* (March 11, 1954). All her screen roles seem tailor-made to perfection for her, and as John Rosenfield pointed out in the Dallas *Morning News* (May 4, 1951), "She is primarily a personality, not an actress, but she appears to have inventoried her characters and to have subjected them to the controls of intelligence and technique."

According to Fern Marja (New York *Post Magazine,* September 16, 1957), Thelma Ritter "reads a book a day, bulleting through novels, scripts and plays at lightning pace." She is a Dickens fan and rereads his books about once a year. She also likes Colette. She enjoys swimming and canoeing. "Off stage she is a gracious and witty woman who can punch out off-beat, sophisticated lines with the skill of a Noel Coward."

Active in civic and philanthropic work, particularly the Girls Scouts of America and the American Cancer Society, she has been called "a must in any fund-raising drive." The *Saturday Evening Post* quoted her as saying that her favorite film role was in *A Letter To Three Wives.* In her current Broadway role in *New Girl In Town* she is "Marthy . . . tipsy and noisy and dresses like the bottom half of a grab bag. But people love her, and so do I," said Thelma Ritter.

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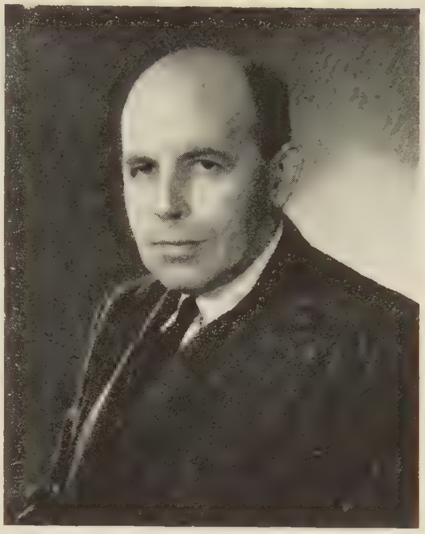
International Motion Picture Almanac, 1957

ROBERTSON, NORMAN A(LEXANDER) Mar. 4, 1904- Canadian Ambassador to the United States

Address: Embassy of Canada, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

As Canada's Ambassador to the United States, career diplomat Norman A. Robertson, who has been described as a "one-man brain trust," heads his country's most important and largest embassy. He succeeded Arnold D. P. Heeney in Washington in May 1957 upon leaving the post of High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. In government service since 1929, he has participated in many historic political conferences.



National Film Board

NORMAN A. ROBERTSON

The appointment of Robertson as Ambassador to the United States was announced in March 1957 when Louis St. Laurent, a Liberal, was Canada's Prime Minister. Since June of that year Robertson has represented the Progressive Conservative government of John G. Diefenbaker (see *C.B.,* May 1957), who has on several occasions called attention to Canada's economic grievances toward the United States, such as those regarding imbalance in trade and U.S. surplus commodity disposal policies. Another major problem in U.S.-Canadian diplomatic relations during 1957 concerned reciprocal exchange of security information and the handling by the U.S. Congress of such information relating to Canadian citizens.

Norman Alexander Robertson was born on March 4, 1904 in Vancouver, Canada, the son of Professor L. F. Robertson, head of the classics department of the University of British Columbia, and Flora (MacLeod) Robertson. He received his elementary and high school education in Vancouver and was graduated at nineteen from the University of British Columbia, which granted him the B.A. degree in 1923. Winning a Rhodes Scholarship, he studied philosophy, political science, and economics at Balliol College, Oxford University until 1926.

Returning to Canada, he taught at the University of British Columbia for a year. Then, after advanced studies at the Brookings Graduate School in Washington, D.C., in 1928, he taught economics at Harvard University. In May 1929 he was appointed by examination to the Canadian Department of External Affairs, and served as third secretary at the Legation (now Embassy) in Washington until posted to Ottawa in September of the same year.

He acted as secretary to the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations in 1930 and again in 1931, and was a member of the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference in Ottawa in 1932. He tutored at Harvard during 1933, but returned to Ottawa at the insistent demand of Prime Minister Richard Bedford Bennett, and in 1935 was sent to Washington as general policy and trade expert for the recip-

ROBERTSON, NORMAN A.—*Continued*

rocal trade agreement negotiations. That same year he was promoted to the rank of first secretary. In 1936 he went to London to negotiate a trade agreement there and remained for the Imperial Conference of 1937. During eight months in Washington in 1938 he worked on revisions to the 1935 Reciprocal Trade Agreement.

Promotion to the rank of counselor in 1940 was quickly followed by recognition of Robertson's special gifts as a policy maker and administrator in his appointment as Under Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1941. In this office he strongly supported the first international conferences on the wheat surplus problem, which were initiated by the United States and which led to the series of International Wheat Agreements beginning in 1949. He maintained close liaison with Washington officials in promoting easing of border-crossing regulations in 1942, smoothing difficulties in 1943 concerning the use of the Alcan Highway, and furthering discussions for an International Economic Conference in Washington in 1944.

In 1945 he was senior adviser to Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King in the Canadian delegation at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco. As a member of Canada's Foreign Exchange Control Board and of its Economic Advisory Committee from 1939 to 1946, as well as Under Secretary of State, he played a key role in World War II, becoming known as "one of the secret brains behind the war effort" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* March 16, 1957).

As adviser to Prime Minister King, he went to the consultations between Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London in May 1946, and in July of the same year he attended the Paris Peace Conference. The following September he was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. While Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, he had innovated a weekly press conference, usually carried out by his assistants because of his personal reticence in regard to publicity.

During the wartime manpower shortage, he had employed women as diplomats for the first time, service in his department attracting college graduates with reputations already established in lucrative fields, despite the lower pay of the civil service positions. Sending him to his new post, Prime Minister King said, "No Prime Minister has ever had a wiser counselor or a truer friend, and I do not part with him easily" (Halifax *Mail-Star,* March 2, 1949).

Because of his wide knowledge of world and Commonwealth affairs, High Commissioner Robertson's counsel was sought by British government officials even about British affairs. After hearing him analyze a problem in international affairs, Lord Keynes, the noted Cambridge economist, declared: "There is nothing more to be said" (Halifax *Mail-Star,* March 2, 1949). In 1948 Robertson attended the Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris as alternate delegate, and later the same year he represented Canada at the London meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

When Robertson returned to Canada in 1949, he was appointed clerk of the Privy Council and secretary to the Cabinet. Charged with coordinating the functions of the External Affairs, Trade, and Finance ministries, he paved the way for Canada's part in the Commonwealth trade and finance talks held in London in 1949. He was reappointed High Commissioner in 1952, and once again, in his quiet, friendly way, cemented goodwill for Canada in London and made a host of personal friends.

He was given the freedom of the City of London in 1953 and was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Timber Trade Conference of the United Kingdom in 1955. Here, in one of his rare public speeches, he expressed gratification at the relaxation of British timber controls and discussed developments in the Canadian lumber industry of importance to Britain. In 1955 and 1956 he was Canadian representative at the United Nations Disarmament Commission subcommittee sessions in London.

Appointed Ambassador to the United States in March 1957, he presented his credentials at the White House on May 17. At this ceremony Robertson declared that Canadian-U.S. relations involve important and valuable patterns of international cooperation and that their development and strengthening is a continuing charge. Canada "will continue to seek to play a responsible part in the larger international community" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* May 18, 1957).

The Ambassador has been described as distinctive in appearance, six feet one inch in height, with large brown eyes and "a high domed head fringed with dark hair." Interested in people, he has a good memory for names and backgrounds. He is informed on Canadian art, reads widely in French and English, and is a bold bridge player. While studying at the Brookings School, he met Henriette Johanna Welling, a Rockefeller Research Fellow from the Netherlands. They were married in 1928 and have two daughters. Norman Robertson is the recipient of an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of British Columbia and an honorary D.C.L. degree from Cambridge University.

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ROBERTSON, R(OBERT) B(LACKWOOD) Oct. 22, 1913- Physician; author
Address: b. c/o Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York 22; Marie Rodell and Joan Daves, Inc., 15 E. 48th St., New York 16

Katharine Tweed Robertson

DR. R. B. ROBERTSON

Early in 1957 Dr. R. B. Robertson, a Scottish surgeon and psychiatrist and author of the best-selling book *Of Whales and Men* (Knopf, 1954), returned to the Antarctic to write a series of articles for *Life* magazine describing the U.S. Navy's program Operation Deepfreeze in connection with the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. In June 1957 Dr. Robertson's second book, entitled *Of Sheep and Men,* about sheepherding in Scotland, was published by Knopf.

As senior medical officer to the "Southern Harvester" whaling expedition in 1950, Dr. Robertson sailed to Antarctic waters on one of the largest whaling ventures of modern times. For the next eight months he kept a faithful record of the 48,000-mile voyage. Upon his return to Scotland, he collected his notes in the book *Of Whales and Men.* In January 1954 portions of the book were published in the *New Yorker* magazine (January 9, 16, 23, 30) and attracted widespread interest. Soon after, *Of Whales and Men* was published by Alfred A. Knopf and was selected by the Book-of-the-Month Club as one of its choices for May 1954. The book was enthusiastically received as an informative and thoroughly entertaining picture of the little-publicized modern whaling industry.

Robert Blackwood Robertson was born in Cairo, Egypt, October 22, 1913, the son of a British Army officer who was killed in action in Belgium soon after the outbreak of World War I. Of "pure Scottish ancestry" on both sides, young Robertson was taken back to Scotland after his father's death.

He received his schooling in the Scottish city of Dundee, once the most famous whaling port of Scotland (sometimes called the "New Bedford" of the United Kingdom), where he first met some of the old-time whalemen. He took his undergraduate and his medical degrees at St. Andrews University in Fife in 1935. There, he writes, he "succeeded in becoming a graduate without learning to play golf, since the Inchcape Rock Lighthouse, flashing ten miles out in St. Andrews Bay was more interesting than the oldest and most famous golf links in the world."

After his graduation, Dr. Robertson practiced briefly as a house surgeon in Dundee. Then, following what he calls "the family inclination," he went to Africa to volunteer his services as a British Red Cross officer on the side of the Emperor Haile Selassie in the Italo-Ethiopian War. He was twice captured by the Italians and twice escaped. After the fall of the Ethiopian empire and the flight into exile of Haile Selassie, Robertson returned to England.

He remained in England only briefly. Joining the British Army as a medical officer, he was sent to India and then to Palestine. In Palestine he was seconded to serve with the Palestine police and had within his jurisdiction the Arabs imprisoned in the Acre Prison for their part in the Arab rebellion. It was at this time, Robertson writes, that he began his study of what was later to become his specialty—psychiatry.

When World War II broke out in 1939, Robertson was stationed with a field unit in the Egyptian desert. He saw action in the desert fighting of the next three years from Tripoli to El Alamein. In 1942-43 he held a staff job in Cairo. In the latter year he was sent to Italy to serve in Salerno with the American Fifth Army under General Mark Clark.

Robertson's military career was abruptly terminated when he was wounded and invalided home to England as a disability case. Upon his recovery he immediately plunged into the study of psychiatry at Maudesly Hospital in London. He worked for two years in an English mental hospital and then once again went abroad—this time as director of the Lebanon Hospital for Mental Diseases and as lecturer in psychiatry at the American University in Beirut.

After two years in the Middle East, Robertson returned to Scotland in 1950. He decided, as he puts it, "to have a look at one part of the world which had not hitherto come within his purview—the Antarctic." The opportunity of doing this presented itself when Robertson answered an advertisement in the *British Medical Journal* for an experienced physician to act as senior medical officer on a whaling expedition sailing for the Southern Ocean for the 1950-51 whaling season. He applied for and received the appointment and in September of 1950 found himself in charge of "the health and medical welfare of some 650 Scottish and Norwegian whalemen."

(Continued next page)

ROBERTSON, R. B.—*Continued*

Robertson lived and worked with the members of the expedition from September 1950 to April 1951. During this time he sailed some 48,000 miles, recording his impressions and taking hundreds of photographs (some of which are reproduced in *Of Whales and Men*). When he returned to Scotland, he compiled his notes into his book.

Robertson explains in the opening pages of *Of Whales and Men* that his primary interest was the psychology of the whalemen themselves—"what manner of men chase the whales today." His long experience as a physician and psychiatrist in remote outposts of the British Empire had produced in him a special interest in "strange men in peculiar jobs." He writes: "I considered that—though they would not, of course, be comparable to their heroic predecessors in the profession of whaling—the men manning the whaleships of the twentieth century might, for a while, be a more interesting study than the frustrated women and inadequate men who make up the bulk of psychiatric practice in the cities."

In *Of Whales and Men* Robertson also points out that he knew almost nothing about the modern whaling industry when he accepted his new post. His childhood in Dundee and his reading of Melville's *Moby Dick* had left him with the vague impression "that modern whaling was a poor mechanical remnant of the glorious whaling days of the last century." His eight months on a modern factory ship in the Southern Ocean convinced him, however, that modern whaling is a thriving business, a combination of "modern science and inborn seamanship." His descriptions in the book of the huge floating factory ship and the elaborate mechanical equipment used in pursuing, harpooning, and butchering the whale, graphically demonstrate the changes which modern science has made upon whaling.

Since he was as deeply interested in the men who worked on the ship as he was in whaling itself, Robertson devotes a large part of his book to the men themselves. Calling them "men outside the common herd," Robertson characterizes most of them as "refugees from civilization," who seek "a spiritual avenue of escape from civilized humanity." He pictures the lonely life that they have voluntarily undertaken, the hard and often dangerous work, and the small financial rewards of the job.

Describing some of the many dramatic incidents in *Of Whales and Men,* William McFee wrote: Robertson "tells of the operation he performed on a badly smashed mate on a wildly pitching catcher-ship who had been caught in a nylon cable with a whale attached, when the propeller cut it. The man's body and legs were cruelly torn. The ship was sometimes almost upside down, the weather was freezing, and the doctor only kept his patient quiet with noggins of rum, hot tea, and morphine. It took place at night while the ship headed for the lee of an iceberg" (*Saturday Review*, May 22, 1954).

Of Whales and Men was highly praised by the reviewers. An expert on whaling history, Henry Beetle Hough, called it "remarkable for its communication of things seen and unseen about both the subjects of its title" (New York *Times Book Review* April 25, 1954). The *Nation* (July 17, 1954) commented: "With a pen that is servant to his alert, questioning mind, his easy gaiety and grave compassion—two qualities rarely joined—he discusses whales, modern whaling methods and whalemen. The result is a happy combination of facts and insights."

Dr. Robertson is a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1944 he was made a Military Member of the Order of the British Empire. He is about six feet tall, and has reddish hair and blue-gray eyes. In 1951 he married an American, Katherine Tweed, a photographer, whom he had met in Beirut. They make their home in Tweedsmuir, a Scottish village.

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ROGERS, BRUCE May 14, 1870-May 18, 1957 Book designer; called "master of the typographical art"; designer for Riverside Press (1895-1912), University Press, Cambridge, England (1917-19), Emery Walker, Ltd., (1928-31) and Harvard University Press (1920-34); associate of William Edwin Rudge, printer; designed more than 400 books including the *Oxford Lectern Bible,* now in Library of Congress; developed Centaur (a refinement of Montaigne) type; works include editions of Homer's *Odyssey* and Thomas More's *Utopia*; awarded Gold Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p89 My 19 '57

ROMULO, CARLOS P(ENA) (rō'mū-lō) Jan. 14, 1901- Philippine Ambassador to the United States; representative to the United Nations; author

Address: Embassy of the Philippines, Washington, D.C.; Philippine Mission to the United Nations, Empire State Bldg., 350 5th Ave., New York 1

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1943.

"Not only fighting Communism, but also voicing the aspirations of millions of voiceless Asians" is the objective of Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, whose "battlefield" has been the platform of the United Nations since he helped write the charter of that organization in 1945. Romulo, the chairman of the U.N. Security Council in January 1957, is the permanent Philippine representative to the U.N. and the Philippine Ambassador to the United States.

Asia's most articulate spokesman in English of democracy, as Romulo has been called, first became known in the United States through his series of articles in 1941 predicting Japanese aggression, which won him the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished correspondence. During World War II he fought with General Douglas MacArthur in the Pacific and then told the story of Filipino resistance against Japan in a lecture tour throughout the United States. He is the author of several books, including the best-selling *I Saw the Fall of the Philippines* (1942) and *Crusade in Asia* (1955).

Of Malayan origin, Carlos Pena Romulo was born to Gregorio and Maria (Pena) Romulo in the Philippines on January 14, 1901. During the early years (beginning in 1898) of the U.S. occupation of the formerly Spanish-held islands, his father was a leader of the guerrilla resistance force in the province of Tarlac. The elder Romulo later became mayor of the town of Camiling in Tarlac, where Carlos spent his childhood, and then governor of the province.

The early bitterness that Carlos had felt toward the United States was changed to an attitude of hope and confidence when Manuel Quezon, his boyhood hero, returned to Manila from Washington, D.C. with the Jones Law. As resident commissioner of the Philippines, Quezon has worked for many years to obtain passage of this act, which promised eventual freedom to the islands. Carlos was at that time a student in the Manila High School, and in his senior year he won an oratorical contest on the subject "My Faith in America." He later attended the University of the Philippines in Manila, from which he was graduated with the B.A. degree in 1918, and Columbia University in New York, which granted him the M.A. degree in 1921.

English had been his major subject in school and journalism, one of his main interests. In 1923 Romulo was appointed assistant professor of English at the University of the Philippines, and in 1924 he became associate professor and acting head of the English department. He left the university in 1928 after a year as lecturer in American literature, but retained his association with it as a member of the board of regents from 1929 to 1945. During his teaching career he wrote two textbooks, *Better English* (1924) and *College Composition* (1925), and two other books, *Daughters for Sale and Other Plays* (1924) and *Rizal, A Chronicle Play* (1926).

Meanwhile, the name of Romulo was becoming familiar in the islands through his newspaper work, in fulfillment of his ambition as a schoolboy cub reporter for Manila papers. He was made assistant editor of the Philippines *Herald* in 1922 and editor in 1923, editor of the Manila *Tribune* in 1930, and editor of TVT Publications (*Philippines Tribune-Vanguardia-Taliba*) in 1931. Then for several years, from 1933 until the Japanese invasion in 1941, he was publisher of the DMHM Newspapers, comprising the *Debate* in Spanish, the *Mabuhay* in Tagalog, and the *Monday Mail* and the *Philippines Herald* in English. From 1939 to 1941 he was also director of radio stations KZRM and KZRF in Manila.

CARLOS P. ROMULO

His influence as an editor and publisher was used in support of Quezon and the Philippine struggle for independence. As a member of the Philippine Independence Mission to the United States, Romulo had made several official visits to America between 1921 and 1933. His interest in U.S.-Philippine relations, complicated by a growing threat of Japanese dominance in Asia, led to Romulo's broader concern for political and racial relationships in the Far East.

To find out how the subject peoples felt about imperialism and democracy, Romulo made an extensive tour, beginning in September 1941, of the countries neighboring the Philippines. His pessimistic reports on the apathetic attitude in these countries toward possible Japanese invasion were published in his own Manila papers and in the United States through the King Features Syndicate. For this series of articles he was awarded the 1941 Pulitzer Prize for distinguished correspondence.

On December 17, 1941, shortly after the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and then on the Philippines, Romulo, a major in the Philippine Army, was inducted into the U.S. Army as major. His first assignment was to serve as press aide to General Douglas MacArthur, whom he had known for many years, and to inform and encourage the people in the Philippines concerning the progress of the war. Romulo was promoted to lieutenant colonel in March 1942 and to colonel in August 1942.

By that time he had seen the occupation of Manila and the battle for Corregidor, had become known as "the last man out of Bataan before its fall," and had been appointed (June 6) an aide-de-camp to MacArthur. Sent to the United States in June 1942 on a military mission supposedly to last a few weeks, he soon was assigned the task of telling the American people about what he had experienced of the

ROMULO, CARLOS P.—*Continued*

war in the Pacific. From July 1942 to September 1944 he toured the United States, giving hundreds of lectures.

He also made known the wartime story of Manila, Corregidor, and Bataan in *I Saw the Fall of the Philippines* (Doubleday, 1942), a book which led H. C. Wolfe to write of its author, "There is no finer exponent of democracy anywhere in the world today" (*Saturday Review of Literature,* January 16, 1943). Romulo's *Mother America* (Doubleday, 1943) contrasted U.S. colonial policies with those of other nations, and his *My Brother Americans* (Doubleday, 1945) gave an account, anecdotal and sometimes humorous, of his lecture tour in the United States.

During his war years in the United States he served as Secretary of Information and Public Relations in President Quezon's war Cabinet in exile (1943-44), acting Secretary of Public Instruction in President Sergio Osmena's Cabinet (1944-45), and as resident commissioner of the Philippines to the United States (1944-46). In the last-named office he addressed the U.S. Congress in August 1944 on the subject of Philippine independence.

As the war in the Pacific drew to a close, Romulo, promoted to brigadier general in September 1944, went back to the Pacific theater to revive the Voice of Freedom broadcasts that he had directed earlier in the war and to accompany MacArthur in the invasion of Leyte and, in early 1945, in the recapture of Manila. He then returned to Washington, where he continued to serve as resident commissioner of the Philippines until the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines as a sovereign nation in 1946.

Beginning in 1945, when he was appointed chief of the Philippine mission to the United Nations, Romulo was chiefly concerned with the development of the new world organization to make and keep the peace. At the U.N. Conference on International Organization, held in San Francisco in May 1945, he was regarded as the spokesman for the rights of all peoples oppressed by colonial domination and racial discrimination. He headed the Philippine delegation at the First Session of the U.N. General Assembly, in London in early 1948, and at subsequent sessions. He was elected president in 1948 of the U.N. Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva and in 1949 of the Fourth Session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Other important international gatherings which he attended included the New Delhi Conference on Indonesia, January 1949; the Southeast Asia Conference in the Philippines, May 1950 (of which he was president); and the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco, September 1951. Philippine President Elpidio Quirino made him Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1950 and for the next two years in that post, at home in Manila, Romulo was occupied with fighting Communism in his country.

At the beginning of 1952 he was returned to the United States with the appointment of Ambassador to Washington in addition to his position as permanent representative to the U.N. He presented his credentials on February 15, 1952, but the following year he resigned in order to oppose Quirino for the Presidential nomination of the Liberal party. Unsuccessful in that effort, he decided to run as candidate of the newly formed Democratic party. During the campaign, however, he withdrew from the race to support Ramón Magsaysay, National party candidate, who was elected President on November 10, 1953.

Magsaysay sent Romulo back to Washington the following year as his personal representative, and on September 24, 1955 Romulo was again formally appointed Philippine Ambassador to the United States. He was a delegate to the conference of Asian and African nations at Bandung in April 1955. In the United Nations he became Philippine representative on the Security Council when his country was elected a member of the council in December 1956, and he served as chairman of the Security Council during the month of January 1957.

In his frequent appearances on television programs such as the *New York Times Youth Forum, Face the Nation,* and *See It Now,* Romulo has made known his views in behalf of Filipino-American friendship and against Communism and colonialism. He has also addressed college audiences and civic and professional organizations on these and related subjects. At meetings of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (November 1956) and the World Brotherhood (January 1957) he discussed his plan for international limitation and observation of nuclear explosions.

Since the end of World War II, besides contributing frequently to magazines, Romulo has written five books: *I See the Philippines Rise* (Doubleday, 1946); a novel about the U.N., *The United* (Crown, 1951); *Crusade in Asia; Philippine Victory* (Day, 1955); *The Meaning of Bandung* (University of North Carolina Press, 1956), and, with Marvin M. Gray, *The Magsaysay Story* (Day, 1956). Of these, the book which was given the highest critical approval was *Crusade in Asia,* an "exciting" discussion of the campaign to drive Communism out of the Philippines and of the political victory of Magsaysay. Gorden Walker of the *Christian Science Monitor* (April 21, 1955) described it as a "truly great achievement and one which could stand closer study amidst confusion of seething Asia." It won a Christopher Award in August 1955.

Romulo has received a large number of decorations from foreign governments and from his own government, including the Golden Heart, the highest Philippine decoration (September 1954), and some thirty honorary degrees from colleges and universities in the United States and other countries. Among the more recent of many awards presented to him by organizations in the United States are the Phi Beta Kappa Distinguished Service Award (1955) and the Pioneer Medalion of the World Brotherhood (1956).

Readers of Romulo's *I Saw the Fall of the Philippines* know of his devotion to the members of his family that he had to leave to wait and hide after the Japanese attack on the

Philippines: his wife, the former Virginia S. Llamas, whom he married July 1, 1924 and his sons, Carlos Llamas, Gregorio Vicente, Ricardo José and Roberto Rey. He found them alive when Manila was liberated in 1945, and they later went with him to make a home in Washington, D.C. Small and slightly built, Romulo stands five feet four inches tall. The U.S.S.R.'s Andrei Vishinskiĭ once described him as "this little man with the big, big voice" (*Newsweek,* December 19, 1949). He has a gift of "ready wit and fluent words." Although said to be readily excitable, he has become known in the U.N. for his unfailing geniality. (His eldest son was killed in a plane crash in 1957.)

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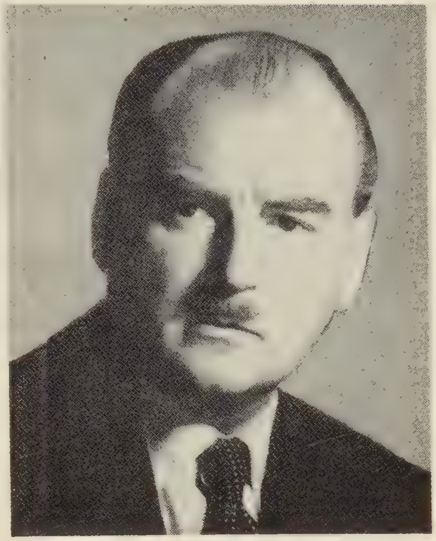
RONEY, MARIANNE See Cohen, Barbara and Roney, Marianne



PAUL ROTHA

ROTHA, PAUL (rō'thă) June 3, 1907-
Documentary film producer; director; author
Address: b. and h. Cliffords Inn, Fleet St., London E.C. 4, England

Recording the realities of life in cinematic terms has been the chief occupation of Paul Rotha, English producer of over 250 documentary films, for a quarter of a century. "Rotha's films mirror his outlook on life," wrote Herbert G. Luft, "a common understanding of mankind and a belief in the basic goodness of the individual. . . . He sees the medium as a powerful instrument for social progress."

During World War II Rotha made approximately 100 films for the British Ministry of Information. From 1953 to 1955 he headed the British Broadcasting Corporation-Television documentary film department and made a series of seventy-five films on location. With Basil Wright he directed *World Without End* (1953) for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which won a British Film Academy Award. As a film historian Rotha has written *The Film Till Now, Documentary Film* and other authoritative books on the history of the film industry. In 1956 he wrote *Television in the Making* (Hastings House).

The son of Dr. Charles John S. Thompson and Ethel May (Tindall) Thompson, Paul Thompson was born in London, England on June 3, 1907. He has one elder brother who is a journalist and two elder sisters, one in the antique book trade and the other a librarian. His father was curator of the Welcome Historical Medical Museum in London and conservator at the Royal College of Surgeons and author of many medical books. (Paul later took the name of Paul Rotha.) As a child Paul became aware of the magnetic power of motion pictures over an audience and he began to collect stills from the important productions of the silent screen era.

He was educated at the Highgate School in London and at the Slade School of Fine Arts in London where he studied from 1923 to 1925. He began his career as a painter and designer and then illustrated many books. He won the International Theatre Design Award at the Paris Exhibition in 1925. He became the art critic of the *Connoisseur* in 1927. In the following year he was hired as an assistant property man at the Elstree studios by British International Pictures Ltd., and was soon advanced to assistant designer for an early Alfred Hitchcock film. This position was terminated, however, upon the publication of an article by Rotha in the London *Film Weekly* (November 12, 1928), which contained a number of satirical comments on the British film industry. Jobless after that, Rotha spent several months in France, where he was able to meet and study the work of René Clair and A. Cavalcanti, *avant-garde* directors.

The pioneering "documentalist" John Grierson brought Rotha into the film unit of the Empire Marketing Board, where he spent six months making abstract films. Subsequently he wrote several scripts for commercial pictures, in collaboration with Miles Mander, English director and actor. Their joint efforts were *Mystery of the Mary Celeste* and *Fascination.*

On commission from Jack Beddington of Shell-Mex, Rotha in 1932 turned out a four-reel documentary *Contact,* for which he was writer, producer and director. A report on the routes covered by Imperial Airways Ltd., *Contact* had a wide showing after it opened in London in 1933, and was exhibited at the Venice Film Festival. Using the facilities of Gaumont-

ROTHA, PAUL—*Continued*

British Instructional, Rotha made *Rising Tide* (1933), which was re-issued as *Great Cargoes* (1935); *Shipyard* (1934), the building of the S.S. *Orion* and the sociological and economic effects on the town where it occurred; and *The Face of Britain* (1935).

With Ralph Keene and Donald Taylor, Rotha formed Strand Films and made the documentaries *Cover to Cover* (1936), about the history and printing of books discussed in interviews with W. Somerset Maugham, Julian Huxley, and T. S. Eliot, among others; *The Future's in the Air* (1936); *The Way to the Sea* (1936); *To-day We Live* (1937); and *Here is the Land* (1937). In this work Rotha had an opportunity to train young cameramen and directors.

In the winter of 1937-38 Rotha visited the United States to advise the General Educational Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Museum of Modern Art (New York) on documentary film technique. He also lectured at the museum. During his trip, he became familiar with the living newspaper technique used by the Federal Theatre of the Work Projects Administration. He used this method when he returned to England in *New Homes For Old,* sponsored by the Gas, Light & Coke Company of London. His next major project was writing, directing and editing *The Fourth Estate* (1940) for *The Times* of London.

Much of the early World War II period was spent by Rotha in London's East End, where he supervised a mobile canteen for bombed-out workers. (For an account of his voluntary war work see *Carry On London* by Ritchie Calder, English Universities Press, 1941.) He was deferred from military service in order to make films for the British Ministry of Information, for which he made about 100 documentaries. In 1944 he established Films of Fact. *Land of Promise* (1945), concerning the housing situation in Britain; *Total War in Britain* (1946); and *A City Speaks* (1945), made for the city of Manchester, were made under the Films of Fact imprint. *The World is Rich* (1947), another Films of Fact picture made for the Ministry of Information, won the British Film Academy Award of 1947. It treated the world food shortage and presented a plan drawn up by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization for the improvement of farming.

In *Land of Promise* and *The World is Rich,* Ernest Lundberg wrote that Rotha "has developed a free and lively method in which numerous voices carry on the argument in the form of a dialogue, the commentator, subject experts and representative members of the community interrupting each other, asking questions, contradicting and speaking in their turn" (*The Art of the Film*).

At the 1946 UNESCO conference in Paris, Rotha was film adviser to the British delegation. He turned to directing a feature film *No Resting Place* (1952), based on the novel by Ian Niall, which he made without studio facilities, using the natural scenery of Ireland's Wicklow Mountains.

"Here again," stated Herbert G. Luft (*Quarterly of Film, Radio and Television,* fall 1955), "he deals with the plight of the illiterate, underprivileged and dispossessed. . . . Like Rotha's films from life this one yarn has all the textures and the smells of reality." He called the film "a pictorial composition of rare beauty." On the other hand, Bosley Crowther (New York *Times,* May 5, 1952) felt that in dealing with fictional material Rotha had "taken himself down a dead-end road."

To record UNESCO's fight against poverty, malnutrition, and disease in Mexico and Thailand, UNESCO in 1952 sent Rotha and Basil Wright to those two countries to make the joint venture, *World Without End.* It was shown over BBC-TV, and it was acclaimed at the Edinburgh Festival in 1953 and won a British Film Academy award.

Appointed head of the BBC-TV documentary film department in May 1953, a post he held until 1955, Rotha produced more than seventy-five films on British life and international subjects. These include *Hope for the Hungry, The Waiting People,* which concerned the refugee problem in Europe and the Middle East; *No Other Way,* describing the development of the International Labor Organization; *The Wealth of the Waters*; and *The Virus Story.*

Rotha wrote the foremost reference work on the motion picture industry, *The Film Till Now* (Cape, 1930). It was revised in 1950. It is a comprehensive survey of the scientific, commercial, and aesthetic development of the film from Thomas A. Edison's first attempts at manufacturing film strips in 1887. He also wrote *Celluloid; The Film To-day* (Longmans, 1931), *Documentary Film* (1936, revised 1939), *Movie Parade* (Studio Publication, 1936; 1950) with Roger Manvell. He was the editor of *Television in the Making* (Focal Press, London; Hastings House, 1956). As a publisher Rotha founded the *Documentary News Letter* in 1939. He is a contributor to many British and American periodicals. In *Celluloid; The Film To-day,* Rotha wrote: "To me the cinema is . . . a medium which offers to any creative mind a wealth of experiment in its peculiar technical devices for appealing to the human beings of this world."

"The motion picture industry," Rotha believes, "has come into the hands of the accountants. The freedom to make a film that you believe in just isn't there any longer. It takes a film person to look at a script to know how it will turn out on the screen. But the businessman who runs the studios wants a successful play or novel to begin with, and at least two top-star names to assure his investment. Today in Britain, production is way down. If it weren't for television, our employment situation would be terrifying" (*Quarterly of Film, Radio and Television,* fall 1955).

Gold medals were awarded to Rotha at the Venice Film Festival in 1934 and Brussels Film Festival in 1935. A member of the council of the British Film Academy from 1947 to 1951, Rotha became one of its fellows in 1952, the same year that he was chosen chairman of its council. He has also been chairman of the Federation of Documentary Film Units (1946-47) and of the Screenwriters Association (1946).

He is a member of the advisory council of the Edinburgh Film Festival, the Federation of Film Societies, a member of the British Film Institute and the Association of Cine-Technicians. Currently Rotha is writing scripts for Ross Radio's (London) series *This I Believe* and supervising *Homes and Housing*, a TV film for Data Film Productions.

Paul Rotha's first marriage was to Margaret Louise Lee in 1930 and ended in divorce in 1939. Four years later he married Magot Rose Perkins. He has blue eyes, brown hair, is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 168 pounds. Gardening is his recreation. He said recently that he was misquoted as "disliking British films." He maintains that he likes good films from whatever country they come.

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SIR JOHN ROTHENSTEIN

ROTHENSTEIN, SIR JOHN (KNEWSTUB MAURICE) (rōth'ĕn stīn) July 11, 1901- Art gallery director; author

Address: b. The Tate Gallery, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, England; h. Beauforest House Newington, Warborough, Oxfordshire, England

The Tate Gallery, Britain's largest repository of modern art, is visted by nearly 800,000 people annually. Its director and keeper since 1938 has been Sir John Rothenstein, who is also the author of some seventeen books on painting, including monographs on Manet, Turner, and Augustus John, and Volumes I and II of *Modern English Painters.* While on his visit to the United States in the fall of 1956 Sir John lectured at Vassar College, Smith College, the Walker Art Center at Minneapolis, the Art Institute of Chicago and the University of Illinois.

Under Sir John's directorship the Tate Gallery has acquired important works by Constable, Blake, the Pre-Raphaelites, Whistler, Spencer, and modern French and other foreign painting and sculpture. "In fifteen years as director of London's Tate Gallery," wrote *Time* (February 15, 1954), "Sir John Rothenstein has made his museum one of the world's best showcases of modern art. . . . But by trying to please both ultra-modernists and conservatives, Sir John frequently gets himself into hot water."

John Knewstub Maurice Rothenstein was born in London, England on July 11, 1901, the eldest of the two sons of Sir William Rothenstein, one-time principal of the Royal College of Art and a distinguished painter and writer. His family, of German ancestry, became prominent in the woolen industry. His mother, the former Alice Mary Knewstub, was the daughter of Walter John Knewstub of Chelsea, London, who was the only pupil of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, founder of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. As a boy, John made the acquaintance of Henry James, H. G. Wells, Max Beerbohm, James McNeil Whistler, Paul Verlaine, Augustus John and other writers and artists who frequented his father's home.

Young Rothenstein's formal education began at Bedales School at Petersfield, Hampshire. He then enrolled at Worcester College, Oxford University, where his undergraduate friends included John Strachey, Malcolm MacDonald, Edward Sackville-West, and others. He received the B.A. degree, with honors in modern history, in 1923. For a time he contributed to the *Times* (London) *Literary Supplement* and other papers. But free-lance work did not enable him to be self-supporting, and so, to try a new field, he went as a steerage passenger to the United States in 1927 to obtain a teaching position. He became assistant professor of art history at the University of Kentucky. A year later he left to become assistant professor in the department of fine arts at the University of Pittsburgh. In 1929 he resigned this post and with his wife, a Kentuckian, he returned to England. He then studied at the University of London, taking the Ph.D. degree in the history of art.

In 1932 he accepted the post of director of the Leeds City Art Gallery, where he soon expressed his individuality by having the walls stripped of their brown, dingy paper and recovered with more pleasing colors and by removing from the walls some of the Victorian pictures and replacing them with some of the works of Reynolds, Gainsborough and even some modern painters. The city officials on seeing the transformation added their appreciation to the praise which came from the art critics. In the following year (1933) he took over the directorship of the art galleries of Sheffield and the Ruskin Museum, and helped to design the new Graves Art Gallery, opened in 1934.

(Continued next page)

ROTHENSTEIN, SIR JOHN—*Continued*

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain appointed Rothenstein to the post of director and keeper of the Tate Gallery in 1938. The Tate Gallery at Millbank, was opened on July 21, 1897 by the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) as an annex of the National Gallery. Now larger than the parent gallery, it contains the national collections of British painting, of modern foreign painting and of modern sculpture. When, in 1892, the trustees of the already overcrowded National Gallery had declined Henry Tate's (afterward Sir Henry) offer of English paintings, Tate offered to build a gallery at his own expense and the British Government provided a site. The collection (comprising over 4,000 works) was moved to places of safety and so escaped damage in World War II. The gallery building was severely damaged by bombs but was rebuilt and reopened in 1946.

During 1954 there was sharp criticism by some art critics of the Tate Gallery's alleged spending of designated funds for the purchase of paintings in a different category, and the sale of "good" paintings for "inferior" ones. This culminated in fisticuffs between Sir John and his most outspoken antagonist, British art critic Douglas Cooper (*Newsweek,* November 15, 1954). The British artist Graham Sutherland (twelve of whose paintings hang at the Tate) resigned as senior trustee. The Tate Gallery report, in reply to this criticism, was discussed in the *Burlington Magazine* (December 1954 and January 1955); in the *New Statesman and Nation* (October 9, 1954); and in the *Spectator* (October 8, 1954; October 15, 1954).

The *Spectator* observed that "Sir John may have made some errors in the course of his distinguished career at the Tate; the surprising thing is that in the course of his complex and wide-ranging duties he should not have made more. Weighed against his positive achievement, they are small matters. He may have made some enemies; considering that he has to deal with the work of living artists, considering the fanatical spirit of partisanship which informs the world of art . . . the Government should find some way to express its confidence not only in the trustees but . . . in the director himself." The Gallery Bill was passed by Parliament in January 1955 and provides for the Tate Gallery to be independent of the National Gallery, each with its separate directorates. The Tate Gallery has ten trustees, appointed by the Prime Minister, for seven-year terms. They include men who are prominent art collectors, critics and artists (Henry Moore, the sculptor, and John Piper are included in this group).

Describing postwar acquisitions at the Tate Gallery, in *Studio* (January 1954) Sir John wrote that he realized the gallery's urgent need for representative works of leading contemporary artists, both British and foreign, and he has now added these to the collection.

Sir John's interview with Sir Winston Churchill as an artist is included in the *Tribute to Winston Spencer Churchill,* edited by Sir James Marchant (Cassell, 1954). Sir John wrote: "The high peaks of Churchill's achievement, in my opinion, are *The Goldfish Pool at Chartwell; The Loup River Quebec* (1947); *Chartwell Under Snow* (1947); and *Cannes Harbour, Evening* (1923). These express, with insight and candour, his exultant joy of living. . . . In these there comes surging irrepressibly up his sheer joy in the simple beauties of nature. . . . He was a late starter; he had neither the systematic training nor the leisure necessary to develop his talents to the full."

Rothenstein's book *Modern English Painters: Sickert to Smith* (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1952 and MacMillan 1952) was described in *Studio* (April 1953) as a work "obviously destined to become standard critical and biographical material on . . . seventeen leading British painters of the early twentieth century, backed by unimpeachable integrity and sound though independent criteria which in some cases is not seasonably fashionable."

Francis Henry Taylor, reviewing Rothenstein's *Modern English Painters: Lewis to Moore* (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1956 and MacMillan, 1956) in the New York *Times Book Review,* expressed the hope that Sir John, "who writes with such perception and facility about artists to whom his official position requires him to give lip service, will produce a third volume about his own immediate contemporaries in whom he is obviously more interested." Stephen Bone in the *Manchester Guardian* (October 5, 1956) observed that "a careful striving to be fair, even to those he has not much liked, is evident in several places, and will perhaps be of more use to future historians than any brilliant, destructive witticisms."

Sir John timed his visit to New York and lecture tour in the fall of 1956 to coincide with four exhibitions of British art held at the Museum of Modern Art, the E. A. Silberman Gallery, the Galerie Chalette and the Durlacher Gallery. Interviewed by Dore Ashton (New York *Times,* October 21, 1956) he stated his view that England is only "fitfully visual" but there is a "remarkable amount of originality in British art today."

On June 11, 1929 Rothenstein married Elizabeth Kennard Smith, of Lexington, Kentucky. She is the author of several books on art including *Stanley Spencer* (Phaidon, 1945), *The Virgin and the Child* (1951), and *Impressionist Paintings* (1950). The Rothensteins have one daughter, Lucy King.

Sir John, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1952, is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, has light-brown hair and gray eyes. His hobby, he told a *Current Biography* writer, is animals. He is a Commander in the Order of the British Empire, a Knight Commander of the Aztec Eagle of Mexico, a fellow of the Museums Association, and a member of the executive committee of the Contemporary Art Society since 1938. He has been closely associated with the British Council and the art panel of the Arts Councils of Great Britain

(1945-52 and since 1954). He is also an adviser to the Archbishop of Westminster on the decoration of the Westminster Cathedral.

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ROTHSCHILD, LOUIS S(AMUEL) Mar. 29, 1900- U.S. Government official; business executive

Address: b. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.; 1000 Main St., Kansas City 6, Mo.; h. 610 W. Meyer Blvd., Kansas City 5, Mo.; Westchester Apts., 4000 Cathedral Ave., Washington, D.C.

The post of Under Secretary of Commerce is filled by Louis S. Rothschild, a Midwestern retail clothing executive who had previously served the Commerce Department as chairman of the board of the Inland Waterways Corporation, Maritime Administrator, and chairman of the Federal Maritime Board. He took the oath for his present office on March 2, 1955, succeeding Robert B. Murray, Jr.

The Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, according to the *United States Government Organization Manual,* is "the Secretary's principal assistant on transportation policy. . . . He exercises policy direction over the Civil Aeronautics Administration: the Maritime Administration, and so far as authorized by law, the Federal Maritime Board; the Bureau of Public Roads; the Weather Bureau; and the Defense Air Transportation Administration." In April 1957 the Commerce Department announced an expanded $800,000,000 program to prepare the nation's airports for the "advent of the jet age" through modern traffic control systems, long-range radar units, and other means. The program, Rothschild declared, "will markedly increase the level of air safety."

Born to Louis Philip and Nora (Westheimer) Rothschild at Leavenworth, Kansas on March 29, 1900, Louis Samuel Rothschild is a grandson of the founder (in 1855) of Rothschild and Sons, Inc., a retail clothing chain with stores in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. As an apprentice seaman in the U.S. Navy in 1918-19 he saw World War I service prior to graduation from Yale University in 1920 with the Ph.B. degree. He then joined Rothschild and Sons, and for the next seven years worked in minor capacities in the Kansas City and Oklahoma City stores. He was made manager of the St. Louis branch in 1927 and secretary of the Kansas City, Missouri store in 1931. Upon the death of his father in December 1934 he advanced to the vice-presidency and general managership in Kansas City, where his civic interests have since been numerous.

In 1942 he became the president of Rothschild and Sons, Inc. In addition, he is a director and member of the finance committee of the Central Surety and Insurance Corporation. As a retailing executive, Rothschild in February 1946 blamed delays within the O.P.A. for the withholding of men's suits from the immediate postwar market; and three years later (May 1949), at a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee hearing, he criticized the "unfair competition" which was offered by post exchanges and ship stores, and against which, he asserted, "merchants . . . are afraid to protest."

LOUIS S. ROTHSCHILD

As a Republican he was active in the campaign to elect General Dwight D. Eisenhower to the Presidential term beginning in January 1953. On March 18 of the same year he was named by President Eisenhower and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks to succeed South Trimble, Jr., as chairman of the advisory committee of the Inland Waterways Corporation. This wholly owned Government corporation within the Department of Commerce operated certain terminal facilities and a common carrier barge service on the Missouri River between St. Paul and New Orleans, and on other waterways. Taking office on March 25, Rothschild initiated proceedings for the sale of the barge service in accordance with Administration policy of getting the government so far as possible out of business (New York *Times,* June 11, 1953). "Although $1,000,000 was the most the Government was offered for the line," Drew Pearson noted in his syndicated column (June 27, 1954), "Rothschild managed to sell it for $9,000,000—after taking off $2,700,000 in cash reserves."

On June 10, 1953 President Eisenhower named Rothschild to fill out the unexpired term on the Federal Maritime Board of Vice-Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, who had resigned. His appointment was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on June 24, and on July 1 Rothschild was named chairman of the FMB by Executive order, succeeding Albert W. Gatov, a Democrat, whose term had just expired. Sworn into office on the following day, Rothschild became at the same time Administrator, Maritime Administration. The Maritime Administration, which replaced

ROTHSCHILD, LOUIS S.—*Continued*

the Maritime Commission in 1950, investigates and determines ocean shipping routes, administers subsidy contracts entered into by the Federal Maritime Board, acquires, reconditions and disposes of vessels, and maintains national defense reserve fleets and standby shipyards (*U.S. Government Organization Manual).*

When Rothschild took over as Maritime Administrator he eliminated "excesses in doling out subsidies" (Washington *Post,* February 26, 1955) and "worked diligently to give maritime affairs an honest and independent administration." His first major official act was to initiate, through permitting the transfer of the S.S. *Mariposa* to the Panamanian flag, a more liberal policy in regard to the transfer of American ships to foreign registry. In an address at Cleveland, he promised the shipping industry to "go to Congress for funds to help build ships that are needed," but added, "We want private financing on a larger scale to become the pattern in the shipping business" (New York *Times,* September 25, 1953).

Rothschild was a U.S. delegate in October to a "more secret than top secret" meeting of the NATO Planning Board for Ocean Shipping at London, and was named cochairman of this board, which held a further conference in August 1954. As Maritime Administrator he initiated in 1954 what has been characterized as a "$400,000,000 ship building and repair program to restore work in the industry and to halt dissipation of essential skills." Under this program at least sixty obsolescent ships would be replaced yearly and about 100 modernized or repaired; $174,000,000 would be granted in Government subsidies ($227,000,000 provided by private investors) to build new passenger ships, freighters and replacements for such carriers as the Grace Line, Moore-McCormack, and American President Lines; modernization of 1,500 wartime Liberty ships would be attempted; and a "tanker trade-in program" started.

Following the resignation of Robert B. Murray, Jr., as Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, President Eisenhower on February 11, 1955 nominated Louis Rothschild for this post. (Clarence Gordon Morse succeeded Rothschild as head of the Maritime Board and Administration.) Rothschild's appointment was approved by the Senate on February 25. After being sworn in on March 2, he was named also to the chairmanship of the Air Coordinating Committee and membership in the Commission on Government Security and the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics.

In testimony at a House committee hearing on May 2, Rothschild expressed the view that airlines had now reached the point at which they should take the same commercial risks as other forms of transportation and that they should no longer be "eligible" for subsidies. When, at the end of the year, Frederick B. Lee resigned as Civil Aeronautics Administrator, Rothschild was accused of being "ground-minded" by Senator Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, who wanted CAA taken out of the Commerce Department.

During 1956 Rothschild urged the speedy development of nuclear-powered merchant ships, and as Air Coordinating Committee chairman he announced in August the adoption by the United States of a new military-civilian air traffic navigation system to be known as "Vortac."

Construction of the first nuclear-powered merchant ship was given the go-ahead signal by the President in mid-October. Early in April 1957 Rothschild voiced the Administration's hope "to propose a formula for charging for the use of the airways," and its present belief that an aviation fuel tax would be the "only equitable" means.

In Kansas City Rothschild was a member of the City Planning Commission for sixteen years beginning in 1937 and chairman of the commission from 1946 to 1953. He has also served on the Jackson County Planning Commission. He is a vice-president and director of the Menorah Medical Center and chairman of the Menorah Foundation for Medical Research; vice-chairman and director of the Midwest Research Institute of Kansas City; president of Community Studies, Inc.; a member of the Missouri Art Institute; and a past vice-president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. He was a director of the Kansas City Canteen during World War II.

On October 7, 1929 Rothschild married the former Emily Bettman of St. Louis, Missouri. His clubs include the Saddle and Sirloin, the Yale in New York City, and the Standard of Chicago. He is a director of the Rotary Club International and of the American Society of Planning Officials, and is an American Legionnaire. "Exasperated members of the shipping industry," George Horne has noted in the New York *Times* (April 4, 1954), "refer to him privately as 'Louie the Liquidator.' He . . . chuckles delightedly at the epithet. He enjoys getting people stirred up. They move faster that way, he says."

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ROUNTREE, MARTHA 1916- Radio and television producer

Address: 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; 570 Lexington Ave., New York 22

Of the numerous radio and television panel discussion programs through which world leaders in politics, government, diplomacy, economics, science and other fields have the opportunity to make their views known to millions of Americans, none is more popular and influential than those produced by Martha Rountree. She is a former newspaper reporter now generally familiar to televiewers in her role of debate moderator. The prize-winning *Meet the*

Press, which she originated with Lawrence E. Spivak (see *C.B.,* May 1956) in 1945 and coproduced until the fall of 1953, became a standard of news reporting and news making that critics have often used to judge programs of similar format.

Other panel shows that Miss Rountree has produced include *Keep Posted* and *Washington Exclusive* (both with Spivak), and, in a lighter vein, *Leave It to the Girls.* Like these programs, her *Press Conference,* introduced in the summer of 1956, considered timely subjects.

Martha Rountree, a native of Gainesville, Florida, was born in 1916 and was the second oldest in a family of five children who were reared in Columbia, South Carolina. When her father, a real estate and automobile agent, died in 1932, Martha was in high school and had to help support herself before she had finished her education. Since childhood she had been interested in writing—having at the age of nine been the author of a short story, "This Crazy World"—and decided to make a career in journalism.

While studying at the University of South Carolina, she worked for the Columbia *Record* and then, leaving college prior to graduation, she went back to Florida to become a reporter on the Tampa *Tribune.* For that paper she filed all types of stories and conducted a sports column. In 1938 she moved to New York City, where she free-lanced for both "pulp" and "slick" magazines and wrote advertising copy.

About a year later Martha Rountree and her sister Ann began Radio House, a radio production firm which prepared transcribed programs and singing commercials. One of her ideas for a radio program eventually developed into *Leave It to the Girls,* which was first heard over the Mutual Broadcasting System in April 1945. This immediately successful humorous show presented a panel of several glamorous, well-known women and one male guest, to represent the man's point of view, who answered questions—usually pertaining to affairs of the heart—sent in by listeners.

Miss Rountree had previously met Lawrence E. Spivak, then publisher and editor of *American Mercury* magazine, to which in 1946 she had submitted an article. As a result of this meeting, she was employed as a roving editor for *American Mercury* from 1947 to 1954 and, more important, joined Spivak in producing *Meet the Press,* introduced on radio over the Mutual network in June 1945. Miss Rountree was moderator and Spivak was a permanent member of a four-man panel of leading reporters who interviewed persons prominent in the news and tried to draw out their points of view on controversial issues.

From its première, on which Eric Johnston, then president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, was guest, *Meet the Press* proved to be a program that put "wallop" in interviews, as Harriet Van Horne of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* expressed it. Other nationally important figures heard on the program during its early years were Harry S. Truman, Henry A. Wallace, Senator Robert A. Taft, and Senator Theodore Bilbo. Some of the guests provided "scoops" which had an influence on current events.

NBC

MARTHA ROUNTREE

Winner of the 1947 George Foster Peabody Award, *Meet the Press* became the most distinguished program of its kind. Critics pointed out that its success was no accident: although unrehearsed, the broadcast required a great amount of preliminary study and much skill in selecting panelists and guests. Martha Rountree once said, "I think it is important that the public should hear its elected officers speak out and take their stand in answer to direct questions without preparation or oratory. There is nothing so refreshing as unadorned conviction" (New York *Times,* March 10, 1946).

Both *Leave It to the Girls* and *Meet the Press* were shown on NBC-TV beginning in 1948. (*Meet the Press* continued to be heard also on Mutual radio stations for some years and is now on NBC stations.) Since the former program originated in New York and the latter in Washington, Miss Rountree spent many hours each week commuting by train between the two cities. Among the awards that *Meet the Press* received after it moved to television were the Radio & Television Arts Sciences Award in 1951, the Sylvania Award in 1951, and the George Foster Peabody Award of 1952.

Again in collaboration with Spivak, in 1951 she produced another discussion program, *Keep Posted,* in which two guests taking opposite sides of a newsworthy issue were questioned by a panel of notable citizens. The show, which later changed its name to *The Big Issue,* originated from Washington with its producers as joint moderators and was seen on the DuMont television network.

Washington Exclusive, another DuMont program emanating from Washington, was produced in 1953 by Spivak, newsman Frank Mc-

ROUNTREE, MARTHA—*Continued*

Naughton, Miss Rountree and Oliver Presbrey. It presented debates between six Senators from both political parties who argued for their point of view on timely issues of national significance.

In the fall of 1953 Martha Rountree sold her share in *Meet the Press* and *The Big Issue* for a reported $125,000. She remained for several weeks as moderator of both programs. *Leave It to the Girls,* to which she held full rights, was shortly afterward discontinued. Under a clause in her sale contract with Spivak, Miss Rountree was prevented for two years from producing a program similar to *Meet the Press.* Although contending, according to *Variety* (May 30, 1956), that her projected *Press Conference* had a different format, she waited until mid-1956 to present the new show, first seen from Washington over NBC-TV.

Variety described *Press Conference* as "a no-holds-barred, give-and-take between a roomful of reporters and a top drawer, newsworthy subject," with Martha Rountree acting as "referee or press adviser to the guest of the day." Its première, on July 4 when U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell answered the questions of sixteen reporters, received considerable attention, including some protest, in the nation's newspapers and magazines. At the beginning of the interview the Attorney General stated the hitherto unrevealed intention of the Department of Justice to prosecute General Motors for alleged antitrust violations.

Newspaper editorials questioned whether a Government official should "break" a news story of such national concern on a commercially sponsored television program (*Press Conference* is sponsored by Corn Products). Miss Rountree answered criticism in a telegram to *Editor & Publisher* (and sent copies to a number of newspapers), pointing out that the program did not require its guests to make a headline news announcement.

Starting in the fall of 1956 *Press Conference* was seen Sunday evenings on ABC-TV. In April 1957 it switched to Monday evenings where it continued until July 15. It usually originates from Washington but on occasion, in order to interview leaders of foreign countries in their own capitals, the program is filmed in other cities and telecast a few days later. On November 25, 1956, for instance, it offered an interview with Hugh Gaitskell, British Labour party leader, filmed in London; and on December 9 French Premier Guy Mollet appeared in a telecast from Paris.

Press Conference, as *Variety* (November 14, 1956) reported, is just one of several undertakings planned by Rountree Productions, a company headed by Martha Rountree, Oliver Presbrey, and Robert Novak."

Besides receiving awards for her radio and television productions, Miss Rountree has been personally honored by a citation from the Women for Achievement (1951) and selection as the outstanding woman in television for 1951 by the National Fraternity for Women in Journalism, among other acknowledgments. She is a director of the Girls Club of America and the hospitality chairman of the Women's National Press Club.

Martha Rountree was married in 1941 to Albert N. Williams, Jr., a magazine and radio writer. They were divorced in 1948. On June 18, 1952 she was married to Oliver Presbrey, who is a former account executive with Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne of New York. She is five feet six inches tall, has blond hair, and speaks with a "soft" Southern accent.

One of Washington's most prominent hostesses, Martha Rountree is acquainted with hundreds of the capital's important diplomats, Cabinet members and Congressional leaders. *Life* (June 23, 1952) noted, "Yielding to Martha's cajolery, they often use her programs for major pronouncements." Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Jr., once remarked, "Don't let her glamorous appearance fool you. Martha's a diesel engine under a lace handkerchief" (quoted in *McCall's*, August 1951). She has described herself for the New York *Herald Tribune* (August 5, 1956) as "a blunt-speaking, down-to-earth television news reporter, and I'm proud of it." In a talk before women's clubs in Chicago in 1950 she said, "Freedom of the press is America's first line of defense. It is something that must be fought for continuously—not taken for granted."

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RYTI, RISTO (HEIKKI) Feb. 3, 1889-Oct. 25, 1956 President of Finland (1940-44); Governor of Bank of Finland and Finance Minister in prewar years; responsible for Finland's regularity in payment of her World War I debt to the United States; wartime Premier 1939-40; after World War II imprisoned because of Finland's alliance with Germany; released in 1949 because of cancer. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 O 26 '56

SAID BIN TAIMUR, SULTAN OF MUSCAT AND OMAN Aug. 13, 1910-
Address: Muscat, Muscat and Oman

The little known Sultanate of Muscat and Oman on the Arabian peninsula attracted worldwide attention in the summer of 1957 when a small, local rebellion reflected the struggle for oil, great power rivalries, and burgeoning Arab nationalism in the Middle East. Believed to be rich in oil deposits, Muscat and Oman is governed by an hereditary, absolute monarch, Sultan Said bin Taimur, who has ruled since 1932. In recent years he has called for assistance from Great Britain, with whom his country has had friendship treaties for over 150 years, to champion his claims in the Buraimi Oases; to overpower an inland independence movement led by the Imam (religious leader) of Oman, Ghalib bin Ali, in 1955; and to subdue the 1957 rebellion of the Imam and his followers.

Said bin Taimur bin Feisal bin Turki was born on August 13, 1910. He was educated in Baghdad, Iraq and in a college for princes in India. He succeeded his father, Taimur bin Feisal, on February 10, 1932 as the eleventh successive ruler of Oman from the Al bu Said family and the eighth Sultan since the establishment of the Al bu Said dynasty about 200 years ago. In 1938 Said bin Taimur visited the United States.

An independent country, Muscat and Oman constitutes a coastal strip at the gateway to the Persian Gulf of 82,000 square miles and a population estimated at 550,000. The chief products of the poor nomadic people, predominantly Arabic, are sugar cane, dates, cereals, dried fish, frankincense and other fruits and vegetables. Cattle and the finest camels are raised and divers find pearls in the Persian Gulf.

Once controlled by the Portuguese and later by the Persians, Oman regained its independence in 1744. The early rulers were also imams, but their successors preferred temporal power, built an extensive empire (Oman still possesses Gwadar), and the imamate disappeared (see *Chambers's Encyclopædia,* volume X, 1950). Threatened by their neighbors and suffering from pirate raids, Oman's rulers sought protection from British naval forces and also concluded treaties with the British East India Company in 1798 and 1800.

The independence of Oman was guaranteed by Great Britain and France in a declaration of 1862. But the Omani sultans had difficulty with dissident inland tribes, and it was only due to frequent British support that they succeeded in maintaining their power. The most recent agreement with the United Kingdom, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, was concluded on December 20, 1951. There is a British Consul General in Muscat, but relations between the two nations are conducted through the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Sir Bernard Burrows.

The conflict between hinterland tribes and the Sultan in Muscat, the capital of Oman, has continued to the present day. In 1913 several tribal sheiks organized an independent government, elected an Imam and proceeded to attack the Sultan; their insurgency was quelled by British force. In 1920 the Treaty of Sib, signed by Taimur bin Feisal and the tribal chiefs, granted limited self-rule to the inland tribes of Oman under the Imam, but reaffirmed the Sultan's sovereignty over the entire country. In 1930 and 1932 there were again tribal uprisings which were suppressed by Britain.

British interest in the Persian Gulf states has been heightened since World War II by the need for Western security in the Middle East and the discovery of vast oil resources on the western shores of the gulf. A subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company (predominantly British controlled; 23 per cent American owned), holds the major oil concession in Oman. Another concession was granted to a wholly owned American company which made the first significant oil discovery in Oman in August 1957 (see *Fortune,* February 1957).

Wide World

SAID BIN TAIMUR
SULTAN OF MUSCAT AND OMAN

In 1952 a small Saudi Arabian force invaded the Buraimi Oases, believed to contain oil deposits. This led to a dispute with Great Britain, acting on behalf of the Sultan and the ruler of Abu Dhabi, who ousted the Saudis. Attempts in 1955 and in 1956 to settle this dispute failed. During the Suez Canal crisis in 1956, Sultan Said bin Taimur supported the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt.

The Sultan sent troops (with British help) to subdue the rebellious Iman of Oman (who desires to free Oman from British influence) in 1955. After a successful "bloodless" campaign Said bin Taimur made his first journey into the hinterland and was acknowledged as overlord of the tribal sheiks (see *Sultan in Oman* by James Morris, 1957). The Iman was confined to his native village.

Following an attack by the Imam of Oman and his brother Talib on July 19, 1957 with some 1,500 modern rifles, which resulted in the seizure of the Iman's traditional capital of Nizwa, British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd sent British Venom jets to assist Said bin Taimur and a small British force to aid the Sultan's troops. The Imam's followers retreated on August 14 into the mountains. The Sultan charged that foreign money and intrigue were behind the Imam's insurrection (New York *Times,* August 12, 1957).

The British government's action was defended in the *New Statesman and Nation* (July 27, 1957), while the United States government expressed on July 26 its hope for a quick resolution of "present difficulties" in Oman (London *Times,* July 27, 1957). When the Imam of Oman persuaded the Arab League to request a U.N. Security Council meeting to discuss British "aggression" there, the British Foreign Office called the matter one of internal jurisdiction of the Sultan and therefore not referrable to the U.N. (New York *Herald Tribune*, August 16, 1957). On August 20 the Security Council declined to place the Arab charges of aggression on its agenda (New York *Times,* August 21, 1957).

A *Washington Post and Times Herald* (August 13, 1957) editorial commented: "The ominous factors" in the Oman incident are that "it abets Colonel [Gamal Abdel] Nasser's efforts to peddle his brand of Arab nationalism as an answer to colonialism . . . it furnishes another pretext for the spread of Communist arms in the Middle East . . . and it places a nasty strain on the American Middle East doctrine, as it affects Saudi Arabia." (American policy "has been to try to woo" Saudi Arabia from an alliance with Nasser, according to Don Cook in the New York *Herald Tribune,* July 21, 1957.) "The Western powers," noted the *New Republic* (August 12, 1957), "and the oil-producing Arab states have overriding common interest to protect against both Soviet Russia and revolutionary pan-Arabism. Oman shows how urgent it is that they should express this common interest in common policies." (The British force had completed its withdrawal from Omani territory by the end of August.)

Said bin Taimur married a Bedouin girl and they have two daughters and a son. He does not have a harem. The ruler is short, stocky, has dark eyes, a kindly humorous mouth, and a luxuriant black beard. He wears Arab robes, a turban in the Indian style woven of multicolored silk, an aba of brown cloth edged with golden threads, and a jeweled curved dagger. He speaks English fluently and Arabic with classical impeccability. *The Times* of London is delivered to him by the RAF and he subscribes to American magazines and sits up late at night listening to world news on his shortwave radio. For recreation he drives in his Chrysler Imperial, speeds in a British Landrover, and is an amateur photographer of movies and stills. Rifle practice is another pastime and he has bottles lined up outside a window of his palace for this purpose.

The Sultan exercises his absolute power with "patriarchal gentleness, avoiding the harsh punishments possible under Koranic law." Liquor and tobacco are forbidden in public because of the regulations of his Abadite sect. He said he would welcome "foreign aid and economic assistance" provided it would not interfere with Omani "independence." Said bin Taimur does not fear the rush of twentieth century Western civilization into his remote kingdom, noted the New York *Times* (July 27, 1957), "he would like to see it come on a flood of oil."

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N Y Times p4 Jl 27 '57 por
Morris, James Islam Inflamed (1957); Sultan in Oman (1957)

SALE, RHYS M(ANLY) (sāl rēs) Mar. 5, 1897- Business executive

Address: b. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., 120 Bloor St., E., Toronto, Ontario, Canada; h. #1 Benvenuto Pl., Avenue Road-on-the-hill, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

"Ford of Canada" is the recognized pace setter for Canada's remarkable industrial expansion during the past five decades. To no small degree, some of this development has been due to Rhys M. Sale, president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, since 1950, who has been associated with the company since 1915. As head of this enterprise (not a branch of the Ford Motor Company in the United States), he directs a company that maintains manufacturing or assembly plants and sales offices in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Singapore. Net sales for 1956 totalled $345,682,870. Some 15,600 residents in Canada are employed in Ford's assembly plants in Windsor and Oakville, Ontario (valued at $74,736,190) and in its new $8,600,000 headquarters in Toronto.

Known as a strong advocate of the free enterprise system, Rhys Sale, according to Ralph Blackmore, financial editor of the Toronto *Globe and Mail,* has "roasted Communists for their activities and businessmen for their lethargy." Objecting to the ever-increasing taxes on autos, which the Canadian government regards as luxuries, he has argued, "In this day and age the car is as essential as a stove or bed." He also favors credit buying "as the grease for a smooth-running economy" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* May 7, 1957). In a speech before 800 delegates of the Association of Canadian Advertisers on May 6, 1957 he said that "Canadian business is beginning to experience the return of the intensive, hard-slugging competition of the Roaring Twenties. . . . All the conditions are ripe," he predicted, "for a new competitive age where the consumer is king and the manufacturer or retailer must cater to his every taste and whim."

Rhys Manly Sale was born on March 5, 1897 to John Sale, a lawyer, and his wife, of Windsor, Ontario. He had two brothers, Charles (now clerk of the Supreme Court in Windsor) and Robert (now deceased). Rhys played on the basketball and baseball teams at Windsor High School, and enjoyed rowboating, sailing, and swimming on the Detroit River.

Like many of Canada's top-ranking businessmen, Sale did not have much formal education. After three years of high school he left to work in Detroit, across the river, in the First National Bank of Detroit. "Realizing that he was handicapped through lack of education," according to a profile in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* (June 8, 1957), "he plugged away after office hours at night school and took correspondence courses in accounting as well." In 1915 he returned to Windsor and on October 7 started work as a junior clerk in the finance division of the Ford Motor Company of Canada at 21 cents an hour.

Enlisting in February 1916, in the Canadian Army, Rhys Sale served overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force until October 1917, as a lieutenant in the 241st Essex Scottish Battalion. He was then invalided home, and following his military discharge, he rejoined the head office staff of Ford of Canada, and in October 1924, was sent to Australia to assist in the organization of the Ford Motor Company of Australia, Pty., Limited.

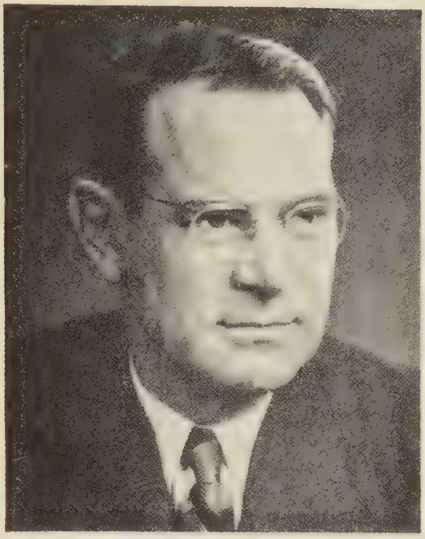
After his return to Canada in February 1924, Sale was named assistant export manager. Five years later he moved to the domestic sales department as assistant general sales manager and in 1939 became general sales manager for Canada. During World War II he headed Ford of Canada's technical group overseas in liaison with the British and Canadian armies. He was made a director of the company in 1946, in 1948 was elected executive vice-president, and in 1950 became president, succeeding Wallace Campbell.

When Henry Ford agreed in 1904 to grant to a small group of Canadians the rights for the production and sale of Ford cars in Canada and the rest of the British Empire (exclusive of the United Kingdom) he retained 51 per cent of the voting stock. In its first year of operation Ford of Canada's seventeen employees turned out 117 cars. In 1909 the Windsor plant began the production of the Model T, using assembly line techniques. The first addition to the old wagon works on the Detroit River in 1910 was followed by subsequent additions in 1914 and 1916 to meet the needs of World War I for ambulances in France. In 1923 Ford established its first overseas subsidiary, at Port Elizabeth, in South Africa; in 1925, in Australia; in 1926, Malaya, and in 1937, New Zealand.

Plant #2 was completed at Windsor in 1922. In 1931 Ford of Canada built its millionth vehicle—a Model A. In 1935, despite uncertainty caused by the depression, the company launched an $11,000,000 expansion program; it built an electric furnace foundry which became the largest in Canada. During World War II nearly 400,000 military vehicles were produced at its Windsor plants.

Since Windsor is a one-industry city, it was natural that, in 1950, fears were felt that the removal of part of the Ford operations to Oakville, 200 miles away, would cause an economic crisis in the city. However, the Windsor plants were enlarged, and the Oakville plant, representing a total expansion of some $65,000,000, was completed in 1953. In 1955 the 32½-acre assembly plant at Oakville was increased to 36½ acres. In that year Ford of Canada paid out $64,900,000 in wages to 15,560 employees and produced 165,710 cars and trucks. In April 1955 Ford opened its new head office building, costing about $8,600,000, in Toronto.

The company's 1956 report showed that total sales of cars, trucks and tractors were 157,834 as compared with 173,931 in 1955. Total passenger car sales in Canada were 109,158 in 1956 as compared with 120,465 in 1955. Sale announced at the annual meeting on February 28, 1957 that a major expansion program in Australia is being completed to manufacture motor vehicles at a plant near Melbourne. Although 55 per cent of the voting stock is now controlled by Ford U.S., the ownership of the company is vested in the more than 14,500 shareholders, 75 per cent of whom are Canadian residents.



RHYS M. SALE

Rhys M. Sales belongs to many social and civic organizations and is president of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association, a director of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, and chairman of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation. He is a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal Locomotive Works, Toronto General Trusts Association and the Great West Life Assurance Company. He participates actively in the work of the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Ontario Safety League and the Industrial Accident Prevention Association.

He is a member of several golf clubs and belongs to the Rotary Club of Windsor. He has been giving active support to a traffic accident research program for Canada. In 1954 he received the Human Relations Award of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews and the Freedom Award of the British American Association of Colored Brothers in 1952. The University of British Columbia conferred on him the honorary LL.D. degree in 1953. Canadian artist George Lonn in Toronto *Globe and Mail* (June 8, 1957) pictured him as looking "a dozen years younger than sixty" and added that "he moves a lean six-foot-two frame with agility." His church is the Anglican. He belongs to the Newcomen Society of America.

In 1917 Rhys M. Sale married Alma MacDonald of Windsor. They have a daughter (now Mrs. F. R. Buck) and a son, John R.,

SALE, RHYS M.—*Continued*

now employed with Ford at Windsor. The elder Sale was described in the *Investment Dealers' Digest* (December 19, 1955) as "one of Canada's most bluntly outspoken business leaders." *Mayfair* (January 1952) noted that "he works with the intensity and precision of a calculating machine. His colleagues consider him a genius at gauging trends and evaluating markets. He has a tremendous memory (can remember the first names of most of the dealers he knew as a sales manager). He is extremely easy to meet and has . . . a good sense of humor." He is said to be "a hard man to please with a car" (*Saturday Night,* April 25, 1953), and "his considerable sales experience has familiarized himself with almost every point a potential customer can raise."

Of Canada's own economic outlook he has expressed "many reasons for optimism." He has pointed out that "our rate of growth over the past ten years has been the envy of the world." He referred to his country's peak employment figures; savings accounts; such gigantic projects as Kitimat and Labrador iron; thousands of new industrial plants; vast oil fields of the west; pipelines across the continent, in huge tonnage of ore pouring from mines.

"This prosperity of ours," he said, "is real and solidly founded, but some flat spots, some periods of adjustment are a perfectly natural and wholly understandable part of growth. They should not occasion doubt or fear. I see no reason for panic about 'creeping inflation.' . . . But excessive corporation taxation is imposing an increasing penalty on this nation's economic future."

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SALVEMINI, GAETANO Sept. 8, 1873-Sept. 6, 1957 Historian; professor at universities of Messina, Pisa and Florence in Italy; independent member of Italian Parliament (1919-21); after imprisonment for his anti-Fascist views left Italy; lecturer at Harvard University (1934-48); prolific author. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 S 7 '57

SALVERSON, LAURA GOODMAN Dec. 9, 1890- Author

Address: h. 72 Constance St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* June 1957.

Laura Goodman Salverson is a descendant of one of the last of the Viking nobles. Her parents, Larus and Ingibrog Goodman, were Icelanders who migrated to Canada in 1887. Their daughter was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on December 9, 1890. She attended school there and in Minnesota, and was tutored privately when illness prevented her from attending school. Larus Goodman was a man devoted to the ancient sagas. "During the years I was so ill," Mrs. Salverson says, "my life was made up of such cheer as my parents could give. This, in those bleak days, may all be summed up in one word—sagas."

LAURA GOODMAN SALVERSON

Her father had no patience with sloppy thinking or mere conjectures, and impressed this on his daughter at an early age. "He never let me get away with a one-sided opinion," she says. "He insisted that I should learn to see both sides and then take the middle course. Even yet, I never dare read *one* history about anything! What I valued even more was my dear father's insistence upon the spirit of truth, not the dead letter, nor facts as such."

Mrs. Salverson reveals in her autobiography, *Confessions of an Immigrant's Daughter* (Faber, 1939), that her youth was one of poverty and rigid restrictions. She was ten before she learned to speak English and always she was conscious of the handicaps of being "foreign" and poor. As a young woman she worked as a servant and one of her high moments was leaving a job at $3 a week for another that paid $4.

After doing newspaper work, Mrs. Salverson turned to free-lancing. For the past thirty years her short stories, articles, and long lyric poems, have been published in Canadian and foreign magazines. She has written radio sketches, little theatre plays and many poems. She has had seven novels, a volume of verse, and her autobiography published. While her books have not often appeared in the United States, they have won critical acclaim and large audiences in the United Kingdom, Australia, and her native Canada.

Her first, *The Viking Heart,* came out in 1923 (Doran). The London *Observer* called it "a Canadian epic. . . . A novel of quite unusual quality and quiet power." The *Canadian Press* found it "worthy to rank with Knut Hamsun, Johan Bojer, and the best of Willa Cather." The novel was dramatized by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, as was her autobiography later on.

A book of verse, *Wayside Gleams* (McClelland, 1924) followed, and another novel, *When Sparrows Fall* (1926). Of her third novel, *Lord of the Silver Dragon* (McClelland, 1927), the New York *Times* said the tale was "a heroic, often thrilling story," while the Boston *Transcript* declared it would "give its readers a new understanding of the Norseland."

After a six-year interval came *The Dove* (Ryerson Press, 1933). The London *Morning Post* found it "a refreshingly unusual historical novel," and the Edinburgh *Evening News* called it "a novel of distinction with fine characterization." *The Dark Weaver* (Ryerson Press, 1937) won the Governor-General's Annual Literary Award, as did Mrs. Salverson's autobiography. She thus has the unique distinction of being the only Canadian author to win this award in two literary divisions, fiction and nonfiction.

Another novel, *Black Lace,* came out in 1938 (Ryerson Press), and, sixteen years later, her most recent novel, *Immortal Rock* (Ryerson Press, 1954). This won the Ryerson Fiction Award in 1954, and is based on the Paul Knutson Expedition to Greenland and America in the fourteenth century. She worked on the book for several years and became interested in the Kensington Stone even before she thought of writing about the expedition. Her research took her to eastern Canada and Europe. In writing *Immortal Rock,* Mrs. Salverson thought beyond the ordinary story of adventure and exploration. "I wondered what kind of men would undertake such a journey, and if, in addition to religious motives, there were personal reasons strong enough to lead men of power and position, noblemen all, to sacrifice everything they held dear in the old country for such an undertaking. I wanted to answer these questions." The Toronto *Globe and Mail* found the book "as unique in construction as in its subject matter," while the *Library Journal* called it "beautiful . . . an artistic as well as a scholarly piece of writing."

Many other activities beside writing fill Mrs. Salverson's life. She has conducted classes in creative writing, self-expression, literature, and applied psychology. She has given dramatic recitals of the ancient art of the Norsemen, the saga makers. On June 6, 1913 Laura Goodman was married to George Salverson. They have one son.

"I'll have to confess to fifty-three moves in the last thirty-five years," she laughingly told a reporter in the early 1950's. "I have indeed rattled around this continent. Despite my ancestry, I hate the cold weather of Winnipeg and intend to make my home on the West Coast." However, Mrs. Salverson is living at present in Toronto. She says her favorite occupations are the theatre and reading. She is a member of a number of societies, including the Paris Academy of Arts and Sciences which gave her a gold medal for literary merit.

She sees an improvement in the trend of modern writing, especially in Britain. "Anyone wanting to make a success of writing should watch world trends." She believes that "the adolescent, hard-boiled writing is on the wane," but adds, "If you are to be honest, you must draw on something you have experienced yourself."

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SARDAUNA OF SOKOTO *See* Ahmadu, Alhaji, Sardauna of Sokoto

SARDI, VINCENT, SR. Dec. 23, 1885- Restaurateur

Address: b. Sardi's Restaurant, 234 W. 44th St., New York 36.

SARDI, VINCENT, JR. July 23, 1915- Restaurateur

Address: b. Sardi's Restaurant, 234 W. 44th St., New York 36; Sardi's Enterprises, Inc., 131 E. 95th St., New York 28

In the heart of New York's theatre district is Sardi's, a restaurant which for over three decades has been recognized as "the hub of show business." Celebrities of stage, screen and television, columnists, agents, producers, theatregoers and tourists are among its over 1200 diners each day. Its founder and president is Vincent Sardi, Sr., a native of Italy, and its manager is his son, Vincent Sardi, Jr. Their restaurant is noted for its unique murals—over 900 caricatures of the theatrical world's elite—known as "the actors' Hall of Fame."

The life of Vincent Sardi, Sr., his progress from dishwasher to head waiter to restaurateur, was told in his book *Sardi's, The Story of a Famous Restaurant* (Holt, 1953), which he wrote with Richard Gehman. Vincent Sardi, Jr., has collaborated with Helen Bryson to write a cookbook *Curtain Up At Sardi's,* published in September 1957. Sardi, Jr., inaugurated the radio program *Luncheon at Sardi's,* which is now heard on station WOR Monday through Friday.

"Sardi sets an all-time Broadway record," wrote Lucius Beebe (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 26, 1943), "since he has been doing business to capacity houses since 1921." An integral part of the Sardi legend is his generosity toward theatre people by extending them credit for their meals when they are "at liberty." Richard Maney called Sardi's "the actors' club, mess hall, lounge, post office . . . and market place" (New York *Times,* October 25, 1953).

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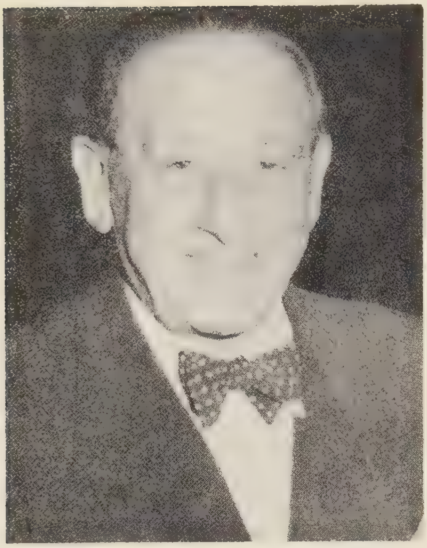

VINCENT SARDI, SR.

Vincent Sardi, who was christened Melchiorre Pio Vincenzo Sardi, was born in San Marzano Oliveto, near Canelli, Italy on December 23, 1885, the eldest son of Giovanni Sardi and Anna (Gilardino) Sardi. He had three sisters, Matilda, Luigia and Elena, and two brothers, Eduardo and Domenico. Domenico became an actor in Italy. "My father," wrote Sardi in his autobiography, "was overseer of a large estate. He had gone to college and continued his studies to the end of his days. My mother came from a well-to-do family which owned vineyards."

Vincent attended school in San Marzano and later, when his father retired, in Canelli. They lived with Gustavo, one of his uncles, in a huge house which has since become the City Hall. Because "Cencin," as he was called, was not a good student, and did not want to become a priest, as his family wished, he ran away and found work on a coastwise sailing vessel. The life was hard, and after a year Pietro, one of his uncles, sent him to England to work in a friend's restaurant in London.

Young Vincent's life in London was a period of virtual bondage until he had learned English. Deciding that he wanted to be a waiter, he worked in small restaurants and in the kitchens of private homes. As he obtained better jobs, he began to spend his money attending the theatre, music halls, and the opera. He worked in the hotels Savoy, Criterion, St. James and Carlton, and might have stayed on in London, but he was conscripted for two years in the Italian army and returned to his home in Canelli to sign up.

He served in the infantry and was placed in charge of the officers' mess. After his two-year stint he decided to get a passport and go to America. He sailed with his brother, Eduardo, from Naples and arrived in New York on November 21, 1907. "When I saw the Statue of Liberty," Sardi recalled, "I felt that the most important part of my life had begun." He found it fairly easy to get jobs in New York restaurants, particularly Italian ones.

While working at the Knickerbocker Hotel restaurant Sardi often waited on Enrico Caruso and other stars of the opera; also personalities of the theatre such as George M. Cohan and Victor Herbert. Later he worked at the Palais Royale night club. "That was the place where I first began to pay income taxes," he said, "for it attracted heavy spenders and big tippers. But as a new American citizen I was glad to pay."

Sardi met his wife at the Bartholdi Inn, the best-known theatrical hotel on Broadway, on the site of what is now Loew's State theatre. Eugenia Pallera was assistant manager to the owner, Mrs. Theresa Bartholdi. "Eugenia came from Castel Alfero, in the same northern Italian province as my home, Canelli," said Sardi. "We were married on June 19, 1911 in the Holy Cross Church on 42nd Street, the one made famous by Father Duffy."

"While working at the Montmartre," Sardi recalled, "I had three jobs. I served lunch in the Lord and Taylor restaurant, dinner at the Yale Club, and finally went to work the supper-time-to-closing shift at the Montmartre. My wife and son and daughter and I were then living in the Bronx . . . a long trip downtown. But thank God, He gave me my health and I was able to stand it."

Ever since he had come to America it had been Sardi's ambition to have a restaurant of his own. In 1921 this dream was realized when he and his wife "Jenny" took over a restaurant owned by their friend Mario Cremona at 246 West 44th Street. "It was an uphill struggle," Sardi said, "but we managed to hold on. For a time we had no cook or chef, Jenny did the marketing and prepared the sauces and the *plat du jour*. Our only kitchen help was an intelligent and faithful Chinese boy named Chin, and one waiter, Carlo Oddone. At mealtimes I went into the kitchen to serve the dishes that were ready and to cook the *à la carte* orders. In the evenings I would put on a white jacket, serve dinner and . . . at ten put on a tuxedo and go across to 45th Street to work at the Rendezvous, a supper club."

It was not long before actors and producers whom Sardi had met while working at the Palais Royale, Bartholdi's, and the Rendezvous began eating at Sardi's. However, he gives chief credit to Naval Commander V. V. Woodward, an active member of The Lambs (the theatrical men's club on 44th Street) for bringing theatre people to Sardi's, so much so that they began referring to the restaurant as "The Lambs' Annex." Paul Whiteman, Winthrop Ames, Philip Barry, and Guthrie McClintic were among the "regulars" at Sardi's in the 1920's.

As time went on, Sardi's became a kind of property room for theatres. In 1922, when *Seventh Heaven* opened at the Booth Theatre, Sardi supplied fake wine, cognac, salami and French bread for every performance. He also began delivering dinners to theatres on matinee days. (The late Gertrude Lawrence always had a Sardi dinner sent to her dressing room.) This service is still continued.

In 1926 the building where Sardi operated his restaurant was torn down (the St. James Theatre was built on the site). However, producer Lee Shubert, who often dined at Sardi's, helped him to stay on the same street by erecting an eleven-story office building at 234 West 44th and renting, on a long lease, the first two floors to Sardi. "Jenny and I were very proud of the new Sardi's," he said. "I had furnished it in the London manner—paneled walls, warm carpet on the floor, good, sturdy mahogany chairs, and the very finest table cloths, glassware, silver and china." The new restaurant was officially opened on March 5, 1927.

Possibly to compensate for the family life he had missed by running away from home, Sardi, Sr., cultivated a warm, family atmosphere which soon attracted Broadway's actors. Maurice Evans, who appeared in a full-length *Hamlet* at the St. James Theatre, mentioned in the program that at Sardi's a special supper for *Hamlet* patrons was in readiness.

The newspaper columnists Ward Morehouse and Walter Winchell became regular Sardi customers. Thanks to items in their syndicated columns the restaurant became nationally known and visitors to New York began coming to dine. Strangers are welcome, but autograph hunters and "gapers" have always been discouraged. Various groups such as the American Theatre Wing, the League of New York Theatres and the Circus Saints and Sinners, have made it their meeting place.

The theatrical club atmosphere of Sardi's was enhanced in 1928 when he hired Alex Gard, a Russian artist, to draw caricatures of actors and actresses which are mounted on the walls. According to *Cue* (June 19, 1944), "Gard was particularly cruel on women. It is rather remarkable that so many temperamental beauties agreed to sit for their portraits. But sit they did." Gard continued to draw them until 1946. Since 1948 Don Bevan has been Sardi's artist. From twelve to eighteen new caricatures are added each year. The collection now totals about 900. They are dusted periodically and their positions changed.

Vincent Sardi, Sr., was given the "Tony" (Antoinette Perry) Award in 1947 for his service to theatre folks. In 1955 he was presented with the Kelcey Allen Award (established in memory of the late drama critic of *Women's Wear Daily*). The scroll contained this inscription: "To Papa Sardi, who has been such a friend to people in the theatre."

The Sardis spend their summers in Southold, Suffolk county, Long Island; they have made a trip back to Italy, and they have traveled across the United States, but Sardi, Sr., does not like to be long away from Broadway and the theatre, and his restaurant. "I see all these youngsters in the theatre," he wrote in his autobiography, "and the fact that they do come to Sardi's makes me feel so good. It makes my life have a second meaning; it means that I did more than start a restaurant which is being carried on by my son. It means that opportunity in this country is still alive for everyone. There is nothing they cannot do, in the theatre or in any other business, as long as they work hard and live according to principle."

VINCENT SARDI, JR.

Vincent Sardi, Jr. was born in New York City on July 23, 1915 to Vincent Sardi and his wife, the former Eugenia Pallera. He has a sister, Anna (Mrs. Frances X. Gina) who is personal secretary to Mrs. W. Averell Harriman, wife of the Governor of New York state. "Cino" attended Holy Cross Academy grammar school and then Flushing High School in Flushing, Long Island, where he was active in football, swimming and wrestling. He enrolled at Columbia University with the idea of becoming a doctor, but he soon changed from premedical courses to business administration. He received his B.S. degree in 1937 and joined Sigma Chi fraternity.

His father sent him to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where he worked for two years, spending two months in each department of the food-serving business. In 1939 he started working at Sardi's as a dining room captain. "I had lived around the restaurant all my life," he told George Keaney (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, June 12, 1954)," and I like it. But Mom and Pop didn't want me in this, mother especially; she knew how tied to it you have to be. But I don't mind not being a doctor. I'm taking care of people, but in a different way."

During World War II he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and in 1942 was placed in charge of the officers' mess at the Cherry Point, North Carolina Air Station. The next year he was sent to Okinawa with the 2nd Marine Air Wing, where he supervised the construction and operation of a rest camp for its members. Later he was aide to Major General Louis E. Woods in China. He now holds the rank of captain in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

(Continued next page)

SARDI, VINCENT—*Continued*

A new chapter in the management of Sardi's began in 1946 when Vincent Sardi, Jr., returned from the war and his father turned over to him the operating responsibilities of the restaurant. He told a *Current Biography* writer, "Father had not made huge profits during the war, he had not patronized the black market, just as in prohibition days he had not disobeyed the law. As a citizen of the United States, he had too much pride to flaunt the laws of his adopted country."

With young Sardi as manager and his father continuing as president, the restaurant began a period of expansion. He began to appreciate, he says, his father's patience in dealing with temperamental stars, brainstorms of agents and producers, feuds between actors, and exhibitionists. "You've got to be awfully careful with an actor out of work," he said. "Boosting his ego with a table in a good location is simply my way of giving him a pat on the back."

So that Sardi's head waiters will be able to recognize the supporting players in Broadway plays as well as the stars, Sardi, Jr., purchases five sets of tickets to each production. "Most people think of actors as extroverts, but I believe they go on the stage to overcome their shyness. . . . They enter Sardi's the first time often extremely shy, and it bolsters their ego to have a waiter recognize them and speak to them by name." Sardi himself sees every play, often several times when the casts change.

"The most valuable favor Sardi's grants to actors," wrote Stanley Frank (*Saturday Evening Post,* April 19, 1952), "is the basic one—the business of feeding them on credit when they are fresh out of money. About 600 charge accounts adding up to $2400 a month are carried on the books, and fully half are in arrears from two months to ten years." José Ferrer says that Vincent Sardi, Jr. was really responsible for his winning of the Oscar for his movie characterization of Cyrano de Bergerac. "By feeding me while I was financing Cyrano on the stage, he made it possible for me to get a movie offer and eventually play the role before a camera. I ran up a bill for $1700 but Vincent never mentioned the bill."

Henry S. Ehle in *American Restaurant* (June 1956) pointed out that Sardi's could not have maintained its reputation without "close care to every detail of food preparation. It is nationally famous for its food as well as for its celebrities." The menu at Sardi's is large, with a wide choice of French, Italian, English and American dishes, about sixty entrees, both cold and hot.

Close relations between the Sardis and their staff are maintained. Weekly meetings are held with department heads where each has his say, and semi-monthly meetings with all shop chairmen. Many of the waiters are long-time employees. The restaurant grosses about $1,000,000 annually. It has 200 seats on the first floor and 200 on the second floor. The tables accommodate about 1200 each day. The restaurant has a very small bar. "I'm running a restaurant," says Sardi, Jr., "not a tavern. The accent at Sardi's is on food." Arthur Kent is the resident manager; Sardi, Jr. is the general manager, and Sardi, Sr. is the president.

On opening nights, according to Sam Haldenstein in *Hotel Industry* (December 1954) "many of the first-nighters who have that night dined at Sardi's . . . return, because, in most instances, the cast itself will . . . appear there for a full repast." Everyone waits for the reviews in the morning newspapers. The New York *Times* and the *Herald Tribune* rush their first twenty-five copies directly to Sardi's.

The three walk-on roles in which Sardi, Jr., played on Broadway as a youth were in *Master of the Inn, Send No Money* and *Buckaroo.* He appeared in two television plays, *Catch A Falling Star* by David Levy on the *Robert Montgomery Presents* program on July 23, 1956 and on the NBC play *Now Where Was I?* in 1955. In both dramas he portrayed himself, with Sardi's as the setting.

Vincent Sardi, Jr., was married on November 11, 1939 to Carolyn Euiler. This marriage ended in divorce in 1946. He married Adelle Rasey, an actress (who had appeared in the play *Park Avenue*) on June 5, 1947. They have a son, Paul Vincent, age two, and a daughter, Tabitha, age four. Sardi is five feet ten inches in height, weighs 173 pounds, has receding brown hair and brown eyes. In politics he is independent; his church affiliation is Protestant. For sports, he especially enjoys skiing and horseback riding. He attends the opera frequently.

He is a member of the Sports Car Club of America, the British Racing Drivers Association, and the Road Race Drivers Club. He is a director of the New York state Society of Restaurateurs and the Restaurant League of New York and a trustee of the pension plan of Local #1 of the Dining Room Employees Union.

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SAULNIER, RAYMOND J(OSEPH)

(sōn'yā) Sept. 20, 1908- U.S. Government official; educator; economist

Address: b. Executive Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4200 Cathedral Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

A principal author of President Eisenhower's economic report, presented to Congress on January 23, 1957, is Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, the new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. The report emphasized that the nation is enjoying a rising "over-all prosperity" and could expect this situation to "be extended into the months ahead." It warned that "allowances must be made for uncertainties" stemming from the international situation and rising prices.

Dr. Saulnier was sworn into his new post on December 3, 1956 as successor to Dr. Arthur F. Burns. The former joined the council in the spring of 1953 as consultant and became a member of the three-man council in March 1955. A specialist on monetary theory, he is on leave from Barnard College in New York City, where he has been a faculty member since 1938.

Raymond Joseph Saulnier was born on September 20, 1908 in Hamilton, Massachusetts to Philip and Mary (McArdle) Saulnier. His father came from Nova Scotia, Canada and settled in New England. He was a skilled factory mechanic and raised a family of four children, including "Steve" (Raymond J. Saulnier's nickname since childhood) and his twin sister. While in high school Steve worked at part-time jobs in the local movie theatre and telegraph office. He also spent one summer on a railroad section gang.

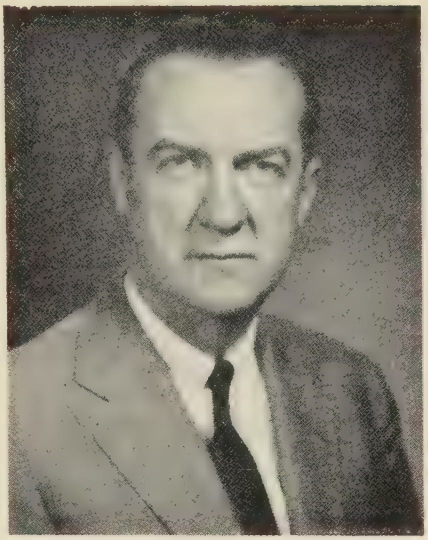
Young Saulnier was a scholarship student at Middlebury College in Vermont and received the B.S. degree in economics in 1929. He did graduate work at Tufts College in Medford, Massachusetts, where he received the M.A. degree in 1931. As a George W. Ellis Fellow, Saulnier continued his education at Columbia University in New York City and was granted a Ph.D. degree in 1938.

His doctoral thesis, *Contemporary Monetary Theory; Studies of Some Recent Theories of Money, Prices, and Production* (Columbia University Press, 1938), concerned the views of John Maynard Keynes, R. G. Hawtrey, D. H. Robertson and F. A. von Hayek. The *Economist* (June 17, 1939) called Saulnier a sharp critic of the theories of the four men and a realist who insists on "the necessity for theory to justify itself as a guide to practice and on the relevance of monetary theory to trade cycle programs."

Since 1934 Saulnier has been on the faculty of Columbia University. He was an instructor at Columbia College from 1934 until 1938, when he went to Barnard College as an assistant professor. His promotion to an associate professorship came in 1946 and to a full professorship in 1949. He was named executive officer (chairman) of the economics department in 1950. During World War II he lectured on military government at Columbia University, Princeton University, and Naval schools.

A consultant to the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System in 1950 and 1951, he helped to write the system's "regulation X" to curb mortgage credit during the Korean conflict. He also assisted in administering the system's "regulation W," directed toward controlling retail time credits. In 1951 and 1952 he served on a special advisory committee of the Farm Credit Administration.

In the spring of 1953 Dr. Saulnier was named a consultant to the Council of Economic Advisers. By Presidential appointment he became a member of the council in April 1955, succeeding Dr. Neil H. Jacoby. President Dwight D. Eisenhower named Saulnier chairman of the council on November 13, 1956 and he was sworn in on December 3.


RAYMOND J. SAULNIER

This council was created as an organic part of the Employment Act of 1946 to administer the act and to formulate and recommend national economic policy to promote employment, production and purchasing power under free competitive enterprise. Operating on an annual budget of $350,000, the Council of Economic Advisers has a staff of thirteen senior economists and approximately the same number of secretarial and statistical members as well as a number of part-time consultants.

In 1956 one group within the council worked on the various problems confronted by small businesses. Another group concentrated on issues in the field of agriculture. A third "task force" has been making a study of "the structure and behavior of public and private debt ...as well as the volume and burden of this debt" (*Nation's Business,* March 1957).

Shortly after taking office Dr. Saulnier refused to testify before a Congressional committee on a proposal for a long-range highway improvement program, stating that it is against the council's policy to appear before Congressional committees. The only exception is appearances of council members before an executive session of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

The 1956 report stressed that the Government should not have to shoulder the full burden of avoiding inflation. Two years of anti-inflationary budgetary and monetary policies followed by the Government had not averted a "moderate" rise in prices. Business and labor "have the responsibility to reach agreements on wages and other labor benefits that are fair to the

SAULNIER, RAYMOND J.—*Continued*

rest of the community as well as to those persons immediately involved." Moderate inflationary restraints, the report continues, are not sufficient to halt prices. However, "stronger restraints would bear with undue severity on sectors of the economy [small businesses] . . . and would court the risk of being excessively restrictive for the economy generally" (*Business Week,* January 26, 1957).

As chairman of the council, Dr. Saulnier is also chairman of the Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability. Through this board, which includes representation from nine other Government agencies, the council is able to evaluate the economic effect of the Administration's policies.

The economist has written several books, including *Industrial Banking Companies and their Credit Practices* (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1940), *Cost and Returns on Farm Mortgage Lending by Life Insurance Companies, 1945-1947* (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1949), and *Urban Mortgage Lending by Life Insurance Companies* (Oxford, 1956). Since 1946 Dr. Saulnier has been director of the financial research division for the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., in New York City. In this capacity he made a study of investment patterns of educational institutions in a period when endowment funds do not meet inflated costs (New York *Times,* December 14, 1948).

The New York *Times* (January 24, 1957) published a profile of Dr. Saulnier portraying him as a diplomatic, good-humored, well-balanced individual, able to discuss the World Series as easily as interest rates, and also as a dedicated, impassioned worker or a "thinking machine." His recreations include golf, cooking and reading American history.

On March 17, 1934 Raymond J. Saulnier married Estelle Sydney; their children are Mark McArdle and Alice Louise Saulnier. The family often spends its vacations in Nova Scotia. Dr. Saulnier is a Roman Catholic. He is a past president of the American Finance Association and Catholic Economic Association, and a member of the American Economic Association and American Statistical Association. His clubs are the Cosmos and Century Association. Dr. Saulnier stands six feet tall and weighs 160 pounds. His eyes are blue and he has reddish-brown hair. A colleague recently remarked of Dr. Saulnier that "he is convincing and can be convinced." He is a Republican and an Eisenhower supporter.

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SAYEGH, FAYEZ A(BDULLAH)

(sī'ĕg fī'ĕz) Jan. 11, 1922- Arab organization official; lecturer; author

Address: b. c/o Arab States Delegations Office, 120 E. 56th St., New York 22; h. 108-31 41st Ave., Corona, New York

In addition to his position as Acting Director of the Arab States Delegations office in New York, Dr. Fayez A. Sayegh is chief of research and public liaison, and counselor of the Yemen delegation to the United Nations. As principal spokesman in the United States for the Arab states, he has participated in some thirty conferences and appeared on more than 100 radio and television programs in which he has steadfastly maintained that Arab countries "are vigilant against any influence infringing upon their sovereignty." He has lectured on the campuses of some 120 universities and colleges in thirty states. He is the author of six books in Arabic and several booklets and articles in Arabic and in English. On May 16, 1957 he inaugurated a weekly column in the *Caravan,* an English-language newspaper devoted to Arab affairs published in Brooklyn, New York. "Communism in the Middle East" was the subject of his column of that date, in which he denied that Communist infiltration had been effective in any Arab state.

One of seven children of Abdullah Y. Sayegh, a Presbyterian minister and Afifi (Batroni) Sayegh, Fayez A. Sayegh was born in Kharaba, Syria on January 11, 1922. He spent his early life in Tiberias, Palestine and attended Scots College, a secondary school in Safad, Palestine. Fayez received the B.A. degree in 1941 from the American University of Beirut in Lebanon and the M.A. degree in 1945. His education was made possible with the help of scholarships from the Department of Education, Government of Palestine and from the Faculty of Arts and Science of the American University of Beirut.

His book *National Rebirth* was published in Beirut in 1945. In the same year, he made a nationwide lecture campaign exposing Communism in Syria and Lebanon and on May 11, 1945, he escaped assassination at the hands of the Communist party of Lebanon. He continued to lecture extensively in Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Transjordan for the next two years. From 1944 to 1947 he was editor-in-chief of *Ath-thaqafa,* a bi-monthly Arabic magazine (Beirut) and concurrently from 1945 to 1947 of the Beirut *An-Nahda,* an Arabic daily newspaper. At the same time, he also taught philosophy at the American University of Beirut and wrote several books, including *Freedom of Thought vs. National Socialism* (1948). In September 1947 he went on a two-month lecture tour in Nigeria and the Gold Coast (now Ghana).

Sayegh has written several booklets and monographs in English. Among them are: *The Palestine Refugees* (Amara Press, 1952), *The League of Arab States* (Arab Information Center, 1955), and *The Record of Israel at the United Nations* (Arab Information Center, 1956).

The Alumni Association Scholarship of the American University of Beirut was awarded to

Sayegh in 1948, which enabled him to study for his Ph.D. degree at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. He also taught Arab area affairs at the Graduate School. The subject of his thesis was *Existential Philosophy: A Formal Examination.* He received his Ph.D. degree in 1949, and was appointed research officer at the Lebanon Legation in Washington, D.C. and advisor to the U.N. Lebanese delegation. In 1950 he became U.N. program officer of the Middle East section's radio division, and from 1952 to 1954 he served as U.N. social affairs officer in the human rights division.

Even before the creation of the state of Israel in 1948, Sayegh devoted much of his writing to the subject of Arab unity. He expressed great interest in the Arab League from the time it was established in March 1945 by seven Arab nations, (Libya joined in March 1953). When the Arab States Delegations' New York office was opened in February 1955, Sayegh was appointed chief of the research section. That year he also served as a visiting lecturer on social progress in the Arab world at the Graduate School of Yale University. He became chief of public liaison and deputy director at the delegations office late in 1955 and early in 1956 was named Acting Director.

While with the U.N. human rights division, he was interviewed on several radio programs. "The Changing Middle East" was his subject on the University of Chicago *Round Table* (June 20, 1954). During 1955 and 1956 he appeared on such nationwide radio and TV programs as *Update, Monitor, College News Conference,* and *Face the Nation* as well as local and regional programs which included Mike Wallace's *Nightbeat* and Philadelphia's *Tenth Annual Bulletin Forum.* He has lectured at U.S. universities including Harvard, Chicago, Columbia, New York, Princeton, Southern California and Northwestern.

In an article entitled "The United Nations and Palestine" (*American Mercury,* September 1955) Sayegh wrote that all but 175,000 Arabs of the territories now occupied by Israel had been "expelled from their homes by terrorization and intimidation . . . in defiance of repeated U.N. injunctions that they be repatriated." In "The Arab World Awakens" (*American Mercury,* January 1956) Sayegh gave a resumé of what he termed Arab awakening in the early 1900's "after centuries of paralysis under Ottoman rule." Sayegh wrote that it was disclosed during the World War I peace conference that although there was "an understanding with the British government, which pledged support" for the independence of the Arab states there were "secret agreements to divide Arab regions . . . among Britain, France and Czarist Russia and to establish a Jewish national home in Palestine." By mid-century, eight Arab states had attained independence and six had become U.N. members. Sayegh believes that another period of Arab nationalism "is already on the march toward self-betterment and reform."

Pan-American Photo. Service

FAYEZ A. SAYEGH

When questioned by a panel of reporters on a CBS-radio-TV *Face the Nation* program, after Egypt had seized the Suez canal, Sayegh marshaled Arab arguments against the London conference proposal that the canal be run by an international board with Egypt as only one of the members (New York *Times,* August 27, 1956). Of the war in Egypt, Sayegh wrote in "Turmoil in the Middle East" (*Caravan,* November 15, 1956) that instead of destroying Egypt, the country had become "a symbol of heroic resistance . . . that Britain and France had renewed their aims to dominate the underdeveloped world." He pointed out that an opportune moment had been chosen for the attack: the United States was approaching a national election and the issue of peace in the world was "crucial," and the U.S.S.R. faced the "most serious trouble behind the Iron Curtain since the death of Stalin."

During an interview on the Mike Wallace program *Nightbeat* (WABD-TV, New York) on January 10, 1957, Sayegh emphasized that there was "no hostility" between the Arabs and the Jews as Jews, "but only with the Zionists, who had created a problem as a political movement" (as reported in *Caravan,* February 14, 1957).

He was again questioned by a *Face the Nation* (CBS-radio-TV) panel of reporters on April 28, 1957, at the height of the Jordan crisis. Stressing that there were no Communist factions in Syria or Egypt strong enough to control the governments of those countries, Sayegh said that Jordan's alliance with Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria had occasioned a meeting between those powers. He preferred to take the word of U.S. authorities that the dispatch of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to the eastern Mediterranean was a routine move to indicate the presence of the U.S. military in the area and under the terms of the Eisenhower Doctrine the country attacked could request military aid. As a supplement to the doctrine, Sayegh suggested that the U.S. government stand behind the existing seventy-four U.N. resolutions. He ex-

SAYEGH, FAYEZ A.—*Continued*

plained that seventy-three called upon Israel, in one form or another, to permit the return of refugees, readjust boundaries and internationalize Jerusalem. When the resolutions were implemented, Sayegh believed that the resolution allowing Israeli ships to pass through the Suez Canal would be implemented. (The Canal was reopened April 8, 1957.)

Dr. Sayegh is five feet, eight inches tall, weighs 125 pounds and has brown hair and brown eyes. His brothers have chosen various professions: Yusif is a professor of economics at the American University of Beirut; Fuad is a civil engineer; Tewfik lectures on Arabic literature at Cambridge University in England; Munir is a physician, and Anis is an author and journalist. Their sister, Mary, is a student. Fayez Sayegh is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is active in such sports as rowing, horseback riding and hiking. His hobby is portraiture and for relaxation he enjoys seeing western films and reading mysteries. He is a bachelor.

As an eloquent speaker with the ability to parry with experts on the subject of Israel and Zionism, Dr. Sayegh has brought a broader understanding of Arab problems to many of his listeners. In reference to Arab unity, he claims that: "there has been no effort and no intention by any Arab country to subvert the independence, or to dominate any other Arab country."

SCHÄRF, ADOLF Apr. 20, 1890- President of Austria; lawyer

Address: b. Hofburg, Vienna 1, Austria; h. Skodagasse 1, Vienna 8, Austria

The President of Austria, Adolf Schärf, elected in May 1957, has long served in his country's government, as a civil servant, as a member of Parliament, and as vice-chancellor from 1945 to 1957. He succeeded Theodor Körner to the presidency, chiefly a ceremonial office, after twelve years as head of the Austrian Socialist party. The New York *Times* (May 7, 1957), noted that Schärf "fought both Nazism and communism, and under the impact of the Soviet menace, he has joined with the conservatives in a coalition regime that saved Austria from falling under the Soviet yoke." He was instrumental in 1955 in negotiating the Austrian State Treaty, which made his country independent after ten years of occupation by the four Allied powers following World War II.

Adolf Schärf, born in Nikolsburg, Lower Austria on April 20, 1890, comes from a working-class family. His mother, a farmer's daughter, earned a living for herself and sometimes for the whole family by making artificial pearls. She taught the trade to her husband, and successively to each of her seven children as they grew old enough to help. Soon after young Adolf's birth, the family moved to Vienna, where he attended school and led a group of his fellow high-school students into the Socialist youth organization.

Simonis, Vienna

ADOLF SCHÄRF

By tutoring other students, he worked his way through the University of Vienna and received the Doctor of Laws and Philosophy degrees in 1914. The following year he was conscripted and at the end of World War I had reached the rank of first lieutenant. He then served the Social Democratic party as counselor in legislative matters and entered the civil service, where he worked in Parliament as permanent secretary to the Social Democratic presidents of Parliament. In 1930 he was appointed Hofrat, a high rank in the civil servants' hierarchy.

In July 1933 he was elected to the upper House of the Austrian Parliament, but when the dictator Engelbert Dollfuss abolished Parliament, Schärf was arrested for political reasons and sent to the Wöllersdorf concentration camp in February 1934 for nine months. After his release he practiced law and was occupied with the defense of politically persecuted persons. His chief activity, however, was the continuation and development of the underground Socialist movement, and he became the leader of the revolutionary Socialist branch of the movement which in 1934 resolved that "the working class must overthrow the Fascist dictatorship and hold fast to power by means of a revolutionary dictatorship" (New York *Times*, May 6, 1957).

After the *Anchluss* with Nazi Germany in 1938, Schärf was arrested twice more — both times by Adolf Hitler's Gestapo—and spent many months in prison. Once he was marked for extinction, but when the police called, Schärf, having been warned, was not at home. After the liberation of Austria in 1945, he was elected provisional chairman of the Socialist party in April and later (in December) made actual chairman. The Socialist party, representing the majority of workers and part of the lower middle class in Austria, controls the Trade Union Federation and its constituent labor unions. The party favors continued nationalization of key industries, economic planning, and far-reaching social services, carried on through the democratic process, and vigorously opposes the Communists.

Under Dr. Karl Renner, Schärf was appointed on April 27, 1945 the state secretary in the provisional government of Austria. In the subsequent national election in 1945, he was voted a member of the upper House of Parliament and remained there until 1957. He was made vice-chancellor of the Austrian government on December 20, 1945 in the coalition Cabinet formed by the People's and Socialist parties and headed by Chancellor Leopold Figl. Later, when Julius Raab succeeded Figl as chancellor in 1953, Schärf continued as vice-chancellor and held this position until his election as president of his country.

Austria in 1945 had been placed under the occupation of France, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, pending a final peace treaty. The Austrian government operated subject to their joint supervision. On a visit to London in 1946 Schärf said that Austria was better off under the short-lived single occupation of the Red Army than it was under the Four-Power rule. "The lack of harmony between the Allies," he noted, "frequently creates a long delay in implementing urgent administrative and legislative measures" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 6, 1946).

At the invitation of the Americans for Democratic Action, Schärf visited the United States in 1952. He conferred with members of the U.S. Government and with trade union leaders, and gave lectures. One of the purposes of his visit was to ask the United States not to divert its investment of aid funds from heavy industry to privately managed consumers' industries. He disclosed that the Western Allies were asking the Soviet Union to agree to a skeleton treaty to replace the six-year-old Austrian treaty draft, with which the Soviets had failed to concur after 258 Four-Power meetings.

In April 1955 Schärf went with Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab (see *C.B.,* April 1954) and other members of the government to Moscow to discuss new ways of arriving at an Austrian treaty, which would restore Austria's independence. They were successful, for on May 15, 1955 the State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the foreign ministers of the Big Four occupying powers and Austria. The treaty went into effect on July 27, 1955 and all occupying troops were withdrawn by October 25, 1955. Austria agreed to pursue a policy of neutrality and independence in regard to all states.

After the death of Theodor Körner, president of Austria, in January 1957, elections were held to determine his successor. Schärf, the Socialist party nominee, was opposed by Dr. Wolfgang Denk, the candidate supported by the People's party and the Freedom party. The campaign was generally amicable with few issues. In Austria, where voting is compulsory, the President is elected by direct popular vote. On May 5, 1957 Schärf received 2,259,975 votes, while Dr. Denk gained 2,160,551. When Schärf was sworn into office on May 22, 1957, he pledged himself to maintain Austria's neutrality within the framework of "Western culture and civilization."

He is the author of books on socialism, legal questions, and recent Austrian history, most of which have been published by the Wiener Volksbuchhandlung: *Sozialdemokratie und Landvolk* (1920) and *Bauer, wach auf, die Sozialdemokraten kommen* (1923), both written under the pseudonym of Albert Schäfer; *Pachtrecht und Pächterschutz in Österreich* (1925); *Die Frau im Spiegel des Rechtes* (1926); *Die Wahrheit über das Kriegswirtschaftliche Ermächtigungsgesetz* (1934); *Österreichs Appell an der Welt* (1947); *April 1945 in Wien* (1948); *Zwischen Demokratie und Volksdemokratie, Österreichs Einigung und Wideraufrichtung im Jahre 1945* (1950); and *Österreichs Erneuerung, 1945-1955, das erste Jahrzehnt der Zweiten Republik Wien* (1955).

The New York *Times* (May 6, 1957) wrote: "Dr. Schärf is a man of deed rather than phrase, an administrator, a sober and factual leader who has skillfully held in check the more radical Socialist left wing, which he once led." He has good relations with international socialism, especially with the leaders of the British Labour party, and is a member of the Bureau of the Socialist International. He is known as one of the foremost experts on the Austrian Constitution.

Adolf Schärf married Hilda Hammer in 1915. She died in 1956. They had two children: Martha, who was born in 1917, and Reinhold, who was born in 1919 and died in 1941. For recreation Schärf enjoys reading political and juridical literature and going to the theatre. He has been described as "very simple in his tastes, modest, and conciliatory."

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SCHOONOVER, LAWRENCE (LOVELL) Mar. 6, 1906- Author

Address: h. 230 Fairview Blvd., Hempstead, N.Y.; Trinity Pass Rd., Pound Ridge, N.Y.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Dec. 1957.

Lawrence Schoonover does the research for his best-selling historical novels at the New York Public Library. He once remarked to an interviewer: "That Library—there's a wonderful place. If the atom bomb came down, there would be the real loss. The rest of New York—well, you can argue about that. But

Fletcher-Sarra

LAWRENCE SCHOONOVER

the Library—." In 1957 he completed his seventh novel, *The Revolutionary,* and delivered it to Little, Brown & Company.

Lawrence Lovell Schoonover was born March 6, 1906, in Anamosa, Iowa. He has a brother, Donald, and sister, Catharine, both married. Their parents were George Lawrence Schoonover, a banker of Dutch descent (from the Van Schoonhovens who came to America in 1658) and Grace (Lovell) Schoonover. In 1923 Lawrence graduated from Shattuck, a church and military school at Faribault, Minnesota, "the principal factor in the molding of my character." At the University of Wisconsin in Madison he was "a Chi Phi, like Grandpa Lovell," but left college in his junior year to go to sea. Afterwards, for twenty years, he wrote advertising copy. By 1948 he was an account executive for Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, in New York, and the father of four daughters, Judith, Elizabeth, Caroline and Virginia. Mrs. Schoonover is the former Gertrude Hedwig Ingrid Bonn. According to her husband, "All writers should be married to Gertrude, to encourage, uplift and inspire them—naturally, I will not permit this." (They were married May 29, 1939.)

In the spring of 1948 Schoonover left the field of advertising, determined to finish a book on which he had spent three years' research. This was *The Burnished Blade,* an historical novel of fifteenth-century France (its hero, Pierre, witnessed the death of Joan of Arc). It was accepted by Macmillan, the first publisher to which he submitted it, and it was also made a selection of the Literary Guild.

"Exceptionally well written and organized for a first novel, and, for the reader, an absorbing tale of adventure and daring, it will prove entirely satisfactory," commented the *Christian Science Monitor.* Virginia Kirkus called it "vivid, authentic in tone, a little obvious in synchronization [of its plot elements]." The next three novels also sold well, and the family moved into a big house in Connecticut, with a room for each daughter. *The Gentle Infidel* (Macmillan, 1950) concerned a Christian boy kidnapped by Turks and trained as a Moslem Janizary. The romance culminated in the capture of Constantinople by Mohammed II in 1453. It was, the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* observed, "top-heavy in its historical overload," but Miss Kirkus called it "sheer adventure, fully panoplied and highly colored."

Guy de Brunne, hero of *The Golden Exile* (Macmillan, 1951), was banished from thirteenth-century England by a scheming abbot, not to return until water flowed uphill. Guy finally found a river that did flow uphill. John Cournos in the *Saturday Review of Literature* remarked that the novel "reeks powerfully of adventure, swashbuckling, suspense, hairbreadth escapes, violence, and in some measure of history," and Richard Match in the New York *Times Book Review* praised its "headlong action."

Now afraid of being typed as an historical novelist, Schoonover decided to write about a subject he knew at first hand, a New York advertising agency. *The Quick Brown Fox* (Macmillan) appeared in 1952, and, as one result, the family moved out of the desirable house in Connecticut into more restricted quarters on Long Island. "For all its distinction, . . . not a strong novel," was the verdict of the New York *Times Book Review.* "Since Schoonover's characters are not individuals but types, their typical fates match the cliché names he has given them," wrote Caroline Burke in the *Saturday Review.* Chastened, the author returned to the New York Public Library and spent six months of research on *The Spider King* (Macmillan, 1954), a novel about Louis XI of France who befriended the vagabond poet, François Villon. In spite of some demurs about "overload of minutely researched historical fact and incident," and "omniscience, hindsight and anachronistic tone," it was generally praised for its history and science, color, intrigue, suspense and characterization. His next novel, *The Queen's Cross* (Sloane, 1955), subtitled "A Biographical Romance of Queen Isabella of Spain," ended with the pawning of the queen's jewels to finance the voyage of Columbus. This "picaresque romantic recreation of history rather than straight fiction" (Kirkus) seemed to the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* "Schoonover's best effort to date," though the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* thought that it did not sparkle either as a biography or as a romance. The *Saturday Review* liked its "swatches of bright color and sound sentiments."

Schoonover was described by Lewis Nichols of the New York *Times Book Review* (March 21, 1954) as "compact, concise, frank and without illusions" and dressed "as befits a former account executive." He has brown hair, brown eyes, is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 140 pounds. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian. His hobbies were once making telescopes and repairing grandfather clocks. "All I do now is cut the grass and putter with my sickle bar on two acres of country estate [at Pound Ridge]," he says, "which isn't half as good as Iowa land." Macaulay is his favorite author. "His mind and his English were balanced," writes Schoonover, adding cryptically, "even if he was a bachelor." For style, he looks to the "Psalms and the Victorians, even that anachronism, Churchill." His novels have sold over 3,000,000 copies (three of them were Doubleday Dollar Book Club selections).

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SCHRIEVER, BERNARD A(DOLF)

Sept. 14, 1910- U.S. Air Force officer

Address: b. Western Development Division Headquarters, Air Research and Development Command, P.O. Box 262, Inglewood, Calif.; h. 603 25th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

One of the major exponents of "space supremacy" is Major General Bernard A. Schriever, who has responsibility for the U.S. Air Force's Ballistic Missile Division. Speaking of the long-range guided missile program, he stated: "Several decades from now, the important battles may not be sea battles but space battles. . . . The future of freedom itself may be at stake . . . and we should be spending a certain fraction of our national resources to ensure that we do not lag in obtaining space supremacy" (*Time*, March 4, 1957).

Schriever, a World War II veteran, is commanding general of the multimillion dollar project—Western Development Division of the Air Research and Development Command (ARDC). This division, which was established in 1954, and is now known as the Ballistic Missile Division, has already developed and put one intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), the *Atlas*, to a test in 1957 (it was unsuccessful); is working on the *Titan*, and is experimenting with intermediate range (IRBM) and antiaircraft missiles. (Missile development programs are also conducted independently by the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy.)

Bernard Adolf Schriever, the elder son of Adolf and Elizabeth (Milch) Schriever, was born on September 14, 1910 in Bremen, Germany, the home port of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship line, where his father was employed as an engineer. Interned in the United States at the outbreak of World War I, the elder Schriever sent for his wife and sons Bernard and Gerhard early in 1917. The family lived in New Braunfels, Texas, and then, after the father's death, when Ben was eight, in other Texas communities. Ben and Gerry Schriever acquired United States citizenship through their mother's naturalization in 1923.

A brilliant mathematics student, Ben Schriever made the National Honors Society on graduation from a San Antonio, Texas high school in 1927. Enrolling at the Agricultural and Mechanical (A. and M.) College of Texas, at College Station, he received his B.S. degree in engineering in 1931, planning to become an architect. He had been a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at college, and soon after graduation accepted an Army Reserve appointment in the Field Artillery.

U. S. Air Force

MAJ. GEN. BERNARD SCHRIEVER

Entering flight training in July 1932, he earned his pilot's "wings" at Kelly Field, Texas, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps Reserve. First stationed at March Field, Texas, he subsequently was stationed at Hamilton Field, California and Albrook Field, Panama Canal Zone. His commanding officer in the Canal Zone was Brigadier (later Lieutenant) General George H. Brett, whose daughter, Dora, married Schriever in 1938.

Placed on inactive Reserve status in September 1937, Schriever worked briefly as a co-pilot for Northwest Airlines, and also ran a CCC camp in New Mexico before accepting a second lieutenant's commission in the regular Army in October 1938. For a year he was back at Hamilton Field with the 7th Bomb Group; then in October 1939, in the rank of first lieutenant, he was assigned to test pilot duties at Wright Field, Ohio. Graduated from the Air Corps Engineering School there, he was advanced to captain and in July 1941 he was sent to Leland Stanford University in California for the advanced course in aeronautical engineering which led to the award of his master's degree in mechanical engineering in June 1942.

Promoted from captain to major, Schriever began his World War II active service with the 19th Bomb Group in the Southwest Pacific, stationed in Australia and New Guinea. He flew sixty-three combat missions, mostly as a

SCHRIEVER, BERNARD—*Continued*

B-17 pilot, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Air Medal, a Purple Heart, and two Unit Citations.

He was advanced to lieutenant colonel while serving as chief of the 5th Air Force Service Command's maintenance and engineering Division in December 1942 and was appointed Chief of Staff, 5th Air Force Service Command in August 1943. In December he was promoted to full colonel. In September 1944 he assumed command of Advanced Headquarters, Far East Service Command, and supported theater operations from bases in Hollandia, New Guinea, Leyte, Manila and Okinawa. Schriever was assigned to Army Air Force Headquarters in January 1946 as chief scientific liaison section, deputy Chief of Staff, Matériel. He continued as such when the Air Force became a separate service in the following year, and held this position until August 1949.

He then entered the National War College. Graduated in June 1950, he returned to Air Force Headquarters as assistant for evaluation, office of the deputy Chief of Staff, Development. "As early as 1950," stated *Time* (April 1, 1957), "he was one of the very few—and very unpopular—airmen who did not like the Air Force's cherished B-52. Schriever argued obstinately for a lighter, faster bomber that could fire air-to-ground missiles. . . . Everywhere he debated and discoursed upon the values and virtues of missiles, missiles, missiles with such fervor that, according to one friendly scientist, 'they thought Ben was insane.'"

For about three years beginning in January 1951, Schriever was assistant for development planning, and on June 23, 1953 was promoted to brigadier general. He believed that a "full survey of future nuclear warhead design ought to be made so as to shrink the cumbersome new hydrogen bomb into an ICBM" (*Time,* April 1, 1957). The "theory developed" and early in 1954 a secret Strategy Missiles Evaluation Committee headed by John Von Neumann (see *C.B.,* July 1955) of the Atomic Energy Commission "urgently recommended" an overhauling of weapons programs.

In May 1954 General Schriever was named assistant to the Commander, Air Research and Development Command, (ARDC) Baltimore, Maryland; then in August 1954 he was appointed, in addition, Commander of the Western Development Division, (WDD) of ARDC at Inglewood, California. Schriever was given control and supervision over all aspects of the Air Force Ballistic Missile program. He has a working force of over 70,000.

Among the Air Force's long-range guided missiles are the *Atlas,* (based on the German V-2 rocket) known as project MX-1593, and the *Titan,* "powered by tremendous liquid rocket motors" (*Parade,* June 16, 1957) and fitted with hydrogen bomb warheads. (See "Guided Missiles . . . Revolution in Defense," *Senior Scholastic,* May 3, 1957.) The *Atlas* received its first test at Cape Canaveral, Florida, on June 11, 1957, but exploded shortly after launching. (First testing of the *Titan* is expected to be made at the end of 1957). A third Air Force ICBM, the *Navaho,* was discarded in July 1957 because of curtailment of funds. Another Air Force "surface to surface" intercontinental missile under development is the *Snark,* described as a jet-powered pilotless bomber that flies about 600 miles an hour with a range of about 3,000 miles.

Other missiles in development by the Air Force include the six-and-a-half-foot, 120-pound *Falcon* designed to replace the unguided rocket; the ground-launched supersonic air-to-surface *Bomarc*; the air-to-surface *Rascal*; the 2,500 mile-range *Thor*; and the *Matador,* a "600-to-700 mph. surface-to-surface winged missile that flies about 600 miles." Units of the *Matador* were already in Europe by the summer of 1957, and later designs will have "greater range and an improved guidance system." Furthermore, what has been characterized as "the free world's first strategic ballistic missile base" has been activated at Cooke Air Force Base in California, and will be "the training ground for the men who will fly the awesome *Atlas, Titan* and *Thor*" (John C. Waugh, *Christian Science Monitor,* May 28, 1957). (Some of the problems of missile testing are discussed by Peter Wyden in *Newsweek,* June 24, 1957.)

Bernard and Dora Schriever, who were married on January 3, 1938, have one son, Brett, and two daughters, Dora and Barbara. Schriever is tall and slender and stands at six feet two inches. He is described as "soft-spoken and scholarly, but fiercely competitive" (*Life,* April 29, 1957). As a teen-age golfing enthusiast Ben Schriever played eighteen holes under par, his brother Gerry, now an Air Force colonel, recalled. "We're developing the weapon most likely not to be used," said General Schriever. "It is the ideal deterrent" (*Life,* April 29, 1957). "The mission is to maintain the peace. The ballistic missile will . . . make any aggressor think twice" (*Time,* April 1, 1957).

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See al-Hassan, Prince of the Yemen

SEMENOV, NIKOLAĬ N(IKOLAEVICH) (syĭ-myô′nôf) 1896(?)- Soviet physical chemist

Address: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Vorobyevskoye Chaussee 2, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The first resident of the Soviet Union to win a Nobel Prize is Nikolaĭ N. Semenov, director of the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

In 1956 he shared the chemistry prize with Sir Cyril N. Hinshelwood, professor of chemistry at Oxford University in England.

Since 1916 Semenov has devoted all his research work to chemical kinetics, or the science of chemical processes. He and his colleagues felt that physics was the key to the most important and least explored problems of chemistry, and in pursuing this idea they developed a new division of chemistry, the science of chemical balances.

Both Semenov, who is also professor of physical chemistry at Moscow University, and Professor Hinshelwood were honored for "their researches into the mechanism of chemical reactions." Working independently, nearly a quarter of a century before then, both men had studied the phenomena of chemical chain reactions and their importance in connection with the phenomenon of explosion.

Over the years, as friends working along parallel lines many miles from each other, they continued to investigate the physical and chemical principles of such reactions. Whether their work pointed the way toward controlled atomic chain reactions is widely debated. They did pave the way for the development of more efficient automobile engines and laid the foundation stones for the modern plastics industry.

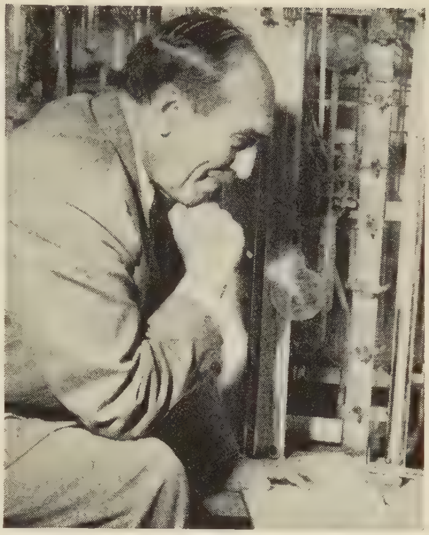
Nikolaĭ Nikolaevich Semenov was born at Saratov, Russia in about 1896 and was graduated from Petrograd University in 1917, the year of the Russian revolution. From 1920 until 1931 he worked in the Leningrad Physical Technical Institute. Since then he has been with the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

His early work was in the field of molecular physics and electron phenomena. He studied the condensation of steam on hard surfaces and the ionization of steam under the impact of electric shock and other forces. A number of his early works were related to the splitting off of electrons by electrical force, and from this he elaborated in 1927 a theory of the thermal explosion of gaseous mixtures.

This was applied to the creation of explosions by using controlled chemical reactions to destroy the heat equilibrium of molecules, while confining the heat discharge to the area of the reaction. On the basis of this theory Semenov and his students were able to do important research in the whole field of fires and explosions.

The basic discovery that he had made was that a series of molecules not only could react in one sequence without the addition of new outside energy, but also could be forced to so react. He found that the reason for this was that when molecules disintegrate, as in burning, new "intermediate products," themselves rich in energy, are created as atoms, "free radicals," and other molecular components.

On the basis of his studies of controlled combustion—observing the oxidation by steam of phosphorous, hydrogen, carbon oxide and other combinations—he found a new type of chemical process, the branching off of chain reactions to form new chains until all the molecules in a substance are enveloped. He described the process in the monograph *Chain Reactions*, which was published at Leningrad in 1934. His book, *Chemical Kinetics and Chain Reactions*, was published in England in 1935.


Sovfoto

NIKOLAI N. SEMENOV

A large number of articles by Semenov and those who worked with him elaborated over the following years the experimental and theoretical exploration of chain reactions. Among other findings they reported that the development of the reactions could be influenced by the walls of the exploding chamber—whether in the laboratory or in an internal combustion engine of an automobile.

The theory of chemical chain reactions, plus Semenov's investigations in the inflammability of gases, made it possible to work out theories of thermal explosions and to establish the relations between combustion, explosion, the spread of flames, and the laws governing burning. This, in turn, was the basis for solving numerous practical problems in the technology of chemical and oil production, in controlling mine explosions, and the combustion processes in Diesel and jet engines.

Because of his work in the training of Soviet scientists and the dissemination of knowledge of physical chemistry, Semenov is sometimes referred to as the organizer of the Soviet chemical industry. In 1928, soon after he developed his theory of thermal explosion, he became a professor at the Leningrad Physical Technical Institute. He took part in the organization of the physical-mechanical faculty of that institute and introduced instruction in physical chemistry. He also played an important role in organizing conferences on physical chemistry and in establishing technical journals, such as the *Journal of Physical Chemistry* (which was started in 1930 and since 1938 has been published by the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.).

In 1929 Semenov became a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the

SEMENOV, NIKOLAĬ N.—*Continued*

U.S.S.R. Two years later he and those who worked with him in the physical chemistry department of the Leningrad Physical Technical Institute organized the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. for the exploration of the theoretical problems of physical chemistry.

Semenov was at first scientific manager of the institute and subsequently became its director. In 1932 he was made a full member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which carries with it the title of academician. A brief history of this institute was written by him in 1940 and published in the *News of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Department of Chemistry Science.* Since then the institute's laboratories have been moved to Moscow, where Semenov began teaching at the university in 1944.

In 1940 Semenov published in the Soviet journal *Successes of Physical Science* a detailed discussion of his thermal theory of combustion and explosion, and in 1954 a monograph on problems of chemical kinetics and reaction capabilities. A bibliography of his work was compiled in 1946 by the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

A member of the Communist party of the Soviet Union since 1947, Semenov was the author of an article in the Moscow *News* in 1952 replying to a challenge from the U.S. publication *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* urging Soviet scientists to protest their government's restrictions on the export of scientific publications. His reply was that there were no such restrictions, except for some publications for which domestic demand was so great there were not enough copies for export. He accused United States scientists of disregarding the restrictions imposed by their own Government.

The *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,* which reprinted his article in February 1953, doubted his comments about domestic demand and noted that the challenge had originated as a result of the successful protest of American scientists against United States restrictions. But the magazine conceded that the Soviet Union had also relaxed some of its restrictions and that several publications thought to be unavailable had been coming regularly to the Library of Congress.

The announcement that Semenov was to share in a Nobel Prize was made in Stockholm on November 1, 1956, by the Swedish Academy of Sciences, which selects the award winners. Semenov was the first Russian living in his homeland to be awarded one of the prizes since Ivan Pavlov, the physiologist, in 1904. E. Metchnikoff, a zoologist and bacteriologist honored in 1908, and Ivan Bunin, who received the 1933 literature prize, were both expatriates living in Paris.

Semenov was presented with his prize—a gold medal, a diploma, and a check for his half of the $38,700 prize—by King Gustaf VI of Sweden on December 10, 1956, in ceremonies at the Stockholm Concert Hall.

Nikolaĭ N. Semenov has also been honored by his own government with the Stalin Prize, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, and the Order of Lenin (four times).

He is tall and thin, has a large bushy mustache, and wears heavy glasses. His hobbies are hunting, gardening and architecture. His wife, Natalia Semenova, teaches singing. They are grandparents.

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SHEA, ANDREW B(ERNARD) (shā) Feb. 21, 1903- Airline executive

Address: c/o Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc., 135 E. 42d St., New York 17; h. 126 Station Rd., Great Neck, N.Y.

The president of Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc., popularly known as Panagra, is Andrew B. Shea, who succeeded Harold Roig in 1949 and who is also executive vice-president of W. R. Grace & Company, with which he has been associated since he was seventeen years old. Jointly owned by Pan American World Airways and the Grace company, Panagra since 1929 has operated mail, passenger, and cargo services in Central and South American countries. During the first six months of 1956 it flew 1,951,657 cargo ton-miles over its 9,000-mile network of routes in Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Boliva, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina.

Andrew Bernard Shea was born in Riverdale, New York on February 21, 1903 to Patrick V. and Teresa (Mulgrew) Shea. He studied at Fordham Preparatory School in New York from 1916 to 1920 and upon graduation in June he began work as a mail room clerk in the main office of W. R. Grace & Company, Inc., in Manhattan. At twenty, in 1923, Shea was promoted to the company's legal department while attending evening classes of the Fordham University School of Law. He received his LL.B. degree from Fordham in 1924 and was admitted to the bar in the same year.

The Grace enterprises, then as now, were principally directed toward the promotion of trade between the United States and the republics of South America, and included, in addition to the parent concern, the Grace Steamship Line, the Grace National Bank of New York, and the affiliated London house of Grace Brothers & Company, Ltd.

In the latter years of the 1920's, while Shea was still working in the legal department, W. R. Grace & Company began looking for an opportunity to enter commercial aviation. Pan American Airways, Inc., was also interested in branching out into the west coast of South America. Accordingly, when a small concern known as the Peruvian Airways Corporation—which in September 1928 started an air mail service between Lima and Talara, Peru—came into the market, the Grace and Pan American interests combined to purchase its charter. Thus, in February 1929 Pan American-Grace Airways (Panagra) was incorporated, with Pan American and W. R. Grace & Company supplying equal amounts of capital, owning equal amounts of stock, and commanding equal representation on the board of directors.

A month later (March) Panagra was awarded a U.S. Post Office contract to fly mail between Peru and Balboa (Canal Zone), where connection was made with a recently authorized Pan American route to Miami, Florida. By July the new airline's routes had been extended to Santiago, Chile; and three months later, service to Buenos Aires, Argentina was begun. Early in the following year (1930) operations were extended to Montevideo, Uruguay, where connection was made with Pan American's east coast South American service.

After nine years of occupation with the legal aspects of the business, Andrew Shea was transferred (1932) to the Grace company's import and trading department under vice-president Harold J. Roig. Two years later he joined the management staff of the Lima office and in 1936 succeeded John J. Kirby as its manager. By this time Panagra had become firmly established as a mail, passenger, and freight carrier (in the previous year it had made a $500,000 net profit for its joint owners), and Shea was brought into close contact with its activities.

In 1939 Shea's former chief, Harold J. Roig, became president of Panagra and in July of that year Shea was made a vice-president of W. R. Grace & Company. He returned to New York City where, from the main office in Hanover Square, he continued supervision of the concern's Peruvian business and performed executive duties in connection with Grace interests in other Latin American countries. On June 29, 1946, coincident with the twenty-sixth anniversary of his first employment, Shea was elected to the board of W. R. Grace & Company. He was named one of the four Grace directors of Panagra in 1947 and in 1951 became a director of Griswold & Company, an affiliate, and was elected a director of the Grace National Bank and in 1954 chairman of the board. He is also a director of the Grace Chemical Company.

During World War II Panagra held an Army Air Transport Command contract, and with the return of peace found itself in a much strengthened position, the rival German-controlled lines having been driven from South America. New aircraft were ordered, and by 1947 Panagra was operating fourteen Douglas DC-4's and three DC-6 combination sleeper planes, and was employing over three thousand persons (*World Aviation Annual,* 1948).

In order to extend Panagra's routes to the United States, Panagra entered into an agreement whereby Pan American undertook to "charter any aircraft operated by Panagra into the Canal Zone (from Lima or points south) on to the United States" in exchange for recognition as Panagra's North American agent. Through service was thus inaugurated to Miami, where connection was made with the Florida-New York services of the competing National and Eastern airlines. In March 1949 National Airlines sold 174,000 shares of its stock to Grace under a contract which called for the subsequent sale of an even larger block of stock to Pan American, thus seemingly assuring the joint owners of Panagra a dominating position in National.

Panagra

ANDREW B. SHEA

When on July 7, 1949 Harold Roig retired as president of Panagra, he was succeeded by Andrew Shea, who at the same time became first vice-president of W. R. Grace & Company (he was elected executive vice-president in May 1955). The new Panagra president put into effect, in conjunction with National, a schedule of reduced cargo rates between New York and South America; and in March 1950 application was made to the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to establish a joint National-Panagra through passenger service between New York City and South America, without change of planes at Miami.

As a result of delay in securing permanent approval for the plan from the CAB, among other reasons, Panagra in July 1951 sold its entire stock in National Airlines. Under equipment interchange agreements, however, made later with National, Panagra in the fall of 1955 began daily through-air service between New York, Washington and Miami and ten cities in Central and South America.

Among notable developments in the early part of Shea's administration were the introduction of jet-assisted take-off for Panagra's DC-4's in April 1950 and the establishment of through Miami-Argentina luxury service in August. Early in February 1951 a Panagra airliner carrying a full load of passengers and freight established a new record of 9 hours and 52 minutes for the 2,734-mile flight from Miami to Lima. On May 18, 1951, Panagra received the Inter-American Safety Council's aviation

SHEA, ANDREW B.—*Continued*

award for flying 113,838,000 passenger miles in 1950 without a fatality. It was Panagra's seventh consecutive year without a mishap.

A civil antitrust suit, filed by the U.S. Government against Panagra and its owners in January 1954, charged that Pan American World Airways and the Grace company had organized Panagra "to exclude the establishment of an independent competitive line," as reported by the New York *Times* (January 12, 1954). In replying to the charge, W. R. Grace & Company stated that all allegations brought by the U.S. Attorney General "had been disclosed to, acquiesced in or approved by the government through its various agencies including the Civil Aeronautics Board over a period of five years" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 28, 1954).

At the recommendation of CAB that a single airline be created to merge the South American routes of Panagra and Braniff International Airways, Inc., Panagra made a bid in June 1954 to purchase the South American facilities of Braniff for $5,000,000. Charles E. Beard, president of Braniff, rejected the offer, explaining that the airline wanted to strengthen its services in South America, not abandon them.

Panagra began experimenting with airborne storm-detecting radar equipment in the spring of 1954 and in August it announced that the five 365-mile-an-hour DC-7 planes which would be added to its fleet the following year would all be equipped with radar devices. To further improve its passenger service, Panagra in 1955 ordered four DC-8 jet planes, to be delivered in 1960. With a speed of 575 miles an hour, the planes will cut travel time between New York and Buenos Aires to eleven hours.

As part of its program to acquaint U.S. businessmen with South America's resources, Panagra has sponsored a series of four-week trade tours (the first in October 1954) which cover about 12,000 miles in nine countries. Shea, himself, has made a number of speeches pointing out opportunities to possible tourists and investors. The Latin American nations, he said in January 1956, "constitute our largest customers, largest suppliers of raw materials and our largest field of foreign investment" (New York *Times,* January 5, 1956). He has repeatedly urged that people of the United States take a greater interest in helping South Americans increase their dollar income so that they can expand their imports.

"In recognition of Shea's and Panagra's contribution to the development of commercial aviation in Bolivia," the Bolivian government awarded Shea the Order of Condor of the Andes in February 1956. He had earlier received Ecuadorean, Peruvian, and Chilean orders of merit. He is a director of the Pan American Society of the United States, the Peruvian-American Association, Colombian-American Association, and Ecuadorean-American Association.

His clubs are India House (New York City), Congressional Country and Metropolitan (Washington, D.C.), and Deepdale Golf (Long Island). He belongs to the Bar Association of the City of New York and is a member of the alumni association of the Fordham University School of Law and chairman of the university's development fund.

Andrew Bernard Shea and Constance Marguerite Green of Scarsdale, New York, were married on October 22, 1931. They have three sons, Andrew P., Donald, and Michael. It is said that Panagra's president "likes swimming, likes golf, but neglects [them] for business." A Roman Catholic in faith, he is a Knight of Malta.

Discussing the cultural relations between the United States and other American republics, Shea commented (as quoted by Clare M. Reckert in an article for the New York *Times,* October 14, 1956), "It has been said many times that we battle for the minds of men. I think we must battle for their hearts and their souls as well. What more natural unity can be achieved than through the greater interchange of goods, ideals, and, most important, people?"

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SHIGEMITSU, MAMORU July 29, 1887-Jan. 25, 1957 Former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs; diplomatic posts included Ambassador to the Soviet Union (1936-38), to Great Britain (1938-41), and to France (1942); Minister of Foreign Affairs (1943-45); signed Japanese surrender to the Allies (1945). after several years of imprisonment for war crimes, resumed active role in politics; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister (1954-56); helped negotiate peace treaty with the U.S.S.R. and gain membership for Japan in the U.N. (1956). See *Current Biography* (June) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ja 26 '57

SHULL, MARTHA A(RVESTA) Aug. 30, 1902- Educator; organization official

Address: b. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.; h. 111 S.E. 113, Portland, Ore.

The president for 1956-57 of the National Education Association—the world's largest professional organization with a direct membership of nearly 700,000 teachers and an affiliated membership that brings the total to about 1,000,000—is Martha A. Shull, a high school English teacher from Portland, Oregon. (In July 1957 she was succeeded to the presidency of NEA by Lyman Ginger.)

Miss Shull has been active in educational organizations since soon after she began her teaching career in 1925. She has held offices in local, state, and national associations, and she has represented the United States in international educational conferences. In 1955 she was a member of the national committee for the White House Conference on Education called by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

One of Miss Shull's first duties, after assuming the presidency of the NEA, was to serve as a delegate to the World Confederation of the Organizations of the Teaching Profession at a meeting in Manila, Philippine Islands. Before returning to this country she visited Tokyo, Hong Kong, Guam, and Honolulu, conferring with educators and public officials.

Martha Arvesta Shull was born in Tacoma, Washington on August 30, 1902, the daughter of Frank L. and Florence (Nutt) Shull. She has a brother, Frank L. Shull, Jr., and a sister Florence, now Mrs. Catlin Lawson. Martha Shull was raised in Portland, Oregon, where she attended the Davis Elementary School and Lincoln High School. She matriculated at the University of Oregon, at Eugene, for her B.A. degree which she received in 1925 with honors in English, her major, and general honors. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Her extra-curricular activities in both high school and college included clubs and dancing, and she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority.

Miss Shull's choice of teaching as a profession was influenced by her teachers in high school and in college. She took her first job as an English teacher in West Linn, Oregon in 1925 and remained there until 1927 when she joined the faculty of Jefferson High School in Portland. She also pursued graduate studies, taking an M.Ed. degree in counseling and guidance at the University of Oregon and additional courses in English literature at the University of Washington and the University of California.

"My career," the educator writes, "is now my work in and for the National Education Association. In 1928 I began such work, as building representative for the Portland High School Teachers Association, thence moving along from one office to another." Since 1928 Miss Shull has held nearly every office in the Portland group. She also helped to establish the Portland Teachers Credit Union and served as its secretary for twenty years.

On the state level Miss Shull has been active in the Oregon Education Association, of which she has been legislative chairman and president. She has worked with the Inland Empire Education Association, which includes teachers of four states—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana—and was its president and vice-president in 1940-42.

Miss Shull held many offices in the NEA before her election to the presidency of that group. She served on the Joint Committee of the NEA and the Magazine Publishers Association. She was Northwest regional director of the NEA department of classroom teachers and a member of the NEA national commission on teacher education and professional standards. She was also an advisory member of the executive committee of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. In 1955-56 she was first vice-president of the NEA.

National Education Assn.
MARTHA A. SHULL

In 1954, as a member of the executive committee of NEA, she was a delegate for the United States to the 17th International Conference on Public Education held in Geneva, Switzerland. In that same year she was appointed a member of the National Committee for the White House Conference on Education which was held in Washington, D.C., in November 1955. In the preliminary state-wide arrangements for the White House Conference, Miss Shull was named by the Governor of Oregon as a consultant to the planning committee for that state.

The 95th president of the NEA, Martha A. Shull was elected to office without opposition at the annual convention in Portland, Oregon, July 1-6, 1956. She succeeded John Lester Buford (see *Current Biography*, April 1956). The year 1957 marks the centenary of the association, and Miss Shull will preside at the anniversary convention in Philadelphia, June 30-July 5, 1957. She will also serve on the Centennial Commission. The theme of the year-long celebration will be "An Educated People Moves Freedom Forward."

The principal problem facing the NEA under Miss Shull's administration is the critical shortage of schools and teachers in the face of an ever-increasing student enrollment. The final report of the 1955 White House Conference on Education emphasized the current school deficit, the shortage of classroom space, and of teachers. It recommended Federal aid for school building, but made no recommendation for Federal aid in school operation. Miss Shull was a member of a group that opposed any limitation on Federal aid. She stated that the financing of public education "is a responsi-

SHULL, MARTHA A.—*Continued*

bility to be shared by the local community, by the state, and by the Federal government."

Federal aid to schools and racial integration were the two issues most prominently discussed at the Portland NEA convention. The defeat of the Federal aid bill in Congress in July 1956 caused the delegates to interrupt their business sessions in order to adopt a resolution calling on Congress to pass a Federal aid bill.

A more controversial issue on which the group was seriously divided was the question of school integration in the light of the U.S. Supreme Court decision. The NEA took what was described as a "middle-of-the-road" position, stating: "It is the conviction of the association that all problems of integration in our schools are capable of solution at the state and local levels by citizens of intelligence, saneness and reasonableness working together in the interests of national unity for the common good of all" (New York *Times*, July 6, 1956).

Another issue involving racial bias raised at the 1956 convention was the question of NEA-sponsored tours to Arab nations which refuse admission to members of the Jewish faith. A New York state delegation asked that NEA discontinue these tours because of this practice. Their request was referred to the executive committee.

During the 1956 election campaign there was widespread debate on the subject of why the school construction bill had failed to pass in Congress. Miss Shull gave her views on this subject in an interview (New York *Times*, October 4, 1956), pointing out that some blame for the defeat of the bill fell on both major political parties. "But there is no point in theorizing on which is to blame," she said. "What is important is a positive school support program in the next session of Congress." In 1957, Miss Shull added, the NEA would work again for Federal aid to schools. "We should be glad to have it for buildings and teachers both. But we will work especially for the buildings."

At the annual policymaking conference of the NEA held in Chicago December 8-10, 1956, Miss Shull and J. L. McCaskill, executive secretary of the legislative commission of NEA, issued a statement drawn up by the commission. It suggested combining outright Federal grants (as proposed in the Kelley school construction bill of 1956) with a plan favored by the Administration for granting funds in proportion to the needs of the states. The statement also opposed an anti-segregation provision which, it alleged, would "contradict the principle of Federal aid without Federal control" (New York *Times*, December 11, 1956).

Miss Shull has contributed articles to the *NEA Journal*. One of them, "I Love to Watch Them Grow," appeared in January 1951. It stressed the satisfactions of a teaching career. "The role of the teacher, by example and by influence," she wrote, "is a major factor in the spiritual growth of each child and in the development of the concept that every individual is of supreme value."

Her article "Good Schools-Good Business," appeared in the *NEA Journal* in September 1956 and showed how business firms cooperated with schools in promoting American Education Week. She also wrote an article on the White House Conference on Education for *Collier's Yearbook*, 1956.

Miss Shull is a member of the American Association of University Women, Delta Kappa Gamma, Pi Lambda Theta, and the Portland Professional Women's League. In 1955 she was elected Woman of the Year by the Portland Quota Club, and in 1956 the Portland Alumnae of Theta Sigma Phi named her Woman of the Year in Education.

During World War II Miss Shull spent her summer vacations working as an electrician in a shipyard in Portland, as an aircraft watcher, and a volunteer for the Travellers Aid Society. In the time she can now spare from her NEA duties she enjoys reading (especially biography) and knitting.

Miss Shull has gray-brown hair and hazel eyes, stands five feet four and one half inches tall ,and weighs 130 pounds. Her political affiliation is Republican and her church is the Congregational. She is known as a friendly person and a popular teacher. One of her colleagues said of her: "When she smiles, you feel warm, like somebody has said something nice about your grandchild."

Reference

NEA Journal 45:329 S '56 por

SIGERIST, HENRY ERNEST Apr. 7, 1891-Mar. 17, 1957 Medical historian; professor and director of Institute of History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University (1932-47); research associate, Yale University since 1947; adviser to Health Survey and Development Commission of India (1944); completed first of eight-volume history of medicine, *Primitive and Archaic Medicine* (1951); author of many medical books. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Mr 18 '57

SILVERS, PHIL May 11, 1912- Actor

Address: b. c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 445 Madison Ave., New York 22

Now in its third year on the air, the CBS-TV *Phil Silvers Show* continues to command high listener ratings among television viewers. The weekly show, begun in September 1955, starring comedian Phil Silvers, was originally billed as *You'll Never Get Rich*. It is a series of half-hour situation comedies concerning the subterfuges of a fast-talking Army master sergeant, Ernest Bilko, in charge of a motor-pool platoon.

Silvers was named "best television performer of 1955" in a year's end poll of editors, critics and columnists conducted by *Television Today* and *Motion Picture Daily*. In March 1956 he became the first actor to receive a triple citation from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences ("best comedian," "best comedy series," "best actor in a continuing performance"). *Variety* bestowed on him a Showmanagement Award in April.

In a career embracing vaudeville, night club entertainment, burlesque, motion pictures and legitimate theatre, Silvers has been prominent in the entertainment world for nearly twenty-five years. The two Broadway musical shows which starred him, *High Button Shoes* (1947) and *Top Banana* (1951), had long runs.

Born Philip Silversmith on May 11, 1912, to a Russian immigrant family in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, he was the youngest of eight children. He has six brothers. His father was a sheet-metal worker who worked on New York skyscrapers and who later opened his own tinsmith shop in Brooklyn's Bensonhurst. When Phil was ten, his clear alto voice made him a neighborhood celebrity and he began to perform for the fighters at Willie Beech's gymnasium. At eleven, he was a "breakdown singer" at a local movie house who entertained the audience when something went wrong with the projector.

At thirteen, Phil joined the famous vaudeville act, *Gus Edwards' School Days Revue* and made his debut at the Palace Theater in Manhattan. He toured with the Edwards troupe for three years, until his voice changed. He then signed up with Morris and Campbell and for five years toured the two-a-day vaudeville circuit with them, playing the "fresh kid" in their farcical routines.

As the age of vaudeville drew to a close, Silvers resorted to making two-reel movies at $150 apiece, to playing night clubs, to putting on improvisations at large summer hotels in the Catskill Mountains—the so-called "borscht belt"—against the competition of other talented newcomers like Moss Hart, Danny Kaye, and Garson Kanin.

In 1934 Silvers signed up with the Minsky burlesque troupe and for five years traveled the four-a-day circuit. "I've lived a week in practically every city in America except Utica, where I played three days," Silvers recalls. He advanced from "third banana" (third comedian) to "top banana," earning a maximum of $125 a week. At this time he began wearing lensless horn-rimmed glasses onstage, "to add something to my sort of blank face."

Silvers left burlesque in 1939 to take the lead in a musical called *Yokel Boy*. Although the show was a failure, Silvers' performance won him a $500-a-week contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. When he arrived in Hollywood, MGM allowed his contract to lapse. Silvers made his film debut in *The Hit Parade* in 1940. He later worked as a freelance and then steadily for Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation. He appeared in twenty-three pictures between 1942 and 1945, always in subordinate roles. Although he attracted favorable attention with his Good Humor Man in *Tom, Dick and Harry* and was applauded for his scenes in such pictures as *Cover Girl, Something for the Boys* and *Coney Island,* Silvers feels that these Hollywood years were wasted. "When I did work in pictures, I always was Blinky, the hero's good friend, who told the girl, usually Betty Grable, in the last reel that he [the hero] really loves her" (*Saturday Evening Post,* March 15, 1952).

PHIL SILVERS

Joining his friend Frank Sinatra in a USO unit in 1945, Silvers performed in the Mediterranean war area. Returning to the United States, he had a profitable series of night club engagements and on October 9, 1947 opened on Broadway as the lead in *High Button Shoes.*

Despite critics' reservations concerning the book and score, the show ran for 727 performances. In the role of Harrison Floy, who organizes a fraudulent real estate boom, Phil Silvers was "an uproarious comic," according to Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* October 10, 1947).

Silvers' next Broadway appearance was in the musical *Top Banana,* which opened on November 1, 1951. *Time* (November 12, 1951) attributed its success to "engaging, bespectacled Phil Silvers, who works like a truck horse at the speed of a race horse and with the timing of a steeplechaser." *Life* (December 3, 1951) described Silvers' style as "a fine amalgam of old burlesque gags plus his own variety of frenzied wisecracking, which ribs almost all human ambition." It welcomed him "into the small exalted company of great stage zanies."

After a Broadway run of 350 performances Silvers toured the country with *Top Banana* in 1953. The film version, which had been made in two weeks, caused Bosley Crowther (New York *Times,* March 7, 1954) to remark, "It looks as though it was done in two days. . . . But . . . the sheer competency of his clowning, driving and plunging under a full head of steam and spewing gags like hot cinders, is enough to redeem the film."

SILVERS, PHIL—*Continued*

Besieged with offers from major television networks, Silvers signed a contract with Hubbell Robinson of CBS early in 1954. He spent months conferring with Nat Hiken, his chief scriptwriter (succeeded in the fall of 1957 by Billy Friedberg), before the Sergeant Bilko series took definite shape. It was decided to film the series, and CBS showed its confidence in the project by investing nearly $900,000 in the preparation of twenty-one half-hour episodes before it looked for sponsors.

Following his first appearance as Sergeant Bilko on September 20, 1955, Silvers was hailed as a "resourceful, intelligent comedian," and a "master of his art." He soon scored decisive Trendex rating victories over comedian Milton Berle, who was appearing on another network at the same hour and who had held the top TV rating for eight years.

Silvers now has a weekly following of over 12,000,000, who view the filmed Bilko episodes. Phil reportedly earns $250,000 a year. The Army considers him influential enough to assign him a technical adviser. President Eisenhower is one of his fans.

John Crosby (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 26, 1955) described Bilko as a "cardsharp, promoter and master swindler of the barracks. . . . One moment his face is a mask of cherubic innocence, the next it is alight with evil cunning." Steve Allen in his book *The Funny Men* (1956) called Phil "an artist in the matter of comic timing."

Silvers is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, and has brown eyes. He is almost bald. He has been described by Maurice Zolotow (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* February 26, 1956) as a "keen, intelligent man who reads a great deal and can talk articulately on a variety of subjects including politics, literature and the drama." In 1945 Silvers married Jo Carroll Dennison, the 1942 Miss America. They were divorced five years later. Silvers married former television actress Evelyn Patrick on October 21, 1956. They have an infant daughter, Tracey Edith.

Phil Silvers enjoys the society of ball players, prize fighters, jockeys and sportswriters. A testimonial luncheon tendered him by the Friars drew 650 theatrical friends. He enjoys steambaths, horse racing, eating late at night and playing the clarinet. He suffers from insomnia. He often seeks to explain the pleasure he takes in portraying fast-talking swindlers. Harold Clurman in the *New Republic* (November 1951) appraised Silvers' acting: "What gives it a particular stamp, apart from its unflagging punch, is its shrewdness, a dry observation of the foibles and idiosyncrasies of the big city American engaged in the most gaudily competitive enterprises. Silvers cannot make a telephone call, order a sandwich, ask for a shave without suggesting a parody of the haste, hurry, noise and flimflam of our entire business-hotel civilization."

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SIMONS, DAVID G(OODMAN) (sī'mŭns) June 7, 1922- U.S. Air Force physician

Address: b. Space Biology Branch, Aero Medical Field Laboratory, Air Force Missile Development Center, Holloman AFB, N.Mex.; h. 702 Lovers Lane, Alamogordo, N.Mex.

A world record was set by U.S. Air Force Major David G. Simons as the first man to spend an appreciable length of time in the stratosphere. A physician engaged in space medicine research, Dr. Simons soared to a height of 102,000 feet in a pressurized gondola attached to a plastic research balloon on August 19, 1957. After spending thirty-two hours in the stratosphere in an eight-foot high, three-foot wide gondola or capsule, he proved to the world that man can survive at that altitude with the help of the scientific knowledge that is available today.

As a member of the U.S. Air Force, Simons had previously been engaged in research on the effect of cosmic rays on animals and had supervised numerous experiments sending animals up to high altitudes in gondolas. During the Korean conflict, Dr. Simons served as a flight surgeon in the Far East. His present position is that of head of the space biology branch of the Aero Medical Field Laboratory at the Air Force Missile Development Center, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. For his participation in the pioneering experiment, Dr. Simons was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross shortly after his balloon flight.

David Goodman Simons, the only son of Dr. Samuel and Rebecca Katherine (Goodman) Simons, was born on June 7, 1922 in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His father was a practicing physician in Lancaster and David was reared in that city. He has one sister, Elizabeth Ann. David was educated at the Franklin and Marshall Academy in Lancaster and was a member of the science club and the church choir. He was graduated from the academy in 1939.

As an undergraduate at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, David was active in the Geology Club, the Goethian Literary Society and the school orchestra and glee club. He majored in chemistry and received the B.S. degree in 1943. Following his father's example, young Simons decided to become a physician and entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia the same year. After three years of study he was awarded the M.D. degree (1946). In 1946-47 Simons was an intern at the

Lancaster General Hospital in Pennsylvania and then was assigned to two years military service in the U.S. Air Force.

During his first two years in the military, Dr. Simons was a projects officer at the Aero Medical Laboratory at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. He carried out rocket experiments in which the physiological responses of monkeys to weightlessness were studied. In 1949 Simons took an advanced course in aviation medicine at the School of Aviation Medicine. Upon its completion he was assigned to the Far East and served in the Korean War as a flight surgeon.

Returning to research problems in 1953, after two and a half years of duty in the Far East, Dr. Simons became chief of the space biology branch of the Aero Medical Field Laboratory, Holloman Air Development Center in New Mexico. He was engaged in a series of experiments to evaluate the biological hazard of primary cosmic radiation at altitudes above 85,000 feet. Animals were floated in plastic balloon vehicles at high altitudes over extended periods of time. The animal experiments were conducted over a period of four years, and during this time an unofficial world record for altitude for a polyethylene balloon was set at 126,000 feet. In a paper presented at an astronautical congress held in Rome, Italy in September 1956, Simons indicated that there were "no specific somatic health hazards from brief exposures to the powerful [cosmic] rays" (New York *Times,* September 22, 1956).

The idea of sending a human being high into space to test the conditions from the standpoint of human tolerance and space medicine was first suggested by Dr. (Colonel) John P. Stapp, chief of the Aero Medical Field Laboratory at Holloman Air Force Base. From this idea, David G. Simons and Otto C. Winzen, president of Winzen Research, Inc., developed Project Manhigh in 1955. Winzen Research, Inc., had responsibility for the design, construction, testing flight and recovery operations, and was the sole contractor. According to Dr. Simons in his article in *Life* (September 2, 1957), entitled "A Journey No Man Had Taken," the project was a low-budget one, and he stated that Otto C. Winzen, "literally underwrote all costs of my flight, but shared its sponsorship with the Air Force."

The vehicle used to carry out Project Manhigh consisted of an aluminum-alloy gondola or capsule, a heavy-load plastic polyethylene balloon and a parachute. The capsule had its own air-conditioning system and had to be insulated to protect the occupant from the excessive radiation of the sun as well as the cooling during the ascent and descent. Inside the eight-foot high, three-foot wide capsule were a variety of instruments including astronomical instruments, cameras, a tape recorder, a microphone and receiver to monitor heart beats and a radio through which one could make contact with the people who were observing the flight from the ground.

The first manned test flight of the Manhigh capsule was made by Captain Joseph W. Kittinger of the Air Force flight test division on June 2, 1957. Captain Kittinger ascended to a height of 96,000 feet where he remained for one hour and fifty minutes before descending. Dr. Simons had supervised this flight. Meanwhile, in preparation for his prolonged flight, Simons had spent about sixty-three hours in manned balloon flights, been sealed in a capsule for twenty-six hours, made a parachute jump, and had undergone exhaustive tests for claustrophobia and drills on handling emergencies in the balloon.

Wide World

MAJOR DAVID G. SIMONS

On August 19, 1957 Major Simons ascended in the capsule from a deep open pit iron mine in Crosby, Minnesota. For thirty-two hours Simons traveled above the earth in the capsule reaching an altitude of 102,000 feet. With the numerous instruments in the capsule, Simons recorded what he saw and how he felt. He says in *Life* (September 2, 1957), "I will be studied for several years to find out what effects there were." He had about twenty-five experiments to perform during the trip. According to *Newsweek* (September 2, 1957), "He was sort of a one-man band, . . . keeping alive with one hand, watching dials, conducting experiments and snapping cameras with the other." After thirty-two hours in the air Major Simons landed in the capsule near Elm Lake, South Dakota.

In a paper submitted to the eighth International Astronautical Federation Congress in Barcelona, Spain in October 1957 Dr. Simons stated that he considers a manned satellite "an imminent possibility." The New York *Times* (October 8, 1957) reported that "Dr. Simon's paper surprised congress members because in his opinion the satellorb could be used to solve one of the toughest problems of any type of space flight."

Among the various phenomena that Simons reported was that the sky was a "purplish black" and that the stars do not twinkle as they

SIMONS, DAVID G.—*Continued*

appear to do on earth. However, one of the most important discoveries of the flight, according to Dr. Simons (New York *Times,* August 25, 1957), was "just being there. . . . No physiological or psychological bars to a stay in space were found."

In recognition for the service he performed, Major Simons was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross on August 24, 1957. His citation reads: "Major Simons demonstrated valor above and beyond the call of duty in risking his life under conditions never before experienced."

Among the articles and research papers on aero medicine that he has written are: "Methods and Results of One Year of Balloon Flights with Biological Specimens" (*Journal of Aviation Medicine,* August 1954); "Review of Biological Effects of Subgravity and Weightlessness" (*Jet Propulsion,* May 1955); and "What are Cosmic Rays?" (*Missile Away,* spring 1956). He is coauthor of "Exposure of Primates to Cosmic Radiation Above 90,000 Feet" (*Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology,* April 1956).

David G. Simons and Mary Elizabeth Heagey, a teacher of home economics, were married on June 23, 1945. They have two sons, Scott William and Samuel John, and two daughters, Sally Jo and Susan Ann. For recreation Dr. Simons enjoys swimming, private flying (balloon and aircraft) and is an amateur radio operator. He has brown hair, brown eyes, weighs 175 pounds and is six feet tall. He is a Presbyterian and is politically an independent. The organizations he belongs to are: American Rocket Society, American Astronautical Society, American Medical Association, Aero Medical Association, and the American Board of Preventive Medicine.

Upon landing from the space capsule Major David G. Simons credited his successful flight to the previous years of preparation and training. *Senior Scholastic* (September 20, 1957) reported that "he also revealed with a grin that his wife and four children had given him a good-luck charm. It bore a map of the moon and an inscription. . . . 'When you land here, it's time to return.' "

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SIMONS, HANS July 1, 1893- Educator; political scientist

Address: b. New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York 11; h. 88 Landscape Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

Because of his wide experience in adult education and in international relations both in Germany and in the United States, Dr. Hans Simons was chosen as president of the New School for Social Research in New York in 1950. He had earlier been with the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science. In his native Germany he had held various government positions during the Weimar Republic and endeavored to work for a democratic nation until the Nazis black-listed him in 1932. In 1935 he came to the United States, where he lectured in over 400 universities. A naturalized citizen since 1940, he assisted, as a U.S. official, in the formulation of the constitution of the new German Federal Republic in 1947-49. In 1955 he launched a $2,500,000 expansion program for the New School.

Hans Simons, the son of a prominent Rhineland lawyer, Lutheran layman and statesman, was born to Walter and Erna (Ruehle) Simons at Velbert, Germany on July 1, 1893. He completed his secondary schooling at a *Gymnasium* in Berlin, where his father moved on joining the legal department of the German Foreign Office in 1907.

"I was going to study law, then go into the foreign office," Dr. Simons told Irwin Ross, who interviewed him for the New York *Post Magazine* (May 15, 1955); but a conversion to socialism and an interest in adult education fostered by teaching workers' classes while attending the University of Berlin were soon to point toward a different career. He also studied at the universities of Munich (1912), Tübingen (1913) and Bonn-Rhein (1914) before joining the German Army as a private for World War I service. He was promoted to officer's rank for "bravery in battle" on the eastern front, and was an *Oberleutnant* commanding an infantry company when in the spring of 1917 he was severely wounded in action near Rheims in France. Six months later he was assigned to the German Civil Administration of the Occupied Areas of the East.

Both Dr. Walter Simons and his son rallied to President Woodrow Wilson's plan for a postwar international supergovernment; the elder Simons, who was to serve in 1920-21 as the new German Republic's first Foreign Minister, headed the German delegation to the Versailles Conference of 1919. Hans Simons, a co-founder earlier in the year of the German Association for the League of Nations, was also on the staff of the German delegation. Two years later (1921), when he received the degree of Doctor of Law and Political Science from the University of Königsberg, he offered a work entitled *Preamble to the League of Nations Covenant* as his dissertation. In 1921 he was also editor of the political monthly *Wiederaufbau* (Reconstruction).

After three years (1919-22) as executive director of the German League of Nations Association, the younger Simons followed his father, now head of the German Supreme Court, in the Weimar Republic Foreign Office. In the course of the next eight years he represented his government at international conferences: in Paris at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, in Geneva at the League of Nations, and in Warsaw with the Foreign Office on border problems. He joined the Reich's Interior Ministry in 1924 and published in 1925 a second book, entitled *Political Education and Universities.* This was the year in which his father, between the death of President Friedrich Ebert and the election of Paul von Hindenburg, served as Acting President of the Republic.

From 1924 to 1930 Dr. Hans Simons had charge of constitutional and political problems in the Interior Ministry and also was the director of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik (German Institute of Political Science) in Berlin, first school of politics ever established in Germany. He became the district governor of Stettin in 1930 and of Liegnitz in 1931, and was "among the first high officials forcibly removed from office" after the *coup d'état* which led to the coming to power of the Nazis in 1932. He was defeated in a campaign that year for a Silesian seat in the Reichstag, and was black-listed by the Nazis for "political unreliability."

In the course of the next two years he sold an electrical palliative for rheumatism and arthritis, edited a short-lived underground socialist magazine, and contributed to such foreign periodicals as *The Nineteenth Century and After,* in the November 1933 number of which his article "Austria and the Nazi Movement" was published. In the autumn of 1934. after a raid on his home, he fled with his family to Switzerland, and was living there when in the following year he was invited by President Alvin Johnson of the New School for Social Research to come to New York and join the faculty of the New School's "University in Exile."

Organized in 1919 by a group of liberal-minded American scholars such as Charles A. Beard, James Harvey Robinson, Thorstein Veblen and John Dewey, the New School for Social Research in New York City had from the beginning differed from other higher-learning institutions in that it was "a school for adults, not a school for youth with a sideline of adult instruction." Its students were mature men and women content to listen to distinguished lecturers without receiving formal academic "credits," and no degrees were awarded during the first decade of existence.

Following the organization of Germany by Adolf Hitler into a totalitarian state in 1934, Dr. Alvin Johnson, who had assumed direction of the New School in 1923, conceived the idea of setting up a Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, which should be in part a haven for Old World intellectual leaders who had become fugitives from religious, racial and political persecution.

It was in this "University in Exile," which offered master's and doctor's degrees, that Hans Simons became an associate professor of international relations in 1935 and a full professor in 1936 (bachelor's degrees were not awarded by the New School until 1944). He was in addition a guest lecturer at New York University in 1936-37, and from 1936 onward lectured extensively in the United States, Canada, Switzerland, France and England under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association, the Canadian Institute, the American Friends Service Committee and other organizations.

Fred Stein

HANS SIMONS

He contributed papers on "Democracy and Foreign Policy" and "Parliamentarianism" to Max Ascoli's and Fritz Lehmann's *Political and Economic Democracy* (Norton, 1937) and on "Power Politics and Peace Plans" to Hans Speier and Alfred Kähler's *War in Our Time* (Norton, 1939). For nine years beginning in 1935 he served on the editorial board of the magazine *Social Research.* A Protestant in faith, Dr. Simons was a member of the men's faculty of the Union Theological Seminary summer school in New York from 1940 through 1944.

Dr. Simons was named dean of the New School's graduate faculty of politics in 1943 and in this and the following year served also as a consultant to the Office of Strategic Services. Granted leave of absence from the New School to return to Germany in July 1947 as chief of the government structures branch of the U.S. Office of Military Government, Dr. Simons acted as the chief U.S. liaison officer with the parliamentary authorities preparing and writing the constitution of the new West German Federal Republic. His lecture on "The Bonn Constitution and its Government," which he later delivered at the University of Chicago, was published in the volume *Germany and the Future of Europe* (University of Chicago Press, 1951).

Elected vice-president of the New School for Social Research in November 1949, Dr. Simons remained dean of the graduate faculty of politics and director of international studies while supervising and coordinating the academic program. When President Bryn J. Hovde, who had succeeded Dr. Johnson in 1945, took leave of absence in the following February, Dr. Simons became acting president; and in June 1950, Dr. Hovde having resigned, he was

SIMONS, HANS—*Continued*

unanimously elected president. At his inaugural dinner he pledged the support of the New School in the fight against dictatorship. One of his earliest presidential announcements (August 1950) was of the engagement of ten distinguished professors retired from other institutions of learning as the first project of the Alvin Johnson Fund established in honor of the New School's president emeritus.

On his return from his next visit to Germany, to which the State Department had sent him in the summer of 1951 to study the universities, Dr. Simons warned that resurgent Nazism in West Germany had become "potentially more dangerous" than Communism and that setting up a German army would be "a risky business." In April 1952 Dr. Simons went to the Middle East under the sponsorship of the American Christian Palestine Committee for a month's study of social and economic problems. Returning from another transatlantic trip, in October 1955, Dr. Simons found the idea of a United Europe a dead matter. He viewed democracy in Germany and Italy as only a "veneer" covering political indifference, and saw little chance of German unification so long as Chancellor Konrad Adenauer remained "completely dogmatic about refusing to recognize the existence of an East German regime."

Under Simons a $250,000 fund raising campaign was launched in 1951 in order that an increase in New School tuition fees might be avoided, and in May 1955 a $2,500,000 expansion plan was announced which included the erection of an eight-story annex to the school's existing building on 12th Street and the construction of a four-story library on 11th Street. With $1,500,000 already obtained from alumni and friends it was possible to break ground in the fall. Enrollment in February 1956 was about 6,000, and the annex, which was opened in September, can accommodate 3,000 additional students and provide 35 per cent extra classroom space. More than half of the students are college graduates; the average age is thirty-three years. Only about 20 per cent seek academic credit. The largest occupational group is in the professions, and the second largest is among business executives.

Irwin Ross has described the New School's president as a "tall, blue-eyed, open-faced man with receding hair graying at the temples." He "talks volubly, smiles easily, and has . . . abundant bonhomie" (New York *Post Magazine,* May 15, 1955). Hans Simons and Eva Haym were married on June 14, 1924 and they have two daughters, Regula and Ursula.

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SIMPSON, MILWARD L(EE) Nov. 12, 1897- Governor of Wyoming; lawyer
Address: b. Capitol Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyo.; h. 300 E. 21st St., Cheyenne, Wyo.

The Governor of the mountainous state of Wyoming, containing the Grand Teton National Park and the major portion of Yellowstone National Park, is Milward L. Simpson, a Republican. A lawyer for over twenty-five years, Simpson has served in the state Legislature, was defeated in his campaign for the U.S. Senate in 1940, and has several times been a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He is interested in educational activities and was president of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming and president of the Association of the Governing Boards of State Universities and Allied Institutions. He was elected to a four-year term as Governor in 1954.

Milward Lee Simpson was born on November 12, 1897 in Jackson, Wyoming, near the Teton Range. He is the son of Margaret (Burnett) Simpson, a schoolteacher, and William Simpson, both members of Wyoming pioneering families. His maternal grandfather, Finn Burnett, went to Wyoming on the Powder River campaign against the Indians in 1865. He became a friend and advisor to Washakie, chief of the Shoshonean Tribe. His paternal grandfather, John Simpson, and his father went to Wyoming in 1885. John Simpson opened the first store and post office in the Jackson area. William Simpson was a cowpuncher who taught himself law and practiced law for fifty years. Milward was raised on the Wind River Indian Reservation and in Lander, Meeteetse, and Cody, and attended Wyoming public schools.

He worked his way through the University of Wyoming in Laramie by holding various jobs, including an instructorship in political science at the university. He was also captain of the football, baseball, and basketball teams, a debater, and an editor. His college education was interrupted by World War I during which he served in the U.S. Army as a second lieutenant in the infantry. In 1921 he received the B.S. degree from the University of Wyoming. In preparation for a career in law, he attended Harvard University Law School and was graduated in 1925.

Admitted to the bar in 1926, Simpson practiced law in Cody until his election to the governorship. In 1926-27 he served in the state's House of Representatives. Entering the U.S. Senate race in 1940 on the Republican ticket, he was defeated by the incumbent, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, a Democrat, by 45,682 to 65,022 votes. In 1952 Simpson was one of the first in Wyoming to advocate the nomination of General Eisenhower as President.

While developing a successful law practice, Simpson entered the oil business and became vice-president of the Husky Oil and Refining Company. He also took an active interest in educational projects, and served for six years on the school board of Cody. In 1939 Simpson was appointed a trustee of the University of Wyoming, and from 1943 to 1954 he was president of the board. These years mark the university's greatest growth: the student enrollment was increased from 1,000 to over 2,500, buildings costing over $9,000,000 were constructed, and a program was instituted whereby the faculty teaches 215 courses in thirty-three communities throughout the state.

Simpson's contribution to the expansion program of the university was recognized nationally and he was elected president of the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities and Allied Institutions in November 1950. During a radio address in November 1954 Simpson summarized his views on the prevailing educational system: "The United States public school system is the soundest possible training for democratic living and for intelligent citizenship. Education in public-supported schools and universities is more alert to the immediate problems of the nation and to the application of scientific thinking and skills for solution of those problems.

"There is likely to be less insulation, more response to the temper of the times. Students in public schools represent a cross section of America. All classes and all interests and points of view are found there. Here is the ideal setting for developing rare tolerance and national understanding. . . . And here is the soundest possible training for democratic living and for intelligent citizenship."

Returning to politics in 1954, Simpson entered the primary race in August and won over five other Republican candidates, including Acting Governor C. J. Rogers. His opponent in the regular election was William Jack, a Democrat. Simpson won by 1,179 votes and was inaugurated as Governor on January 3, 1955.

Simpson promised that his administration would emphasize the development of opportunities for youth. Contending that many young people are leaving the state, he said, "We must provide opportunity for our youth so that they may utilize their talents here" (New York *Times,* November 28, 1954). The most urgent problem, he said, in plans to expand the state's economy is to provide adequate water supplies. He urged the building of an upper Colorado River storage basin. (In March 1956 the U.S. Congress passed the $756,000,000 upper Colorado River project and it was signed by President Eisenhower in the following month.)

Governor Simpson was joined by Wyoming's U.S. Senators O'Mahoney and Frank A. Barrett, a Republican, in urging the U.S. Department of Interior to postpone the sale of 65,343 acres of land to homesteaders and uranium prospectors. The Interior Department heeded the request and put off the opening of the area. Simpson stated that he feared "bloodshed" because of friction between local landowners and prospectors (New York *Times,* May 1, 1955). Simpson attended a Governors' conference in May 1955 at the White House. At that time he criticized the Administration's delay in allocating the antipolio vaccine and accused it of not having "come up with some program after having nearly a month to work out one" (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 4, 1955).

Wide World

MILWARD L. SIMPSON

Following a fifteen-hour convicts' rebellion at the Wyoming State Penitentiary in Rawlins in July 1955, Governor Simpson promised to seek improved medical care and food for the inmates, to establish a prisoner's council, to increase recreation facilities and time, and to cut the maximum for solitary confinement from six months to thirty days.

In an "Empire Profile" in the Denver *Post* (July 17, 1955), staff writer Red Kelso reported on Simpson's program: "Only three of the thirty-three proposals outlined by the freshman Governor were rejected by the Republican-dominated legislature. Simpson's political beliefs are summed up briefly, 'Good government is for the people and the party.'" Kelso noted that the Governor has dealt with issues ranging from controlled coffee breaks for state employees to a program calling upon the Government to give title to hundreds of acres of Federally owned land in Wyoming to the state.

"A bitter opponent of the Federal land system (52 per cent of Wyoming's area is Government owned)," Kelso continued, "the Governor made a daring proposal to purchase Yellowstone concessions. Thriving on controversy, Simpson signed a package tax-exemption bill which included a reduction of veterans' exemptions from $2,000 to $800, despite bitter opposition. In other fields Governor Simpson has urged complete studies of state's institutions, educational facilities, public welfare and health departments, construction of a self-supporting state liquor warehouse, and enlargement of the state highway patrol."

The Governor's proposal for the state to buy the concessions at Yellowstone National Park, a purchase involving some $9,000,000, for hotels, cottages and employees' dormitories, met with legislative encouragement and interest on all

SIMPSON, MILWARD L.—*Continued*

sides. The officials of the Wyoming Izaak Walton League were in opposition among others. For months the controversy went on, but by the end of September 1955 it was generally conceded that the plan had "fallen through."

The "first lady" of the state is the former Lorna Kooi, whom Simpson married in 1929. They have two sons, Alan Kooi and Peter Kooi Simpson. The Governor is a fan of the University of Wyoming's athletic teams and sees most of the major games, and enjoys fishing and hunting. He is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, and has hazel eyes and gray-brown hair.

Milward L. Simpson has served the Boy Scouts of America on a local and state level and as a member at large of its national council. He was chairman of the War Orphans Educational Fund and a member of the Shriners' crippled children's hospital committee. Other organizations in which he holds memberships include the American Bar Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Legion, American Cancer Society, national educational committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club of Cody. His church is the Episcopal. In 1955 the University of Wyoming bestowed on him an honorary doctor's degree.

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SIPLE, PAUL A(LLMAN) (sīp'l) Dec. 18, 1908- Explorer; geographer; biologist
Address: b. Little America, Antarctica; h. 131 N. Jackson St., Arlington 1, Va.

In six expeditions to Antarctica, Paul A. Siple has spent over four years in South Polar Regions, more time than any other person. At the age of nineteen he was the youngest member of the first Byrd Antarctic Expedition (1928-30). He has since distinguished himself as an explorer and an authority on climatology and the problems of sub-freezing environments. His abilities in these fields were of great service to the United States Army during World War II and the Korean conflict.

Since 1946 Siple has been scientific adviser to the chief of research and development, office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. He is director of scientific projects and environmental living for the U.S. Navy expedition Operation Deepfreeze and deputy to Admiral Richard E. Byrd, director of the U.S. Office of Antarctic Programs. During 1957 Siple is establishing a station at the South Pole as part of the U.S. contribution to the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58.

Paul Allman Siple was born in Montpelier, Ohio on December 18, 1908 to Clyde L. and Fannie Hope (Allman) Siple. He grew up in Erie, Pennsylvania and was graduated from Central High School in that city. Joining the Sea Scouts, a branch of the Boy Scouts of America, he trained on the ship *Niagara* on Lake Erie and learned seamanship and knot-splicing. By 1923 he advanced to the rank of eagle scout and had earned sixty merit badges. Siple recalls that the training he received in earning merit badges in such diverse studies as weather, photography, camping, carpentry, first aid to animals, and machinery not only prepared him to endure his first trip to Antarctica, but also helped to shape his life's work.

In planning his first journey to Antarctica in 1928, Richard E. Byrd (see *C.B.*, May 1956) invited the Boy Scouts of America to select one scout to be a member of his expedition. From 60,000 applicants Paul A. Siple was chosen to represent the Boy Scouts. In his book *A Boy Scout with Byrd* (Putnam, 1931) Siple points out that his training as a scout enabled him to take an active role as a naturalist. One of his specimens, a penguin, is still on view at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

Upon his return from Antarctica, Siple studied biology at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1932 with the B.S. degree in 1932. In the following year he visited the lesser known areas of Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa. He then joined the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition (1933-35) as chief biologist. Siple was in charge of erecting and equipping the advance base where Byrd spent five months alone in 1934.

Siple also led into Marie Byrd Land a party which mapped an area never before explored. The group discovered over eighty new species of plant life. On the expedition a coal bed was found, supplying evidence that a luxuriant vegetation had once existed on the Antarctic Continent before the coming of the ice age. On his return Siple brought back the first living Emperor penguins to the United States, but they soon died from the difficulty of adapting to a warm climate.

After studying geography at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts and receiving the Ph.D. degree, Siple participated in the U.S. Antarctic Service expedition (1939-40), led by Byrd. On this series of explorations Siple served as leader of the West Base at Little America, senior geographer, technical supervisor of equipment, and navigator on all exploratory flights from the West Base. He discovered four peaks which he named the Executive Committee Range, in honor of the committee of the U.S. Antarctic Service. At the close of the expedition he was named second in command to Admiral Byrd.

In World War II Dr. Siple entered the U.S. Army and was chief of the climatology and environmental protection section of the military planning division of the office of the Quartermaster General. In this post he organized the U.S. Quartermaster Corps climatic research laboratory and directed human climatology research, especially in basic principles underlying clothing protection. He served as scientific observer and clothing adviser in both the European and Pacific theaters of operations. He retired in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant colonel and with the Legion of Merit, Combat Service and Commendation decorations, and the honorary Military Order of the British Empire.

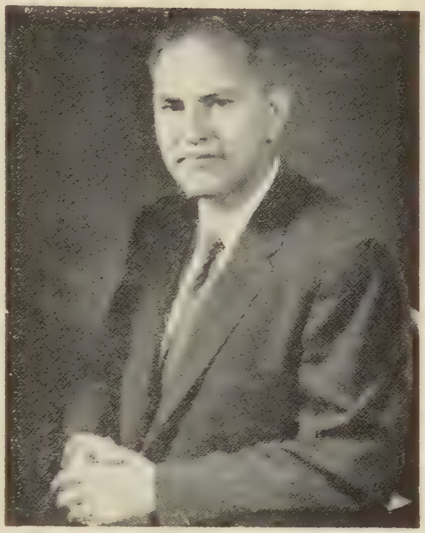
Dr. Siple continued his research as military geographer to the U.S. Army General Staff from 1946 to 1953, examining the effects of all varieties of global environment on man. He was the Army's observer in the Navy's Operation Highjump, which took several naval vessels to Antarctica in 1946-47 under the direction of Admiral Byrd. At this time Siple made observations of the movements of the Ross Shelf Ice. During the Korean conflict he advised combat commanders on environmental problems. In 1953-54 Siple participated in the Department of the Army's studies of winter combat problems as director of basic science research.

In a radio address Dr. Siple stated in 1946 that we may look forward to hot weather suits made of mosquito netting held from the body by means of spacers. "In these . . . suits . . . air flow would not be inhibited," he said, "but the skin will be protected from solar radiation and visibility" (New York *Times,* July 11, 1946). In an address at the annual meeting of the National Heavy Outerwear Association in New York he urged the industry to apply research findings to the manufacturing of winter garments (New York *Times,* November 16, 1948).

At the end of 1955 Dr. Siple traveled to Antarctica in connection with Operation Deepfreeze, which constitutes the U.S. contribution to the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. The latter is a world-wide project in which scientists of some sixty nations are coordinating special observations of the earth and its atmosphere. Nine nations are participating in International Geophysical Year projects in Antarctica.

During Operation Deepfreeze U.S. scientists studied the weather of Adélie Coast, where there are gusts up to 200 miles an hour and daily winds of ninety miles per hour. At the same time just to the east of the Adélie Coast the air may be almost calm on McMurdo Sound. This problem has baffled scientists since 1912 when Sir Douglas Mawson measured the velocity of the wind on the Adélie Coast.

In March 1956 Dr. Siple reported that the cause of the cold, swift winds is a great sloping trough of ice 200 to 300 miles wide lying between the mountain range which begins near Little America and extends up toward the Adélie Coast and one of the two huge mounds of ice which make up the bulk of the area of Antarctica. The heavy cold air slides down to the North of this trough for about 1,000 miles, gaining speed all the way until it bursts forth over the Adélie Coast. Concerning the two mounds of ice, Dr. Siple has suggested that they may cover two separate land masses.


U. S. Army

PAUL A. SIPLE

As head of a team of Polar explorers, Dr. Siple is establishing in 1957 a U.S. station at the South Pole. "My big job," Siple said before leaving the United States in October 1956 for his sixth trip to Antarctica, "will be simply to see that we all survive. We will be living constantly in temperatures twenty-five degrees colder than anybody has ever lived in before." The group will study glacial and weather patterns, magnetic forces, and the aurora. This base is one of seven the United States is constructing as part of its contribution to the International Geophysical Year. Siple has taken a little time out from his busy schedule to help the Boy Scouts select a representative to join Operation Deepfreeze. In June 1956 Richard Lee Chappel was chosen.

Siple's explorations and travels have also included three trips to the Arctic Regions, with flights over the North Pole, and travels in the U.S.S.R. He has written several books, including *Exploring At Home* (Putnam, 1932) and *Scout to Explorer; Back with Byrd in the Antarctic* (Putnam, 1936), and numerous articles.

Among Dr. Siple's many honors are three Congressional Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medals (1930, 1937, 1946), the Hatfield Gold Medal (1931), selection as one of twelve outstanding men below the age of thirty by the editors of *America's Young Men,* the Silver Buffalo awarded by the Boy Scouts in 1947 and election to the Scouts' national court of honor, and the Air Medal for his part in the first U.S. Army Air Forces flight over the North Pole carried out at night, in October 1946. The honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on Siple by Allegheny College.

The explorer was the first president of the American Polar Society (1936), has served on the national council, Boy Scouts of America since 1938, is a fellow and a member of the board of the Arctic Institute of North America (1948), a fellow of the American Geographical Society, a member of the Association of American Geographers, American Meteorological Society, American Geophysical Union, Alpha

SIPLE, PAUL A.—*Continued*

Chi Rho, Phi Beta Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Alpha Chi Omega, and an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa.

In December 1936 Paul A. Siple and Ruth I. Johannesmeyer were married. They have three daughters, Ann Byrd, Jane Paulette, and Mary Cathrin. Siple is a Methodist. Mount Ruth Siple in Antarctica is named in honor of the explorer's wife.

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SIROKY, VILIAM (shĭr'ō-kē) May 1902- Premier of Czechoslovakia; political leader

Address: b. c/o Council of Ministers, Prague, Czechoslovakia

During the turbulent years that have followed the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953 the man who has guided the destinies of Communist Czechoslovakia has been a former railway worker named Viliam Siroky. Under his leadership that key Eastern European nation has been made one of the most stable and prosperous of the Soviet satellites—a showplace of international Communism and a bridgehead for Communist economic aggression.

Prominent in the Czechoslovakian government since the end of World War II, Siroky was a Vice-Premier from 1945 to 1953 and Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1950 to 1953. The Czech Parliament elected him Premier on March 21, 1953, to replace Antonin Zápotocký (see *C.B.*, June 1953), who then became President. (Zápotocký died on November 13, 1957.)

Wide World

VILIAM SIROKY

Viliam Siroky was born in May 1902 of Slovakian parents and began his career as a railway service employee. He became active as a Communist in his late teens, through the labor union movement, and is credited with organizing the first Communist group in Bratislava in 1921. He became a member of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party in 1930, and then one of its secretaries.

Unlike those in many other Eastern European countries, the Communists in Czechoslovakia were not outlawed or driven underground during the period from 1920 to 1938. They operated openly and legally within the Parliamentary framework. In the elections of 1935—the last before World War II—Siroky was one of six Slovakian Communists elected to the Prague Parliament. Twenty-four other Communists were elected by the Czechs.

After the Munich agreement of September 29, 1938 had dismembered Czechoslovakia and subjected it to the Nazis, leaders of the Communist party fled abroad. Siroky went first to France, and after that country collapsed before the Nazis in June 1940, he went to the Soviet Union. When the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, he returned to his native Slovakia, where Hitler had set up a nominally "independent" state, to work in the resistance.

In the spring of 1944, when the Nazis decided to occupy the puppet state of Slovakia, the resistance groups organized a Slovak national uprising, led in part by Communists and supported by partisan leaders sent in from the Soviet Union. The Germans were busy from August to November suppressing it. Siroky was captured and sentenced to death. But this sentence was commuted to fourteen years imprisonment, and he was confined at Spielberg. From there he escaped in 1945 as the Soviet army was advancing into Czechoslovakia. At the head of a band of partisans he made his way to the Soviet lines.

On March 27, 1945, when Czechoslovakia was about half liberated, the Czechoslovak exiles in London and Moscow agreed on a temporary coalition government that would include the Communists—the first time they had been included in a Czechoslovak government. Siroky was named a Deputy Premier in the government that was proclaimed at Košice, the capital city of liberated East Slovakia, by President Eduard Beneš.

One of the first problems to which Siroky turned his hand was perhaps one of the thorniest facing the new state—the unwanted minorities within its borders. During the war President Beneš had won a U.S.S.R. pledge to support the expulsion of about 3,500,000 Germans and 750,000 Hungarians from Czechoslovakia. The removal of the Germans was approved by the Potsdam Conference in 1945, and this was carried out over the two following years. In February 1946 an agreement was made under which 60,000 Slovaks left Hungary and 93,000 Hungarians left Slovakia. The matter continued in dispute, however, until after the Communists came to power, when the

Czechoslovak discrimination measures against the Hungarian minority were repealed.

In the general election of May 27, 1946—the last free election in Czechoslovakia—the Communists won 38 per cent of the vote—compared to the 10.3 per cent they polled in 1935. President Beneš named the Czechoslovak Communist party chairman, Klement Gottwald, Premier in place of the Social Democratic party leader Zdenek Fierlinger. Siroky again became a Vice-Premier.

A semiautonomous parliament in Slovakia had been set up after the war, called the Slovak National Council. In 1947 the chairman of the Slovak Communist party, Karol Smidke, became the chairman of this council, and Siroky replaced him as chairman of the Slovak Communist party. The party was formally separated from the Czechoslovak Communist party headed by Gottwald. Although the two merged in 1948, the Slovak party continued to have some separate functions.

Another general election was scheduled for May 1948. Non-Communist members of the government resigned in February, however, in an attempt to force earlier elections. Communist labor unions called a general strike and President Beneš was forced to accept a Communist-dominated government. Siroky and the Slovak Communists were reported to have opposed staging the coup, but the Czech Communists insisted upon pushing ahead and they prevailed.

Whether he had opposed the coup or not, Siroky was named Vice-Premier in the government that emerged from it. He continued to be concerned with foreign affairs. In February 1949 he was one of the government representatives in negotiations to try to settle differences with the Roman Catholic Church over the expropriation of church estates.

On March 14, 1950 it was announced that Vladimir Clementis had resigned as Foreign Minister and had been replaced by Siroky—a change that had grave significance in the West. Clementis, although a Communist, had lived during the war in London and was known as understanding, if not sympathetic, in regard to Western views. The New York *Times* correspondent in Prague at the time, Dana Adams Schmidt, reported that Siroky was "reputedly one of the Czechoslovak leaders most trusted in Moscow" and that there was "nothing in his past to suggest that he understands let alone appreciates Western points of view" (March 14, 1950).

In Siroky's first statement of policy as Foreign Minister he declared that he would work for "the intensification and fortification of Czechoslovakia's loyal alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union" (New York *Times*, March 22, 1950). During the three years he headed the ministry, relations with the U.S.S.R. became closer, while relations with the West deteriorated. The United States, in particular, was repeatedly charged with fomenting trouble and carrying on espionage. The U.S. Information Service library was forced to close and the Embassy, to reduce its staff to twelve. An Associated Press reporter, William N. Oatis, was arrested, tried, convicted of espionage, and in 1950 was sentenced to ten years in prison. (He was released in 1953.)

After the outbreak of the Korean war, Siroky made a brief visit to Moscow in September 1950 and then went to New York City, where he headed his country's delegation at the Fifth Session of the U.N. General Assembly. His chief contributions were speeches defending North Korea, attacking the United States, supporting a ban on the atomic bomb, and denouncing the rearmament of Western Germany.

Meanwhile, the purge, begun earlier by Siroky, continued until it had reached even to Rudolf Slansky, who had touched off the purge of the Slovak party. The post of secretary general of the Czechoslovak party was abolished and replaced by a seven-man political committee, headed by Gottwald, to which Siroky was named. Just over a year later, in November 1952, Slansky and thirteen others, including Clementis, were tried on charges of Zionism and Titoism. Both Slansky and Clementis were executed.

A reorganization of the Czechoslovak government, to bring it closer to the Soviet pattern, followed in February 1953. Siroky, while retaining his post of Vice-Premier with general supervision of foreign affairs, turned over the reins of the Foreign Ministry to Vaclav David. Joseph Stalin died on March 5, 1953 and Gottwald—who reportedly caught cold while attending the funeral in Moscow—died less than ten days later. When the government was reorganized on March 21 the Premier, Antonín Zápotocký, stepped up to become President, and Siroky was named Premier.

Siroky's first policy speech to Parliament in April 1953 emphasized the importance of a strong defense linked with the possibility of peaceful coexistence with the West. The government's answer to unrest among some groups of workers was a new economic policy—cutting back arms production and increasing output of consumer goods, along with diverting investment funds from heavy to light industry. Particular stress was laid on the importance of increasing the output of agricultural goods and raw materials, which had lagged behind the rapidly developing industrial sectors of the economy. This was followed by a general price reduction, a more lenient policy toward the individual farmers, revision of work norms, a reduction in the work week—and in general an increase in the standard of living that led the New York *Times* correspondent Sidney Gruson to report late in 1955 that Prague had become "a showplace for Communism."

In foreign affairs Siroky brought his country even closer to the Soviet Union by coordinating his plans for industrial development with those of the Soviets and by taking an active part in forming the Warsaw pact (counterpart to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) after the West embarked on the rearmament of Germany. At the same time he sought to make friends wherever there was the possibility of extending Communist influence. Overtures were made to West Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia. Trade agreements for

SIROKY, VILIAM—*Continued*

the export of arms, machinery, and technicians were made throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

The gradual relaxation of Communist rule under Siroky's regime brought in Czechoslovakia, as in other satellites, demands for greater freedom, particularly in education and the arts. There was not, as in Hungary, any violent upsurge against the Communists, nor was there, as in Poland, any sharp break with the leadership of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, there was relative stability in Czechoslovakia, and Siroky's government took the lead among the satellites in providing aid for the reconstruction of Hungary following the Soviet suppression of the revolution there in the fall and winter of 1956.

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SLOANE, EVERETT (H.) Oct. 1, 1909-
Actor

Address: b. c/o United Artists Corp., 729 7th Ave., New York 19; h. 5355 Henry Hudson Pkwy. W., Riverdale, N.Y.

Firmly established as radio's and television's most versatile actor, Everett Sloane in January 1955 in *Patterns* on the *Kraft Television Theatre* added another character—a business tycoon—to his long list of memorable roles. In a radio career spanning a quarter of a century he has appeared on programs ranging from "soap opera" to *March of Time*. Millions of listeners have heard him in the detective drama series *Crime Doctor* and *21st Precinct,* in which he enacted the leading roles. He has also been seen in numerous motion pictures, beginning with *Citizen Kane* (1940), and in Broadway stage productions including *A Bell for Adano* (1944).

United Artists Corp.
EVERETT SLOANE

Everett H. Sloane was born in New York City on October 1, 1909 to Nathaniel I. Sloane, also a native New Yorker, and Rose (Gerstein) Sloane, who was born in Boston. Everett was stage-struck at the age of seven, when he played Puck in a school production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream.* By the time he was twelve he had seen plays ranging from *The Jest* with John and Lionel Barrymore to *Sinbad the Sailor* with Al Jolson and had "amazed contemporaries" at Public School 46 in Manhattan "with his insistence that he would be an actor" (New York *Times,* March 18, 1956). He "wheedled his father into taking him to the theatre each Saturday afternoon."

On graduation from the Townsend Harris Hall High School in New York, he enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. In 1927 he left the university in order to join Jasper Deeter's celebrated stock company at the Hedgerow Theatre in Moylan, Pennsylvania. Sloane made his New York professional debut in 1928 at the Cherry Lane Theatre in Greenwich Village in a Gerhart Hauptmann play. He recalls that he wore "an Inverness cape and collapsible opera hat," and that one critic wrote that he "looked remarkably like Harpo Marx and almost as funny."

Notices of this kind failed to impress Broadway managers; so Sloane became a Wall Street stockbroker's "runner" at $17 a week. Within a year he was earning $140 weekly as "assistant to the managing partner," but a 50 per cent salary cut following the "crash" of 1929 caused him to turn to radio to augment his income. His friend Richard Mack, then a script writer for station WOR's *Impossible Detective Mysteries,* arranged his engagement as the sleuth's assistant at $20 a show. Shortly afterward he was hired also for *40 Fathom Trawler.* When other engagements rapidly followed he gave up his Wall Street job.

For several years Sloane was heard almost nightly as Sammy in the radio serial *The Goldbergs,* and for eight years he played a leading role in *The Shadow.* He "ad-libbed" gibberish as a sort of gnome in the *Buck Rogers* series, and played villains on *Crime Doctor* before enacting the title character, Dr. Ordway, over a two-year period. *Pretty Kitty Kelly* was one of the numerous "soap opera" serials with which Sloane was associated in his early radio career.

The busy radio actor made his Broadway stage debut as Rosetti in the Samuel and Bella Spewack comedy *Boy Meets Girl,* which ran at the Cort Theatre in New York for 669 performances beginning November 27, 1935. He was on tour with *Three Men on a Horse* during part of 1937, and then in January 1938 began at the Biltmore Theatre, New York, a two-month engagement as the piano player, Charlie, in *All That Glitters.* Joining the Orson Welles-CBS radio program *Mercury Theatre* *of the Air* in the summer of 1938, Sloane appeared in most of its offerings including *War of the Worlds,* which caused considerable panic through its overly realistic news-broadcast technique.

As a member of the Mercury Players he went to Hollywood in 1940 for his motion picture debut as Bernstein in the Orson Welles's film *Citizen Kane.* "Everett Sloane is splendid as the general manager of Kane's publishing interests," commented Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune* following the first Manhattan showing on May 1, 1941. Sloane had meanwhile returned (March 24, 1941) to the New York stage for a three-month engagement in the dramatization of Richard Wright's *Native Son* presented by Orson Welles and John Houseman. In the role of Britten he gave an "excellent" portrayal of "a nervous functionary" (New York *Times,* March 25, 1941). Under the direction of Welles he made, as Kopeikin in *Journey into Fear,* his second motion picture appearance. This film was shown in New York during Sloane's three-week engagement, beginning March 10, 1943, in the Broadway production of the English melodrama *Men in Shadow.*

"As a business proposition radio is . . . sound and occasionally satisfying. The theatre is ego-satisfying but otherwise unreliable; the movies are . . . a lump of money." This verdict by Sloane on the three media was quoted in *Newsweek* (September 4, 1944) not long after the actor's first broadcast as Grandpa Vanderhof in the new *You Can't Take It With You* series. During this time he was regularly appearing also on the *Ellery Queen, The Listening Post, Cavalcade of America* and *March of Time* programs. Irving Drutman has quoted Sloane as estimating that in his first fifteen years of association with broadcasting he "appeared in an average of twenty programs a week, playing approximately 15,000 assorted roles," including the Emperor Hirohito, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Adolf Hitler, the latter about one hundred times, or probably "more than any other actor" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 11, 1945). Richard Maney has stated that he earned "$50,000 . . . from radio in a good season" (New York *Times,* May 27, 1945).

Everett Sloane's outstanding success on the New York stage was scored at the Cort Theatre on December 6, 1944, as the cynical Sergeant Leonard Borth in *A Bell for Adano,* which ran for 304 performances. Following the closing of the play, Sloane directed two New York stage productions, *The Dancer* (1946) and Arthur Koestler's *Twilight Bar.* In 1947 he played "An Unusual Character" in Donald Ogden Stewart's *How I Wonder,* which ran for 63 performances.

Returning to Hollywood, Sloane had a supporting role in *The Lady from Shanghai* (1948), and in 1949 he portrayed "with relish" the unreformed scoundrel, Belli, in the film version of Samuel Shellabarger's novel, *Princes of Foxes.* In 1950 Sloane was "especially . . . excellent" as an understanding doctor in *The Men* (New York *Times,* July 21, 1950), and in the ensuing year in *The Blue Veil* he was "impressive" as a district attorney (*Variety,* September 12, 1951).

At various times during the early 1950's Sloane was also to be seen in *The Enforcer* (1951), *Bird of Paradise* (1951), *Sirocco* (1951), *The Prince Who Was a Thief* (1951), *The Desert Fox* (1951), *The Sellout* (1952), and *Way of a Gaucho* (1952). In the film version (1955) of the Clifford Odets play *The Big Knife,* Sloane was "particularly touching as a kind old agent" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 9, 1955). In *Somebody Up There Likes Me* (1956) he "brought a wry wit" to his portrayal of Irving Cohen, manager of the middleweight champion Rocky Graziano (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 6, 1956).

Today chiefly occupied with television work, and in very great demand, Everett Sloane scored on January 12, 1955 an exceptional triumph with his performance as the slave-driving businessman in Rod Serling's highly praised *Patterns,* presented on NBC by the *Kraft Television Theatre.* "In the role of Walter Ramsey," Jack Gould commented in the New York *Times* (January 17, 1955), Sloane "made a part that easily might have been only a stereotyped 'menace' a figure of dimension, almost of stature." Both Harriet Van Horne and John Crosby thought the actor "superb" when this television drama was repeated about four weeks later. When a rather less effective film version was released in March 1956, the New York *Times* called the Sloane characterization "a frighteningly menacing picture of a man dedicated to the idea of profits" (March 28, 1956).

On TV Sloane portrayed Smithers in *The Emperor Jones* (February 23, 1955), Peter Stuyvesant in *A Night of Vigil* (April 3) and Jordan in *Dinner at Eight* (June 1). With mounting video and radio commitments, Sloane gave up in October 1955 the role of Captain Frank Kennelly, which he had enacted weekly on the *21st Precinct* radio program for about two years.

In the following March Sloane played De Witt in the musical version of Maxwell Anderson's *High Tor* on CBS-TV. Another "original" TV drama by Rod Serling, *Noon on Doomsday,* presented by the Theatre Guild and U.S. Steel on April 25, 1956, afforded Sloane the opportunity to give, as a retired judge, "one of his characteristically vivid portrayals" (New York *Times,* April 26, 1956). He co-starred in *Child of the Regiment,* a dramatization of a Vern Sneider short story telecast on CBS on the *Twentieth Century-Fox Hour* on October 3, 1956.

Everett Sloane has been described as "a diminutive dynamo with a voice that can squeak or boom." Today he is "as red-headed, bespectacled and intense as he was as a schoolboy" wrote Milton Bracker (New York *Times,* March 18, 1956). "Sloane never really relaxes. . . . He practices Shakespeare in German, French and Italian, and is intellectually and artistically impatient." Everett Sloane and Luba ("Lovey") Herman were married in 1933. "They have a son and a daughter, [Ned and Erika] . . . and

SLOANE, EVERETT—*Continued*

a communal knowledge of cooking." Sloane's whole drive is to find the opportunities for enacting as many roles as possible.

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SLOBODKIN, LOUIS (JULIUS) (slō-bŏd'kĭn) Feb. 19, 1903- Sculptor; author; illustrator

Address: h. 150 W. 80th St., New York 24

American sculptor Louis Slobodkin is also an illustrator, author and designer of children's books. He holds the Caldecott Medal for the most distinguished American picture book of 1943, *Many Moons,* written by James Thurber and illustrated by Slobodkin. His own sculptural works are represented in leading museums, private collections, and in public and government buildings. Among these is his famous heroic bronze of the young Lincoln in the court of the U.S. Department of the Interior building in Washington, D.C., and the aluminum statue, *Tropical Postman,* in the U.S. Postmaster General's office. He is the author of the textbook *Sculpture: Principles & Practice* (World, 1949).

LOUIS SLOBODKIN

"He has the essential requisite of an artist—that of perpetual youth—to an amazing degree," said Eleanor Estes in her article "Louis Slobodkin—A Sculptor Enters the Book World" (*Horn Book,* July-August, 1944). "He delights in drawing and designing the kind of book that children will really love and hug close to them. . . . His pictures overflow with warmth and humanity . . . and have a completely universal appeal."

Louis Slobodkin was born in Albany, New York on February 19, 1903, the son of Nathan and Dora (Lubin) Slobodkin. His parents came from the Ukraine. He had two brothers, Herman and Irving. In school he was a bad speller (he admits that some of his drawings even today contain misspellings), but he was a voracious reader and from the time he was five liked to draw. At the age of ten he began to model in clay, particularly figures of Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln. When he was fifteen his parents sent him to New York City, where he enrolled at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. He earned his way at the Beaux Arts by running elevators at night. He speaks fondly of these nights, riding up and down, reading the philosophers and the great poets (*Horn Book,* July-August 1944). He attended sculpture classes from 1918 to 1923 and won twenty-two medals. He also won a Louis Tiffany Foundation Fellowship and went to Paris to study.

During 1925 Slobodkin shipped aboard a freighter to Argentina, and filled a portfolio with drawings and watercolors of sailors, some of which he later translated into sculpture. Twenty years later he wrote the book *Fo'castle Waltz* (Vanguard, 1945). William McFee in the New York *Sun* (December 7, 1945) criticized its sordid descriptions, but Edmund Wilson in the *New Yorker* called the recollections "readable, and the illustrations, by the author, excellent." *Time* (December 31, 1945) wrote: "Author Slobodkin has an artist's eye for significant detail and . . . a kind of gossipy fluency."

From 1931 to 1935 he was a collaborating sculptor in various studios in the United States and in Europe. "Sometimes I 'ghosted' sculpture for busy sculptors," he said. "I raised a beard and began to work on monumental sculpture, taking my inspiration from Biblical sources rather than from the traditional Greek." In 1934 he was head of the sculpture department of the Master Institute of United Arts at the Roerich Museum, keeping this post until 1937. He also instructed in sculpture at the School Art League (1935-36).

In 1935 Slobodkin was awarded a commission for the U.S. Post Office Building in Washington, D.C., where he executed in aluminum his sculpture *Tropical Postman.* For the Madison Square Post Office in New York City he did cast-iron bas-reliefs in 1936. In the same year he designed the models for the stone carvings of the Memorial Tower in Philadelphia and in 1937 two granite eagles for the Johnstown, Pennsylvania Post Office. He was awarded a competition among sculptors for the Federal Building of the New York World's Fair in 1938; his statue of Abraham Lincoln, *Symbol of Unity* (or *The Rail Joiner*), was set up in the garden of the Federal Building in 1939. But one night the statue mysteriously disappeared. The Sculptors' Guild protested the removal of Slobodkin's statue by Commissioner Edward J. Flynn, and the New York *Times* (May 5, 1939) described the "hue and cry" of the artists, since the statue was widely admired. But it was never recovered and no explanation for its removal was ever given. Also in 1939 he executed the eight-foot bronze statue of *Young Abe Lincoln* for the Department of the Interior Building in Washington, D.C. He was head of the sculpture division of the New York City Art Project from 1941 to 1942 and in this period executed two panels in sandstone for the North Adams, Massachusetts Post Office.

For his illustrations in *Many Moons,* with text by James Thurber, Louis Slobodkin won the 1943 Caldecott Medal. These drawings were exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In his acceptance speech for the Caldecott Medal (reprinted in *Horn Book,* July-August 1944) he said: "I had taken my family up to Cape Ann where we usually summer, and there we met . . . a librarian, Eleanor Estes, who had finished her manuscript, *The Moffats.* She asked me if I would illustrate her book. I said yes, indeed, but frankly I was not as brave as I sounded. . . And so I was launched, a little late in life, along this new road toward a new form of expression, and into a completely new world."

Following the successful launching of *The Moffats,* Slobodkin illustrated other books by Eleanor Estes. These include *The Middle Moffats, The Sun and the Wind and Mr. Todd, Rufus M.,* and *The Hundred Dresses.* In *The Hundred Dresses* (Harcourt Brace, 1944), which is a perennial best seller and has been translated into Japanese, Slobodkin tried for drawings which would "play a gentle counterpoint to her tender message of tolerance."

Other children's books written by Slobodkin and published by Macmillan include *Circus April 1* (1953); *Mr. Petersand's Cats and Kittens* (1954); *Amiable Giant* (1955) and *The Little Mermaid Who Could Not Sing* (1956). Among those which Vanguard has published are *The Horse with the High-Heeled Shoes* (1954); *Millions and Millions* (1955); and *One Is Good* (1956). He has also illustrated *Garibaldi* and *Peter the Great* by Nina Brown Baker; *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens); *The Magic Fishbone* by Charles Dickens; and three books by Edith Unnerstad.

Speaking at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Association on May 24, 1944 Slobodkin discussed working in granite and in bronze and applying his experience as a sculptor to illustrating books. "In drawing for books for children," he said, "there can be [a] consciousness of scale relation. I've tried to see things and draw them at a related level to my intended readers. In *The Moffats,* for example, the drawings were scaled to be seen from Janie's eyes... For the very, very young children in *The Friendly Animals* (Vanguard, 1944) I tried to scale my relation to the viewpoint of the two-year olds."

For Macmillan in 1944 he wrote as well as illustrated *Magic Michael,* "the fun and frolic of a small boy's inventiveness are expressed in a series of spirited drawings and amusing verse" (*New York Public Library Bulletin*). This book is still a best seller and in 1956 was made into a film by Weston Woods Studios. *Clear the Track for Michael's Magic Train* (Macmillan, 1945) was also about Mike, whose imagination brings a locomotive rumbling and roaring into the living room in this exuberant picture book. *Adventures of Arab* (Macmillan, 1946) was a story about a merry-go-round horse who takes on the duties of a real horse. The *New York Public Library Bulletin* described it as "a sturdy fantasy, full of wit and originality."

One of Slobodkin's most popular books was *Bixxy and the Secret Message* (Macmillan, 1949), which he both wrote and illustrated. Bixxy is a carrier pigeon who lives at a U.S. Army camp in New Jersey. This story tells about his adventures aided by a troop of Cub Scouts. In 1950 Macmillan published his *Mr. Mushroom,* a picture-story book about a tiny little man who lived under a mushroom.

In his book *Sculpture: Principles & Practice* (World, 1949) Slobodkin described the various methods of sculpture, with photographs and drawings showing every step in each process. In one section of the book he selected "A Gallery of Great Sculpture," photographic reproductions of his favorite works including those by Egyptian, Chinese, archaic Greek, Persian and other "unknown artists who have contributed more to the world's culture," he believes, than any of the great publicized names." In his opinion, the Egyptians were the "giants of sculpture."

"If you study a fine ripe apple, and a strong, young tree trunk," said Slobodkin in his advice to would-be sculptors, "you will understand the requisite qualities of all good sculpture shape. It must have the outward growing of an apple and the upward and downward growth of a tree trunk. Students of sculpture should work with a consciousness that there is always a front, sides and back to the unit you are building. Think of apples and tree trunks and you may produce good sculptural shape."

On September 27, 1927 Louis Slobodkin married Florence Gersh. They have two sons, Larry and Michael, and twin grandsons. His oldest son, Larry, is a professor of zoology at the University of Michigan. His younger son plans to be a musician.

Slobodkin is a charter member of the Sculptors' Guild and has served on its board of directors; is past president of An American Group, a society of American artists; has been chairman of the artists' committee of the American Institute of Graphic Arts; has served on the board of Artists Equity and on the board of the Audubon Art Society. He has lectured at many colleges — recently at Simmons, University of Arkansas, University of Indiana — book fairs and library meetings. Addressing the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Association on January 29, 1948, Slobodkin discussed "Books I'd Like To See" and urged greater cooperation between artist and printer and chemist who should be encouraged to experiment with colored inks for children's books.

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SLOCUM, (MANLY) HARVEY Oct. 23, 1887- Construction engineer
Address: 504 E. Pine St., Alhambra, Calif.

Winner of the 1956 Moles Award and the Beavers Award for his outstanding performances in the heavy construction industry, Harvey Slocum has been jocularly called the "best dam builder in the world." Since 1922 he has estimated the costs for and superintended the construction of the largest dams in the United States, including Bull Shoals, Friant and the Grand Coulee. Because of his achievements, he was selected to advise the government of India on the construction of its vast Bhakra project on the Sutlej River to provide irrigation and hydroelectric facilities in the Punjab area. Describing Slocum's functions as a consultant, the New York *Times* (November 23, 1955) reported: "His experience and driving force have been one of the program's chief assets. The Indians call him 'Mr. Bhakra.'" His outstanding position as a builder of dams has been largely due to his ability as an estimater.

HARVEY SLOCUM

A native Californian, Manly Harvey Slocum was born on October 23, 1887 in National City, on San Diego Bay. His mother was a Southerner and his father, although born in Vermont, served as an engineer in the Confederate Army during the War between the States. Harvey quit school when he was twelve years old to take a job as a messenger and newspaper delivery boy. Two years later, he set off alone for San Francisco, where he worked in the Barbary Coast section as a newspaper boy and messenger. In 1907 he became a cabinetmaker's apprentice in San Francisco. He showed remarkable skill, and was made a journeyman, but he soon became restive.

Joining a construction outfit in 1910, Slocum worked his way up through the ranks as a structural iron worker, pile driver "stiff," reinforcing steel man, foreman, and superintendent—all within three years. But his career was interrupted when he was burned in an explosion. The doctors gave up all hope for the young man, but Harvey Slocum had the tenacity and the will to live. When he was released from the hospital his fingers were grown together like fists and he walked in a bent-over position. In order to exercise his legs and hands (Booton Herndon wrote in *Collier's*, May 5, 1951), "he had to bend over and, with bailing wire and pliers, tie the iron rods together wherever they crossed. At first his hands bled after only a few minutes' work, but he stuck with it for weeks. . . ." He kept at this harrowing task until he thought he could hold a full-time job.

Although he had never before worked on dam construction, he applied for and got the assignment as superintendent of the Lake Hodges Dam project in California. He not only completed the multiple-arch dam but also saved his employers, the Bent Brothers Construction Company, a considerable amount of money by revising labor methods. Slocum's next appointment as superintendent of the Gibraltar Dam gave him an opportunity to match his own figures for dam construction against the official estimates. He found that his computations were usually correct. In 1922, on the basis of his estimates, Bent Brothers Company got the contract to build Exchequer Dam and Slocum was put in charge of the job.

Because he was then rather poor at figures, Slocum talked to contractors and learned their methods of computing costs. He has provided estimates and supervised the construction of some of the biggest dams in the world. After completing Exchequer he worked on the Madden Dam in the Panama Canal Zone, and then the largest of them all, the Grand Coulee, 4,300 feet long and 550 feet high, which channels the waters of the Columbia River for electric energy, irrigation and flood control. He estimated the cost of Shasta Dam, higher than Coulee but not so long, which spans the Sacramento River in northern California.

Other dam projects of Slocum include the Hetch Hetchy (gravity dam) in central California, which provides water to San Francisco via an aqueduct, the Sierra Madre (arch dam), Lake Henshaw (hydraulic-fill rock-racing dam), and San Gabriel Forks. In the late 1930's Slocum started construction of the Friant Dam on the San Joaquin River, north of Fresno, California. His estimates for Davis Dam yielded another contract but work was stopped with the entrance of the United States into World War II.

Slocum turned to coal stripping and mining, and he also worked on military projects, among them, the Alcan Highway in Alaska. Accepting neither rank nor salary, he toured the South Pacific islands as a consultant to the U.S. Navy on construction problems. In 1946 the government appointed Slocum to supervise the building of the Apra Harbor Breakwater on the island of Guam, a structure for cutting the force of strong waves. He had considerable difficulty convincing the Naval administrators to build according to his specifications, but he finally proved that his own engineering methods would be more successful. Rather than erect the breakwater on top of a coral reef in the harbor, Slocum "dumped the rock, in pieces big as houses, behind the coral reef. Thus he used the reef to absorb the first shock of the waves" (*Collier's*, May 5, 1951).

After a short stint in 1947 as an adviser for the Panama Canal, Slocum was assigned to estimate and construct the Bull Shoals Dam spanning the White River in Arkansas. In order to erect the dam, which was 283 feet high and had a floor 230 feet thick, he diverted the river from the right to the left side of the valley. The rock materials for the dam were seven miles from the site, and Slocum had to build a conveyer belt to haul the supplies. It not only served his purpose, but it was a major tourist attraction.

In 1951 Harvey Slocum was asked to head a corps of American engineers as an advisory team to the Indian government on the Bhakra-Nangal irrigation and power project. The year before, Slocum had visited the site on the Sutlej River and he recognized the challenges of the assignment. In November 1955, after several years of planning and dirt construction, the dam was officially opened for work by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. According to the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 18, 1955), Nehru described the project as "the temple of modern India and its will to develop." The irrigation and power project was expected to take over four years to build and to cost about $350,000,000. The height of the dam at completion will be about 680 feet. More than 6,500,000 acres will be brought under cultivation. Over 9,000 Indians are employed in the project.

Several days after the formal opening, Slocum took Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party head Nikita S. Khrushchev on a guided tour of the dam site. When Khrushchev commented that his country would soon surpass American engineering methods, Slocum rejoined: "Competition is a good thing. It helps progress" (*Christian Science Monitor*, November 22, 1955). Slocum also parried with the two Communist chiefs about visas and the limitations imposed by the Iron Curtain.

In February 1956 Slocum returned to the United States from India to receive the sixteenth annual nonmember award of the Moles, a society of men in the heavy construction industry. The award was given to Slocum for his outstanding achievement and contributions to the field. A telegram from Vice-President Richard M. Nixon read at the banquet praised Slocum's work. He also received the 1956 award from the Beavers, a Los Angeles group representing West Coast heavy construction workers.

"The entire history of man is tied to what he has done, and what he is doing, with the available supply of water," Slocum told Christopher Rand (*New Yorker*, December 8, 1956). "You can't produce more water than falls. Therefore, you must conserve it. . . . In the foraging age, man didn't use more than two gallons of water a day, but now in the United States, probably more than 1500 gallons are used per day per person. Mostly, this is because of industrialization. It takes 65,000 gallons of water to make a ton of steel, and 300,000 to make a ton of aluminum. . . . Man is going to use up his easy supplies of metal, and he is going to use up his fuels. He will find substitutes for these things but not for water." He thought that sea-water recovery would be too prohibitive in cost for some time. "Man's future," he said, "is tied irrevocably to what he does with water." He pointed out that every big dam today is used for six purposes: flood control, storage, irrigation, navigation, storage of water, and for hydroelectric power.

Harvey Slocum is married to the former Helen von Ensminger. Mrs. Slocum occasionally accompanies her husband on his construction projects. Slocum plans his trips home so that he will not be away from Bhakra during the monsoon season, when he is needed to oversee the problems that arise from the landslides that are often caused by the heavy rains.

Harvey Slocum is short and thickset with graying hair. Christopher Rand in the *New Yorker* (December 8, 1956) described him as resembling General William Tecumseh Sherman, a first cousin of his father. When congratulated on his achievements Slocum's answer was: "I don't build. . . . It's the stiffs with the picks and shovels who build 'em, and the big contractors who make 'em possible by putting up millions of dollars of their own money on . . . [my] say-so" (*Holing Through*, November 1955).

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SMEDBERG, WILLIAM RENWICK, 3D

Sept. 28, 1902- U.S. Navy officer

Address: b. Office of the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; h. 1035 S. 26th St., Arlington, Va.

"The most challenging assignment in the Naval service"—so has Rear Admiral William Renwick Smedberg 3d described the post of superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy. He was installed in office in March 1956 to become the thirty-ninth administrative head of this institution, from which he himself was graduated in 1926. His distinguished sea duty has included a destroyer command in the Atlantic during World War II, a cruiser-destroyer task force command and vital intelligence work in the Pacific Theater, and a battleship command in the Korean War. In the rank of captain he was head of the electrical engineering department at Annapolis for three years

U. S. Navy

REAR ADM. WILLIAM RENWICK SMEDBERG 3D

beginning in 1948. Promoted to his present rank of Rear Admiral in May 1954, he is one of the Navy's youngest flag officers.

The son of William Renwick Smedberg, Jr., a West Point graduate and U.S. Army officer who was a brigadier general at the time of his death in 1942, William Renwick Smedberg 3d was born on September 28, 1902 at Fort Grant, Arizona, where his father was then stationed. His mother's maiden name was Louise Gore Chaffin. Graduated from the Middlesex School at Concord, Massachusetts in 1921, William entered Schadmann's Preparatory School at Washington, D.C. with the intention of going to West Point, but changed his mind and obtained instead an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy, from which he was graduated on June 3, 1926 with the B.S. degree and an ensign's commission. He remained at the Naval Academy for a summer course in aviation. Then in the three and a half years beginning in October he served successively aboard the battleship the U.S.S. *New Mexico* and the destroyer *Mullany*. Assigned to duty in connection with the fitting out of the U.S.S. *Northampton* at Quincy, Massachusetts, he served aboard this new cruiser for the three years which followed her commissioning in May 1930.

Smedberg returned to Annapolis in May 1933 for a course in communications at the Naval Postgraduate School. During the four years beginning in June 1935 he had successive duty as radio officer on the staffs of commander cruisers, battle force. In September 1939 he was transferred to Washington, D.C. as aide to the Chief of Naval Operations. Assigned in February 1942 to his first World War II sea duty, he was commanding officer of the destroyer U.S.S. *Lansdowne*. While patrolling the Atlantic on July 3, 1942 "with superb judgment and accurate timing, he laid down an effective pattern of depth charges" which resulted in heavy damage to a German submarine. Ten days later (July 13) the seamanship of her commanding officer in maneuvering the destroyer "into a suitable position" enabled the *Lansdowne* to sink a German U-boat. For these two instances of "exceptionally meritorious conduct" Smedberg later received the Legion of Merit and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit.

With the *Lansdowne* in the South Pacific later in 1942, Smedberg was in command until February of the following year, when he was given command of another destroyer, the U.S.S. *Hudson*. He also won a Silver Star Medal for intrepidity in evading a torpedo attack on his vessel by a Japanese submarine off Guadalcanal. For about a year beginning November 1943 the *Hudson* was attached to a squadron operating in the Solomons and (in the words of the citation accompanying the award of a Bronze Medal to its commander) "escorted troop transports to Bougainville, bombarded enemy installations at Cape Torokina, and took part in repelling two heavy air attacks." In January 1944, Commander Smedberg was designated chief of staff and operations officer to commander task force thirty-nine. He was in addition named commander of a cruiser division which operated in the Marianas between mid-June and mid-August 1944, and was awarded another Gold Star in lieu of a third Legion of Merit for having "contributed materially to the damage inflicted on the Japanese during the initial landings and supporting bombardments at Saipan, Tinian and Guam Islands, and during the Battle of the Philippine Sea."

Advanced to captain and ordered in September 1944 to the staff of Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, he served from October 1944 until well after the end of the war as head of the combat intelligence division. For this service he was awarded a third Gold Star in lieu of a fourth Legion of Merit.

Following his promotion and transfer to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in March 1946, Captain Smedberg was appointed aide to Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal and in May accompanied Forrestal on a mission to London. For one year commencing in June 1947 Smedberg was in command of both destroyer squadron three of the Pacific Fleet and destroyer division thirty-five. He returned to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in July 1948 to begin three years as head of the department of electrical engineering.

After assuming command of the reactivated U.S.S. *Iowa* at San Francisco in August 1951, Captain Smedberg proceeded with this battleship to the Far East, where in 1952 he earned a fourth Gold Star in lieu of a fifth Legion of Merit by his performance of "duty of great responsibility" as commander not only of the *Iowa*, the flagship of the Seventh Fleet, but also of "numerous task elements of fast task force seventy-seven during operations against the enemy in the Korean area."

For seven months starting in September 1952 he served as chief of staff and aide to Commander Destroyer Force, Atlantic. In April 1953 he was appointed director of the politico-military policy division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington, and in the following September was the Navy's representative at a Franco-American conference on the future of United States aid to Indo-China.

With his promotion on May 1, 1954 to Rear Admiral, Smedberg became one of the Navy's youngest flag officers. He was named Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy on January 4, 1956 and assumed the post on March 15, relieving Rear Admiral Walter F. Boone, who was promoted to Admiral and placed in command of U.S. Naval forces in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The Academy, which was founded in 1845, has 3,702 students in its brigade of midshipmen, or about 1,000 more than those in the cadet corps at West Point. There is a faculty of 467. It is administered by the superintendent under the Chief of Naval Personnel. Each Senator and Representative is entitled to appoint five midshipmen annually; seventy-five are named by the President from the United States at large; a maximum of twenty may come from Canada and certain other countries; and some 360 others are drawn from the Navy and the Marine Corps, the Navy and Marine Reserves, the Reserve Officers Training Corps and honor academies.

Candidates must be not less than seventeen nor more than twenty-two years old at the time of entrance. They must meet stringent scholastic and physical requirements; and must pass an aptitude test. They must be at least five feet four inches in height and 112 pounds in weight. Annapolis provides an "all-round college course in engineering and naval science" leading to the B.S. degree and, in most instances, an ensign's commission.

Although the Academy's Bancroft Hall dormitory is said to be the largest in the world, present living quarters for midshipmen are "completely inadequate," and additional wings to Bancroft, as well as a barracks for enlisted men, are major items in a "five-year plan" announced by Smedberg in September 1956. The plan entails the filling-in of sixty and one half acres of the Severn River, a project scheduled for completion in 1958. Extended drill, recreation and airfield facilities are also contemplated, costs to be met by a Congressional appropriation.

In addition, a national civilian project committee was formed in August 1957 to assist a fund drive for $3,100,000 to meet the cost of a new Navy-Marine Memorial Stadium. Innovations at Annapolis introduced under the superintendency of Admiral Smedberg include a sponsor program for first-year men, who will be helped in adjustment by members of the faculty; a promotion campaign under which senior midshipmen are assigned to address civic groups; and the launching on March 26, 1957 of the thirty-nine episode telefilm series, *Men of Annapolis*. More controversial is his proposal that WAVES be admitted to the hitherto all-male faculty.

William Renwick Smedberg 3d and Claudia Stuart Barden, daughter of an Army officer, were married on December 10, 1927 and have one daughter, Claudia (Mrs. Robert S. Adams), the wife of a Navy jet fighter pilot, and two sons, Lieutenant (j.g.) William Renwick Smedberg 4th, U.S.N., and Edwin Barden Smedberg, now an Annapolis midshipman. The admiral's church is the Episcopal. He is a member of the Army-Navy Country and Chevy Chase clubs.

On the CBS-TV program *Person to Person* on September 27, 1957, Admiral Smedberg was interviewed by Edward R. Murrow. The superintendent's house in Annapolis, where Admiral and Mrs. Smedberg live and entertain visiting dignitaries and the midshipmen's "dates," contains many maritime mementoes such as a ship model made from wood from the U.S.S. *Constitution* and a copy of a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington.

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SMITH, MARGARET NICHOLSON *See* Nicholson, Margaret

STEINBERG, SAUL June 15, 1914- Artist
Address: 179 E. 71st St., New York 21

The drawings and water colors of Saul Steinberg seem like records of modern life made by a steady eye and hand under very unsteady conditions. A jeep, a camel's back, or even an observation balloon might be the proper vantage points for his particular talent. Steinberg has traveled widely: one of his books of drawings is entitled *The Passport* (Harper, 1954), and he is at all times the wide-eyed but worldly wise tourist, perpetually taking notes on the many strange sights that rush up at him from every direction.

He is well known to readers of the *New Yorker* magazine not only for his cartoons but for his comic decorations that appear unexpectedly like bizarre footnotes scattered throughout its pages. He was trained as an architect and has won recognition as a serious artist. Lee Rogow in the *Saturday Review* (December 4, 1954) wrote that Steinberg's drawings were the achievement of a man "who I am coming to think is one of the top black-and-white men of our day, good enough to be bracketed with Dali and Picasso." Russell Lynes in *Harper's Magazine* (August 1954)

Wide World

SAUL STEINBERG

called him a master of the visual epigram, a satirist with a strong sense of justice and "one of the few first-rate artists of our time."

Saul Steinberg was born in Râmnicul-Sărat in Romania, near Bucharest, on June 15, 1914. His father, Maurice Steinberg, manufactured fancy boxes and his mother, the former Rosa Jacobson, made cakes with elaborate icings that, he recalls, were "too beautiful to eat" (*Time*, October 18, 1954). Saul was graduated from high school in Bucharest in 1932 and attended the university in Bucharest for about a year. He then lived for several years in Milan, Italy, studying sociology, psychology, and architecture at the Reggio Politecnico, Facoltà di Architettura, from which he received a Dottore Architettura degree in 1940. During this period he founded a magazine with his friend Giovanni Guareschi, the Italian novelist, author of *The Little World of Don Camillo*.

From 1939 to 1941 Steinberg was a practicing architect in Milan, and his drawings began to appear in *Harper's Bazaar* and *Life* magazine in the United States. Wartime Europe and the spectacle of the man-in-the-street turned into an inert conscript provided Steinberg with much of his material at this point. His New York friend and agent, Cesar Civita, made it possible for Steinberg to escape from Europe to Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic in 1941 and to New York City in 1942.

The year 1943 was a climactic one for Steinberg. He had his first American one-man show at the Wakefield Gallery in New York; he became a naturalized American citizen; and he was granted an ensign's commission in the U.S. Navy. His first assignment was teaching Chinese guerrilla fighters how to blow up bridges. For a year he flew over the humps from China to India supervising the transportation of explosives. Then General William Donovan sent him to North Africa and Italy for the Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.). In February 1946 Steinberg was honorably discharged from the Navy with the rank of lieutenant.

Very few aspects of the war escaped Steinberg's sharp eye and drawing pad during this period. The unexpected luxuries and barbarisms, the pretensions and oddities of the Orient, North Africa, and Europe were all faithfully recorded. In its August 23, 1945 issue, *Art Digest* commented on the power and brutality of his political cartoons and noted the understanding with which he handled certain isolated human figures: a G.I. waiting for mail call, a WAC wiggling her toes between sightseeing tours. The Office of War Information used a selection of Steinberg cartoons in a group sent to Paris at this time. Captionless, his drawings spoke a universal language. "He is a teller of everyday fairy tales . . . his are the symbols and abbreviations of ordinary people," wrote a critic in the October 1947 issue of *Commentary*.

He has produced three books of drawings, the first of which, *All in Line*, was published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce in 1945. "The book is a collection of 210 acidulous, weavy, relaxed drawings, some of which look as though they had been made by dropping black thread on a white-washed floor . . . dozens of sharply observed, deftly reported spot scenes of U.S. military life superimposed on the life of China, India, Italy, North Africa. . . . His travel impressions (half the book) are vaguely intended to be geographical notes on the world as a G.I. sees it" (*Time*, June 18, 1945).

Other collections of Steinberg's drawings are *The Art of Living* (Harper, 1949) and *The Passport* (Harper, 1954). He selected the cartoons for *The Cartoons of Cobean* (Harper, 1952) and did the illustrations for *Duveen* by S. N. Behrman (Random House, 1952). In addition to his drawings Steinberg has designed everything from Christmas cards to murals for American Export Line ships. His drawings and water colors are in the collections of the Museum of Modern Art of New York, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, Detroit Institute of Art, and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. In 1952 there were four separate shows of Steinberg's work in New York City, San Francisco, London, and the Museu de Arte Moderna in São Paulo, Brazil. A tireless worker, Steinberg has also been known to design garden statuary and needlepoint on occasion and once did a stint in Hollywood as a "ghost painter," dubbing in for the artist's hand of Gene Kelly in the film *An American in Paris*.

The first major recognition of Steinberg as an artist came in September 1946, when he was included in the show *Fourteen Americans* at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City along with artists the caliber of Loren MacIver, C. S. Price, and Honoré Sharrer. Aline B. Saarinen, the New York *Times* art critic, recalls this exhibit of Steinberg's as "the most refreshing and humanly therapeutic show of the season."

Steinberg, who can be a deft miniaturist and who can, like some witty magician, reduce entire civilizations to pocket size, is also addicted to the grandiose and the endless. His masterwork, *Parade,* is still in a state of creation and will be the project of a lifetime, sweeping up in its train all kinds of parades of all nations and epochs as well as every variety of delegation, band, military formation, and float. The Metropolitan Museum of Art owns about fifty feet of *Parade,* and the end is nowhere near in sight. Since American parades will predominate, Steinberg will have a perfect opportunity to tour the forty-eight states. He likes to travel and he likes public demonstrations. "It gives me an excuse to be staring at people" (*Life,* August 27, 1951). Other plans for the future include television and a series of illustrations of the stories of Ring Lardner. In 1956 he contributed a Christmas card for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

His training as an architect has always been a source of energy for Steinberg. He was thus able to rise to the occasion when John J. Emery, president of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Art Museum and of Thomas Emery's Sons, Inc., owner of the Terrace-Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, commissioned Steinberg to do a 1,080-square foot mural for the Skyline Room, the hotel's main dining room. Commenting on this mural, the *Architectural Forum* (April, 1948) called Steinberg "delightful as a muralist. . . . The conception which one might expect to be dwarfed by its new size retains its entertainment value and perhaps even gains in decorative quality." Steinberg has been hailed as "an architect-turned-cartoonist," and his book of drawings *The Passport* celebrates among other things his "obsessions" with cornices and Quonset huts with Gothic façades.

The art of Saul Steinberg confounds many serious critics by its mixture of violence, childlike joy, and ambiguity. He has a many-sided talent. What is his main field of interest and how seriously does he want to be taken as a draftsman are the two questions his work constantly poses. Larry Rivers in an otherwise sympathetic review in *Art News* (January, 1955) observed that Steinberg weakens his effect by "walking a little too freely on the basis of his talent into the world of art and out again." G. W. Stonier in the *New Statesman and Nation* (May 24, 1952) noted that Steinberg's drawings have the delicacy of "imprints on snow" at their best but that he should not strive for the sophistication of Picasso and Cocteau. Steinberg himself refuses to discuss his art too solemnly and once said he would like to have an exhibition of drawings in a Broadway shooting gallery "with dioramas and things mounted on cranks. If the thing the artist is doing entertains him it should entertain everyone" (*Harper's Magazine,* August 1954).

According to Russell Lynes, Steinberg thrives on argument and opposition and likes to keep people guessing. Lynes goes on to describe Steinberg as being of "medium height, slight of build, sharp-featured, moustached, bespectacled and blonde. He scowls slightly when his face is at rest, but he laughs frequently not out of nervousness but out of genuine if sometimes disenchanted amusement. . . . He likes people who don't let him get away unchallenged with his fancy generalizations. . . . He is a wryly amused man with a strong sense of justice."

Saul Steinberg now makes his home in New York City with his wife, Hedda Sterne, the painter, whom he married on October 11, 1943. He works hard six months a year to earn enough money to travel during the remaining six months. One of Steinberg's hobbies is to make counterfeit diplomas, diaries and daguerreotypes "with ounces of cunning and a gallon of skill." The diplomas, framed in gold with red velvet, he awards each year to his special friends, among them, Bernard Baruch, Igor Stravinsky, Le Corbusier. His wife hangs hers over the kitchen sink (*Vogue,* October 15, 1954). Some of these appear in his book *The Passport.*

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STEINBERG, MRS. SAUL *See* Sterne, Hedda

STEINCROHN, PETER J(OSEPH) Nov. 28, 1899- Author; physician

Address: h. 9781 E. Bay Harbor Dr., Miami Beach, Fla.

Scientific advances have increased the span of man's life, but man, himself, must make the most of the extra years. This he can accomplish, stated Dr. Peter J. Steincrohn, cardiologist and internist, only by learning how to live. In his latest book *Live Longer—and Enjoy It!* (Prentice-Hall, 1956), he draws upon his thirty years of experience as an active medical practitioner to point out that a happier, longer life depends upon two things: proper care of the body and proper care of the spirit.

Convinced that preventive medicine is as important as curative medicine, Dr. Steincrohn considers it the job of the physician to teach the public how to remain well. Since he believes that the "pen often proves mightier than the scalpel," he began writing for the layman seventeen years ago, when the first of his eleven books, *More Years Ahead for the Asking* (Appleton-Century, 1940), appeared. Steincrohn also writes articles for newspapers and magazines. He collaborated with David Atchison on the "Little Doctor" cartoon-aphorism which appeared from 1950 to 1952 in *Today's Health* (formerly *Hygeia*).

Peter Joseph Steincrohn was born in Hartford, Connecticut on November 28, 1899, the son of Myer and Pearl (Brownstein) Stein-

DR. PETER J. STEINCROHN

crohn. After school hours he worked as a newsboy, shoe salesman, and at various odd jobs. Later, he helped to earn his college expenses by working as a camp waiter during summer vacations. He was graduated from Hartford High School and took his premedical training at New York University. Here he was a participant in athletic activities, joined Tau Epsilon Phi fraternity, and played violin solos in the chapel. He received his medical degree in 1923 at the University of Maryland's School of Medicine and College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore. During World War I he had served in the U.S. Army as a private.

Opening a medical practice in Hartford, Dr. Steincrohn became an attending physician of Hartford's Mt. Sinai Hospital in 1928 and was chief of staff in 1940-41. In 1928 he began serving on the staff of McCook Memorial Hospital and he was a cardiologist at the Institute of Living, beginning in 1941; both hospitals are in Hartford. Steincrohn later served these three institutions as a consultant in internal medicine.

Dr. Steincrohn is concerned with the interdependence of the body and spirit of man. The spirit fraught with fear may cripple the potentially sound body; the neglected and ailing body may depress the spirit to which it belongs. Thus, Dr. Steincrohn advises his readers to develop confidence in the body's ability to withstand illness instead of wasting the added years (provided by advances made by science) in unnecessary worry. "Face up to potential dangers," he writes, "but don't become unduly alarmed, for there are things you can do to change your life. . . . We don't have to be Pollyannas, full of lightheaded, unquenchable optimism. But let's not forget that the body can take it."

The human body is "the world's most incredible, resistant and durable piece of machinery," Steincrohn has written. "It manufactures, improvises, and repairs itself. It has illimitable reserves that most of us in our lifetime never even have to call out. All it needs is a minimum of care; it asks only that you have a generous measure of faith in its capacity to serve you" *(Live Longer—And Enjoy It!)*.

Much of Dr. Steincrohn's writings is directed toward the care of the spirit. A widespread condition is the patient suffering from hypertension. Often, he explains, it is the individual's sullen resentments against himself and others that aggravate the hypertensive condition. "A sense of prolonged grievance can live only in the individual who is out of balance, only in the one whose thoughts are turned inward more than outward. It thrives in the selfish person and stews him in his own juice. . . . To be satisfied with the little we have is only one of the preventives of resentment. Another is to realize that if you hate or resent, you can often solve the problem yourself" (*Coronet*, December 1953).

In 1942 Dr. Steincrohn wrote his second book, *You Don't Have to Exercise! Rest Begins at Forty* (Doubleday), to argue against a "contagious disease" which he called "Exercisitis." Next to overeating, he stressed, the body's chief enemy is overexertion. Furthermore, activity which deliberately causes unnecessary expenditure of energy is wasteful and harmful.

He continued by saying, "Rest begins at forty. Exercise all you want up to thirty, slow up at thirty-five, don't lift a finger unnecessarily after forty." In a statement accompanying an article, "Learn to be Lazy" (*Saturday Evening Post,* May 23, 1942), he wrote: "When I was younger I was an active participant in many sports: football, baseball, boxing, golf, bowling and others. . . . My present fodder for physical upkeep is walking, bowling, and golf, all in moderate doses." (He golfs in the 80's.)

In reviewing Steincrohn's *What You Can Do For High Blood Pressure* (Doubleday, 1947), Virginia Kirkus (June 1, 1947) referred to the book as "nonalarmist advice for those who insist on knowing more about their condition." A. H. Weiler (New York *Times,* September 7, 1947) stated: "Because the volume is directed entirely toward the layman, Dr. Steincrohn is occasionally guilty of over simplification and repetition."

Live Longer—and Enjoy It! has been endorsed by Dr. W. W. Bauer, director of the bureau of health education, American Medical Association, who commented: "To a dull and inherently uninteresting topic, health, he brings a sparkle. But he never sacrifices the important fundamentals." Dr. Morris Fishbein, former editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* states: "I have been following the writings of Dr. Peter Steincrohn for many years and I have always found them not only enjoyable but also . . . dependable and safe. He is aware of the new discoveries that are taking place in scientific medicine and he adapts them in the advice he gives."

How to Stop Killing Yourself (Funk) appeared in 1950; about 65,000 copies of it were sold. Other books by Steincrohn include *Heart Disease is Curable* (Doubleday, 1943), *What*

You Can Do for Angina Pectoris and Coronary Occlusion (Doubleday, 1946), *How to Master Your Fears* (Funk, 1952), and *The Doctor Looks at Life* (Gladstone, 1952). Dr. Steincrohn has discussed his ideas concerning health and medicine with Martha Deane on the WOR radio station on several occasions. In late 1955 he retired from his Hartford practice to Miami Beach, Florida.

Steincrohn is a fellow of the American College of Physicians and the American Medical Association. He holds memberships in the Connecticut State Medical Society (first vice-president, 1950), New England Heart Association, and Hartford Medical Society. He served on the board of the Hartford County Medical Society, Hartford Cancer Society, on the advisory board of the Hartford Visiting Nurse Association, and on the medical advisory board of the Hartford County Rehabilitation Society. He is a fellow of the Beth Israel Temple in West Hartford, and a member of the B'nai B'rith, the Masonic Order, and the Physicians Masonic Club.

Dr. Peter J. Steincrohn was married to Patti Chapin on February 8, 1936; they have one daughter, Barbara Jane. Mrs. Steincrohn was formerly a singer on CBS radio. The doctor is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, and has gray-black hair and gray-brown eyes.

He does most of his writing in longhand and writes from 1,000 to 2,500 words a day. He is an enthusiastic sports fan and "roots" for the New York Giants. "Painting, reading and listening to symphonic music almost complete my program for fitness," Dr. Steincrohn stated. "There is one more. Turning my head determinedly from left to right and then from right to left when the second portion comes around."

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STEINMAN, D(AVID) B(ARNARD)

June 11, 1886- Engineer

Address: b. 117 Liberty St., New York 6; h. 305 Riverside Dr., New York 25

The designer of over 400 bridges on five continents, D. B. Steinman has developed major improvements in suspension bridge design, a system of loading for railway bridges, and simplified methods of analysis for bridge design. He has also invented new techniques in stereophotography. He drew the plans for the largest bridge in South America, the longest cantilever bridge in the United States, and for what will be the longest suspension bridge in the world, the Messina Strait Bridge in Italy, and the longest suspension bridge in the United States, the "Liberty Bridge," to be built across the Narrows in New York City. The Mackinac Straits Bridge, planned by Steinman, was opened in November 1957. Second in length only to the Golden Gate Bridge, the $100,000,000 suspension structure spans the Straits of Mackinac, connecting northern and southern Michigan.

Dr. Steinman is also the author of 750 publications including fifteen books, some of which are standard textbooks for engineers; a book about bridges for juvenile readers; many volumes of poetry, frequently on the subject of bridges; and over 600 technical papers.

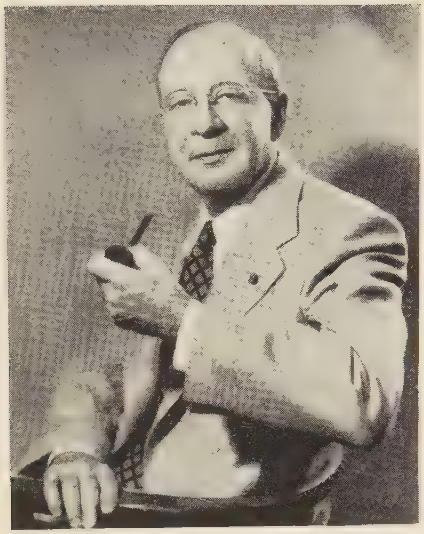
David Barnard Steinman was born in New York City on June 11, 1886, one of seven sons of Eva (Scollard) and Louis Kelvin Steinman, a factory worker. The family lived on the lower East Side in a three-room tenement "in the shadows of Brooklyn Bridge." As a boy David showed an interest in bridge construction. He became a student at the College of the City of New York at the age of thirteen and in the same year won a special pass allowing him to climb the steelwork and observe the engineers on the Williamsburg Bridge, which was then being built over the East River.

In 1906 he was graduated *summa cum laude*, receiving his B.S. degree and three scholarships worth $650. In addition, he was awarded twelve medals and prizes and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He applied to Columbia University for an engineering scholarship. Professor William Hubert Burr endorsed the application with a note: "The most deserving case I have known in all my years at Columbia." Steinman was granted two scholarships. In 1909 he earned both the C.E. and M.A. degrees from Columbia. His engineering thesis was entitled "The Design of the Henry Hudson Memorial Bridge as a Steel Arch."

At the age of twenty-four he joined the faculty of the University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho. He taught there from 1910 to 1914 when he became a full professor. In 1911 he received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia. His dissertation became a standard text, sold out two editions and attracted the attention of Gustav Lindenthal, the bridge designer who was then working on the $20,000,000 Hell Gate Bridge over the East River in New York. In 1914 he invited Steinman to assist him.

Returning to New York, Steinman took charge of the estimates, drawings and specifications for the bridge. There was no precedent for the engineering problems created by the extremely strong tides that run through Hell Gate, but he helped to work them out and the bridge was opened in 1917. As Lindenthal's assistant he also directed the designing and construction of the Sciotoville Continuous Bridge over the Ohio River.

For three years beginning in 1917 Steinman was a professor of civil and mechanical engineering at the College of the City of New York. He then launched his career as an independent consultant and design engineer. Within a few months he was asked by Holton D. Robinson, the builder of the Manhattan and Williamsburg bridges, to join him in the competition to design the Florianópolis bridge in Brazil. Steinman agreed. In their plans for the bridge they incorporated a revolutionary idea offering four times greater rigidity while reducing by one-third the amount of steel nor-



D. B. STEINMAN

mally used. Not only did they win the competition, but built the bridge, the longest suspension bridge in South America, at a record low cost of $1,400,000 without a single accident. It was completed in 1926. (The partnership of Robinson & Steinman lasted until Robinson's death in 1945.)

During the next two decades Steinman designed or helped to design bridges in Siam, England, Italy, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Canada, Korea and Iraq—to name only some of the countries. In California he designed the Carquinez Strait Bridge (1927), the longest cantilever bridge in the United States, and the first constructed especially to withstand earthquakes. In Rhode Island he planned the longest span in New England, the Mt. Hope bridge (1929), a suspension whose lights make, at night, a symphony of color across the Narragansett Bay. The Sydney Harbor Bridge in Australia was designed by D. B. Steinman; the Dominican Republic has his railway bridge; and Grand'Mère, Quebec his suspension bridge. In Portland, Oregon he devised the plans with Robinson for the St. Johns Bridge, the longest and highest in the Northwest (1931). He also helped to design the George Washington Bridge (1931), spanning the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey.

Another of his works is the Triborough Bridge in New York. Opened in 1936, it connects three boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens. It is a complicated structure three miles long with suspension, vertical lift and fixed bridges connected by viaducts. His engineering thesis on the Henry Hudson bridge, written in 1909, was used with some modifications by him and Robinson a quarter of a century later when the bridge was erected. Opened in 1936, the structure crosses the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil. Steinman was honored both for its beauty and for having planned the longest fixed arch in the world.

On August 18, 1938 President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada dedicated Steinman's and Robinson's great achievement of design and construction: the Thousand Islands International Bridge, linking the United States and Canada. The bridge route is eight and one half miles long and has five spans between the islands.

In 1948 Steinman was asked to draw the plans and do the survey work for modernizing the Brooklyn Bridge. He has many links to that bridge: it was the constant sight of it that made him first think of building bridges when he lived near by it as a boy; John A. and Washington A. Roebling, who built the old bridge, were the heroes of Steinman's book *The Builders of the Bridge* (Harcourt, 1945); and the building where his office was located is named after them. "Although we plan to convert the present two-lane auto roadway," he said, "into a six-lane modern concrete highway, the appearance of the bridge will not be changed. To me, Brooklyn Bridge is sacred" (New York *Times,* September 20, 1948). The renovation was completed in 1954. In May 1957 the vehicular toll bridge conceived by Steinman between Kingston and Rhinecliff, New York was finished.

The longest suspension bridge in the world, the Messina Strait Bridge, connecting Sicily to the mainland of Italy, was envisioned by Steinman. Still to be built, the bridge will expedite the transportation of produce now hauled by slow ferries.

For the past twenty years he has been designing his "dream bridge." A postage stamp which appeared in 1952 to commemorate the century of engineering progress in America shows Steinman's hands over the drawing of this bridge. Longer than the Golden Gate Bridge, it will cross the Narrows in New York from Brooklyn to Staten Island. "I expect Liberty Bridge [the name which Steinman calls it] to be built and hope to be identified with it," Steinman said in 1948 (New York *Times,* September 20, 1948). "Afterward I shall be ready to retire."

Dr. Steinman has been the recipient of over 150 honorary awards (eight for the most beautiful bridges in America), primarily for his engineering genius, but also for his poetry and citizenship. He holds about eighteen honorary degrees and was decorated with the French Légion d'Honneur and other foreign prizes. He is a founder of the National Society of Professional Engineers. *This Week Magazine* (September 25, 1949) reported that when Columbia University awarded Steinman its Medal for Excellence (1947), the citation described him as: "Architect of bridges, whose standard for the engineer—'always to place service before profit, the honor and standing of the profession before personal advantage, and the public welfare above all other considerations'—has been brilliantly exemplified in his own work." "What pleased David Steinman most," noted the reporter, "was that the quote had been selected from a credo for engineers which he had written many years before." "It is nice," Steinman said, "to be told that you practice what you preach."

D. B. Steinman married Irene Hoffman, on June 9, 1915. They have two sons, John Francis and David, both doctors, and a daughter Alberta (Mrs. Gilinsky), who earned a Ph.D. degree in psychology. Steinman is short of stature. He enjoys working on mechanical inventions and likes color photography and chess.

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STERNE, HEDDA Aug. 4, 1916- Artist
Address: b. c/o Betty Parsons Gallery, 15 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. 179 E. 71st St., New York 21

Courtesy, Betty Parsons Gallery

HEDDA STERNE

Hedda Sterne belongs to a group of distinguished European artists now living as citizens in the United States who have been very much stimulated by the sights and vistas of the New World. "My first glimpse of New York in 1941 was the greatest visual shock of my life," she once said, and this shock of discovery is still making itself felt in her work today, a body of work that is as changeful and exploratory as the Manhattan sky line itself. Her first painting of the Third Avenue Elevated was done in 1945. Ten years later when the "El" was being torn down and its skeletal outline began taking on a look of Oriental refinement, she made a series of quick, zestful pencil drawings among the ruins.

Since 1947 her work has been exhibited periodically in one-man shows at the Betty Parsons Gallery in New York. She has been hailed for her magical ability to transform "today's machine forms into tomorrow's totems." Critics have had difficulty in classifying her profoundly individual work. She uses the techniques of various "schools." Her work has been included in many group shows and she is represented in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, Whitney Museum of American Art, Art Institute of Chicago, and many other important museums.

On August 4, 1916 Hedda Lindenberg was born in Bucharest, Romania, the daughter of Simon and Eugenie (Wexler) Lindenberg. Her brother, Edouard Lindenberg, is a prominent musical conductor now living in Paris, and other members of her family, including her mother, have also made their escape from behind the Iron Curtain and settled in France. Hedda Sterne studied art in Paris before World War II. She also worked at sculpture in Vienna and in her native city she studied philosophy at the University of Bucharest. From early age she belonged to the world of art. She came from a highly cultivated, well-traveled, art-loving family that gave her numerous art books as a girl, and she would industriously copy paintings by Holbein, Titian, Picasso and many other artists. To her young eyes all these men seemed equally talented.

In Europe before 1939 Hedda took a great interest in collages, sculpture, and abstract art in general. Her own output was determinedly avant-garde and abstract at this time. The ordeals and pressures of the oncoming war and of her own personal struggle to establish herself in America in 1941, she now feels, were a drastic finishing process for her as a painter. They forced her eyes open to confront a new civilization, concrete and challenging, but the results of this revelation were not apparent in her work for several years.

Exhibiting under the name Hedda Sterne, she had her first one-man show in the United States at the Wakefield Gallery in New York in 1943. Her work had a romantic, nostalgic atmosphere, including many evocations of childhood and European family life. This particular exhibit was her summing up of a private, youthful work of artistic effort. She continued in this vein through 1945, her show of water colors at the Mortimer Brandt Gallery in that year being commented on as being done "from a child's point of view. . . . In *Bedroom* the windows were placed high as out of a child's reach" (*Art News*, May 15, 1945).

Hedda Lindenberg was married on October 11, 1943 to Saul Steinberg, the cartoonist, draftsman, and designer. As fellow artists and fellow Romanians, making a new life for themselves on a new continent, they had much in common. Hedda had known and liked Steinberg's work in Europe, and their families were acquainted, but wartime New York City was

STERNE, HEDDA—*Continued*

the scene of their first meeting, and they have lived in Manhattan ever since. Saul Steinberg is remembered by his wife as making a very elegant bridegroom, wearing the gold braid of a U.S. Navy officer's uniform, but speaking hardly a word of English.

The Steinbergs have very independent minds and talents, but in her early paintings done in America Hedda Sterne shared her husband's delight in the bizarre and the farfetched, rejoicing particularly in the American brownstone age, its horsehair sofas, brass chandeliers, and whatnots.

Such phrases as *whimsicality, gentle charm,* and *romanticism* are used less and less by art critics, however, about Hedda Sterne's more recent paintings. Reviewing her show at the Chicago Arts Club in 1955, *Art Digest* (February 15, 1955) pointed out that "she avoids the theme of man as man, but emphasizes a kind of independent life and creative development in the mechanistic forms which man has created." These forms include airports, skyscrapers, bridges, and the entire city itself depicted as "a city-jungle as secret and frightening as the black night, where space looms like a monstrous and monumental beast here" (*Arts,* November 1, 1954).

Few American painters show their works to the public more regularly than Hedda Sterne. Associated for the past decade with the Betty Parsons Gallery in New York (where a new exhibition of her work was held in February 1957), she exhibited there in 1947, 1948, 1950, 1953, and 1954. She has also exhibited at the Galleria dell' Obelisco in Rome, Italy; the Museu de Arte Moderna in São Paulo, Brazil; the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., and the Rhode Island School of Design, among others.

Her paintings have been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Whitney Museum of American Art, all in New York City; the Art Institute of Chicago; the universities of Illinois and Nebraska; and by private collectors including Peggy Guggenheim, Roy E. Neuberger, John LaTouche, Gerard Lambert, Lee Block, and Lloyd Wescott. During 1956 she had a show at Vassar College, coinciding with a brief period of art teaching there.

Real painters cannot take too much time out to teach, Hedda Sterne believes. Painting is essentially an endless process of self-education. "At a time when the teacher says, 'Get out there and shock me!' to invent and impose upon one self a discipline becomes an act of freedom," she wrote in a personal statement about her work published in *Arts* (October 15, 1954).

Hedda Sterne's output is marked by a constant variety. In 1952 her New York audience had a chance to see a group of her paintings mounted on ball bearings that could be spun like roulette wheels by the spectator until he found the angle of vision that suited him best. These beautifully colored abstract canvases would seemingly change in shape as they whirled around, parts of the design moving forward, other parts receding. One of her recent shows included three objective portraits of three friends, her portrait of Leo Lerman, feature writer for *Mademoiselle,* being singled out for special praise by the critics.

In February 1953 *Art News* reviewed her show at the Betty Parsons Gallery in which she considered "the most mysterious of figures, the circle. Four pictures refer to wheels, spirals and the faces of clocks. Each is a circle since the canvases are stretched on circular stretchers. . . . *Pendulum*—circular figures within the more conventional picture-format—is the best one here. It is all black and silver: silver-white, silver-pink, silver-yellow. . . . Other works include three versions of *Structure* in which Miss Sterne's expressive and poetic color are seen to advantage."

Commenting on her October-November show at the Parsons Gallery, *Arts* (November 1, 1954) noted her painting *Barrocco #14* as "extremely powerful" with its "huge demonic image, part human, part animal and machine" erupting with disquieting force across the face of the canvas.

In January 1957 her *New York,* which she had shown the previous summer at the Venice Biennale, won the third prize in the Art Institute of Chicago's 62d American Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture.

The paintings of Hedda Sterne reveal her as a poet and an imagist, and like many poets she is occasionally criticised for extremism and for straining her very real talent beyond its limit. *Arts* (November 1, 1954) complained that her romanticism bordered on the sentimental and the hazy. "Covering a canvas," she has pointed out, "is a very complicated and deadly serious game. There are strict rules and one can't possibly cheat. . . . Each brush stroke exposes you to yourself. . . . A creative artist is more than anything a constant re-evaluator, afflicted with a love for veracity. . . . He knows very well that the essentially elusive cannot be grasped and transcribed, only he doesn't believe it. Each painting is started in the hope of doing just that" (*Arts,* October 15, 1954).

In her New York house there is a large oil-crayon portrait by her of Saul Steinberg in a room filled with works by De Kooning, Giacometti, and Belgian painter René Magritte. Piero della Francesca is the artist whose paintings hold a particular value for her, but she is also interested in her contemporaries, including Joseph Stella, and exchanges paintings with them occasionally. Omnivorous reading and travel are her two hobbies. She likes books of all kinds, especially the poems of Hart Crane, the art criticism of Bernard Berenson, and the philosophical writing of Alfred North Whitehead.

Almost every Sunday, while they are in residence in New York, the Steinbergs go for a sight-seeing drive in their car. Their favorite locales are the bridges of the city, particularly the Williamsburg Bridge, and the more interesting architectural spectacles, old and new. They travel in Europe often in summer and have also made summer trips to Vermont, Mexico, and Alaska. Hedda Sterne's favorite city on the North American continent aside from New York is Lincoln, Nebraska. She likes the effect it gives "of springing from nowhere."

A small, friendly woman, alternately shy and animated in conversation, she talks in wholehearted rushes of description about books, travel, and painting in general. She is unwilling, however, to talk too much about her own creative life, preferring that her paintings speak for themselves. "There," she once said, "in his work is where an artist's real effort to teach and explain and understand things can be found."

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STERNE, MAURICE July 13, 1878-July 23, 1957 Artist; sculptor; recipient of many honors and awards in art; born in Latvia; came to New York in 1889; his paintings of Bali made the island famous; widely represented in museums (one-man-retrospective show at Museum of Modern Art in New York 1933); painted twenty murals for the Department of Justice building in Washington, D.C.; noted for his seascapes; described as a modern classicist. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Jl 24 '57

STOKES, RICHARD R(APIER) Jan. 27, 1897-Aug. 3, 1957 British Member of Parliament for the Ipswich, East Suffolk constituency since 1938 on Labour party ticket; Minister of Works (1950-51); Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Materials (1951); managing director of Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., engineers, and Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., manufacturers of mechanical excavators. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p81 Ag 4 '57

STRAUS, ROGER W(ILLIAMS) Dec. 14, 1891-July 28, 1957 Former industrialist; president (1941-47) and chairman (1947-57) of American Smelting and Refining Co.; a founder and Jewish co-chairman of National Conference of Christians and Jews since 1928; a founder of World Brotherhood in 1947; member of New York State Board of Regents since 1947 and chancellor since March 1957; active in Republican party. See *Current Biography* (July) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Jl 29 '57

STRAUSS, FRANZ JOSEF (shtrous) Sept. 6, 1915- German Minister for Defense; political party leader

Address: b. Bundeshaus, 105 Argelander St., Bonn, West Germany; h. 5 Isabella St., Munich 13, West Germany

West Germany's commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization give the Western democracies reason for particular interest in the appointment of Franz Josef Strauss as Minister for Defense since he has the responsibility for developing his country's armed forces. He wants to reduce the number of fighting men originally pledged by West Germany under NATO, but to make their effectiveness as great by building a professional army equipped with tactical nuclear weapons. In view of the crisis provoked by the actions of the Soviet Union in Hungary, Strauss plans to speed up the rearmament program in order to have combat troops in readiness. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer appointed Strauss to his new position in October 1956; previously Strauss had served in Adenauer's Cabinets as Minister for Atomic Affairs and Minister without Portfolio. He was elected to the Bundestag in 1949. After World War II Strauss was instrumental in founding the Christian Socialist Union (CSU), the Bavarian affiliate of Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), and has been secretary general of the CSU.

Franz Josef Strauss was born on September 6, 1915 in Munich, Germany, the son of Franz Josef and Walburga (Schiessel) Strauss. His father was a butcher. According to *Time* (October 29, 1956), Strauss was "a goggle-eyed witness of the spectacular rise of Hitler, Himmler & Company." His father bought poultry from a breeder named Heinrich Himmler; across the street from the Strauss butcher shop Heinrich Hoffmann owned a photographic shop

Wide World

FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS

STRAUSS, FRANZ JOSEF—*Continued*

where Adolf Hitler often visited. *Time* wrote that "catching his son distributing Nazi propaganda one day, Butcher Strauss, a staunch Catholic, gave the boy a thrashing right there in the Schellingstrasse. Said Franz Josef Strauss, recalling the incident recently: 'That was my first experience in politics. I've never been able to get away from politics since.'"

In Munich he attended the Gymnasium and then the university, where he studied linguistics and education, preparatory to a career in teaching. As *Time* (October 29, 1956) reported, he "topped the examination lists, joined a Catholic students' organization, and brawled with young Nazis." World War II interrupted his studies in 1939 and he joined the artillery, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant. *Time* stated that he was almost court-martialed for calling his uniform a *Klüfterl* (a childish masquerade). He fought in Poland, France, and Russia, and at the Battle of Stalingrad he led his platoon "out of encirclement, fighting a rearguard action for fifty miles."

The Americans took him prisoner at the end of the war and he spent several months in a prisoner-of-war camp. In 1945 he was councillor to the Bavarian Ministry of Interior, and in 1946 the American Military Government appointed him deputy county director of the Schongau district. He helped to start the Christian Socialist Union there and was one of the founders of the greater Bavarian CSU, which became affiliated with the Christian Democratic Union. In 1949 the provisional constitution of West Germany was approved and the Federal Republic of Germany was established.

In the West German Bundestag, to which he was elected on August 14, 1949 and reelected in 1953, he "revealed a surprising talent for repartee in . . . debate, a talent that spread his reputation particularly when debates on important issues were broadcast to the country. Herr Strauss' kitchen humor has an earthy appeal, and the ability to make people laugh is not widespread among Germans" (New York *Times*, October 17, 1956). His joviality, however, *Newsweek* (October 29, 1956) observed, "can evaporate suddenly during parliamentary debates when he isn't above steamrollering hecklers with sheer decibel volume."

Chancellor Adenauer soon noticed him, reportedly during the 1952 debate on the European Defense Community when Strauss appealed for approval of Adenauer's policy of Western alliance. After the general elections of September 6, 1953 returned the coalition government to power, Adenauer appointed Strauss a Minister without Portfolio in his nineteen-man Cabinet. *Newsweek* (October 29, 1956) commented that "on his first day in Adenauer's Cabinet . . . he elbowed senior ministers aside and plopped himself in the front row of the ministerial section of the Bundestag."

As Minister without Portfolio, Strauss, according to the New York *Times* (October 17, 1956), "created tasks for himself, exhibiting considerable zeal. His reputation grew from year to year." One of his duties was to plan the structure of the military force so as to avoid the pitfalls of militarism. In an interview with David Lawrence published in the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 20, 1955), Strauss stated: "One thing is sure, Germany will never be a military power on her own again. . . . Our future lies more and more in the direction of a United States of Europe, not necessarily in the sense of a superstate, but certainly in a formal federation of some kind." Later he stated that "reunification [of East and West Germany] at any price is not our political aim."

Reporting on his appointment at the time, *Newsweek* (November 2, 1953) noted that "with a Bavarian's traditional distrust of the North German, Strauss is determined that the old Prussian militaristic spirit will not imbue the next German army. Acting as a self-appointed watchdog, he will take pride in making the new generals toe the mark and respect civilian authority. Allied officials in Bonn regard his growing personal influence as one of the healthiest in German politics." *Time* on October 29, 1956 reported, however, that "Strauss immediately launched a vigorous attack on the new Germany army 'with democratic safeguards' proposed by Theodor Blank, an ex-trade unionist who was made Defense Minister precisely because he was anti-militarist."

After West Germany achieved sovereignty under the London and Paris agreements in 1955, Strauss was appointed Minister for Atomic Affairs and deputy chairman of the West German Defense Council. He organized an advisory Atomic Energy Commission and an interministerial committee on atomic energy. He also announced that several reactors would be built and that he was preparing a five-year plan for raising atomic energy standards to meet the need for energy for industrial purposes in West Germany, which had been barred from organizing nuclear energy activities under the occupation powers.

In February 1956 the United States agreed to supply West Germany with fissionable material and to help in establishing nuclear reactors. The following July Strauss announced the drafting of an atomic energy law permitting private ownership of nuclear fuels to German industry under far-reaching government controls. Conflicting press reports appeared about Strauss' attitude toward Euratom, the proposed European nuclear community which would be for atomic energy what the European Coal and Steel Community is for the coal and steel industries.

Meanwhile Strauss had continued to state his views on German military policy. On January 26, 1956 the New York *Times* reported Strauss as having warned Germany that "no United States Government can in the long run expect the American people to run the risk of atomic warfare in their own country for the sake of protecting Berlin or the Federal Republic," and implied that West Germany must be able to defend herself. Later he advocated going slowly in building up the German army, so as to be sure that it would be adapted to the new era signaled to the

West German public by the disclosure of the United States "Radford plan," envisioning a reduction of army manpower and emphasis on air-atomic capacity.

Chancellor Adenauer named Strauss to succeed Theodor Blank as Defense Minister on October 16, 1956. Strauss advocated cutting Germany's commitment to NATO of a 500,000-man army to an atomic-armed force of 300,000 professional men. As West Germany agreed not to manufacture atomic weapons under the Paris pacts of 1955, Strauss would expect the United States to supply them to begin with, later transferring atomic production to German industry. He urged assigning German forces only to the defense of West Germany, and made assurances that there would be civilian and democratic control of the armed forces.

After a meeting of the NATO ministers in the fall of 1956, Strauss declared that West Germany would bear her fair share under NATO, but he apparently had abandoned West Germany's promise to raise a 500,000-man force and to have 96,000 men under arms by December 1956. (His country had 55,000 men under arms, but not combat-ready, in October 1956.) During Soviet military action in Hungary in the fall of 1956, Strauss announced plans to have five divisions available by December 1957 and stressed the need for combat-ready forces as quickly as possible. He warned the Soviet bloc that an attack on West Germany would "insure a counterattack by the Atlantic alliance forces that would wipe out the aggressor."

Franz Josef Strauss has blue eyes and blond hair; he is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 205 pounds. It is reported that his apartment near Bonn, his office, and his automobile are full of books, which he reads voraciously and from which he can often quote whole pages of text (*Time*, October 29, 1956). His friends, wrote the New York *Times* (October 17, 1956), admire him for his "political daring, his ability to manipulate public opinion, and his single-minded drive toward the citadel of power in West Germany. His opponents regard him as an astute maneuverer on the parliamentary level, an able vote-getter and an orator whose demagogic appeal is not to be underestimated."

Newsweek (October 29, 1956) describes Strauss as "cheerful and enormously ambitious" and adds that he was "never a shrinking violet." The magazine also commented: "A champion cyclist in [his younger] days . . . Strauss is still in a hurry. By plunging his bulky frame into the defense chair, he's gambling for the highest personal political stakes in Germany. If sufficiently successful with his . . . defense plans to permit Adenauer's Christian Democrats to win the 1957 election, Strauss is made. He will be the biggest man in Bonn next to Adenauer." In July 1957 he married Marianne Zwicknagl of Bavaria, who holds a degree in economic science.

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STREULI, HANS July 13, 1892- President of Switzerland; architect

Address: b. Palais Fédéral, Bern, Switzerland; h. Bernerhof, Bern, Switzerland

The Swiss Federal Assembly (Parliament) elected Dr. Hans Streuli as President of the Confederation on December 13, 1956 for the year 1957. Traditionally the election is based on rotation among the seven members of the Federal Council. The President for 1956 was Markus Feldmann (see *C.B.*, June 1956). Dr. Streuli held the Vice-Presidency of the Federal Council for that year, an office which put him in line for the Presidency. He was elected to the Federal Council on December 22, 1953 and succeeded Max Weber as director of the Department of Finance and Customs.

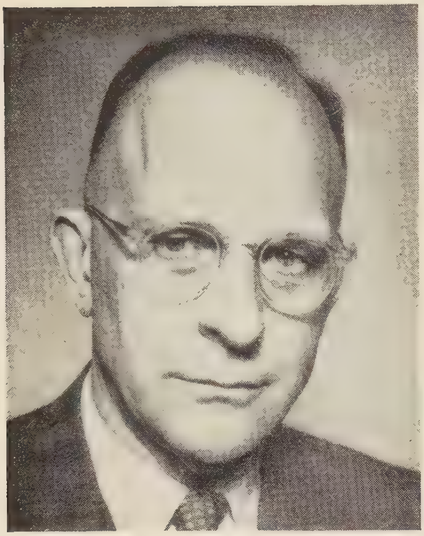
By profession, Streuli is an architect, a graduate of the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. In 1919 he established his own office in the township of Wädenswil. He became interested in politics in 1928 and was elected president of the communal council (mayor) of Richterswil. He gave up his practice in architecture in May 1935 when elected director of finances of the canton (state) of Zurich, by the Radical Democratic party. He holds the rank of colonel in the Engineer Corps of the Swiss Army.

Hans Streuli was born on July 13, 1892 in Zurich, Switzerland, the son of Jean and Susette (Schmidt) Streuli. His father owned a house painting business. Hans attended the canton-controlled primary and secondary schools in Zurich. In 1912 he entered the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich and received his degree in architecture in 1916. For the next three years he worked for architects in Switzerland and neighboring countries, before opening his own office in Wädenswil.

He continued his work as an architect after he was elected as president of the communal council of Richterswil in 1928. (Wädenswill and Richterswil are small townships within the canton of Zurich, the largest of the twenty-two cantons that make up the Federal Republic). On May 1, 1935 Streuli was elected director of finances for the canton and gave up his other activities to devote himself to this office.

The organization committee for the Swiss National Exhibition named Streuli as president in 1938. The exhibition, which covered every industry in Switzerland, opened on January 1, 1939. Six months later it was suspended because of defense mobilization and was only partially resumed later in the year. A few years earlier, far-reaching improvements had been introduced into the Swiss Army and the whole defense plan re-adapted to meet the danger of war that seemed imminent. By the end of August 1939 the army, which then counted 500,000 men, was mobilized so quickly that all positions were already occupied when the British announced the declaration of war on September 1, 1939.

Streuli was forty-seven years old in that year and an officer in the Landwehr (devoted largely to handling supplies and transportation). Jean and Franc Shor (*National Geographic*, October 1956) wrote that every able-bodied man in Switzerland "has a gun and knows how to use



Photopress, Zurich

HANS STREULI

it." At the age of twenty, Swiss males spend seventeen weeks in recruit school; from twenty-one to thirty-six years, they are members of the elite corps who may be called into active service at any time; from thirty-seven to forty-eight they are in the Landwehr, and from forty-nine to sixty in the Landsturm (called to duty only in the event of war). The purpose of Swiss constant readiness, the Shors wrote, was to maintain absolute neutrality.

In 1940 Streuli attained the rank of colonel in the Engineers Corps. In the same year he was presented with an honorary doctorate in architecture by the University of Zurich. He retained his directorship of Zurich canton finances until January 31, 1954, after his December 1953 election to the Federal Council as director of the Department of Finance and Customs.

The method of elections of the Federal Council (of Swiss origin) corresponds to the system which the cantons developed for their own governments, except that in the cantons the popular vote of the people determines the election. The seven members of the Federal Council are elected for a four-year term by the Federal Assembly (the two houses of Parliament: the Council of Cantons, representatives of the cantons, and the National Council, representatives of the people). A joint session follows the National Council election in the fall at the first December session. The Federal Council acts as a collegial body and head of state, and each of the seven councilors directs an administrative department of the government.

Several citizens of the same canton may not at the same time belong to the Federal Council. Languages and political parties must also be considered in relation to the top members of the government. Of the seven councilors in office in 1954, four were Radical Democrats, two Catholic Conservatives and one of the party of Citizens, Farmers and Artisans. Five were German speaking and two French speaking. If no resignation occurs, re-election follows. The system practically insures life tenure and removes the councilors from politics.

The Federal Assembly elects a member of the Federal Council as President of Switzerland for one year and a Vice-President who usually succeeds the President. Streuli was elected as Vice-President for 1956. During the Suez Canal crisis of that year, as director of the Finance and Customs Department, he recommended expenditures covering the first airlift of the United Nations emergency forces from the Scandinavian countries to the staging area in Naples for the take-off to the Suez Canal (*Neue Bürcher Zeitung,* December 1, 1956). Although Switzerland is not a member of the United Nations, it is a member of several agencies, including the International Labor Organization, World Health Organization, UNESCO, and UNICEF.

When the Swiss National Assembly met in December, the New York *Times* (December 14, 1956) reported, ten of the 185 deputies did not vote for Streuli and "their ballots were considered blank." He assumed office as President on January 1, 1957 for the year. His duties include preparing the agenda for the Federal Council meetings and presiding over them. He receives foreign envoys and broadcasts messages to the Swiss people on particular holidays. As councilor, he receives a salary of 48,000 francs (about $11,000) a year and an additional 3,000 francs (about $700) during his presidential year. In the matter of rotation, a councilor may serve more than one term as President, providing there is an interval of three or more years between terms.

During Streuli's administration as director of Finance and Customs, a new Swiss customs tariff became effective, early in 1957, replacing the long-obsolete tariff of 1902. George H. Morison (New York *Times,* January 3, 1957) related that in the first ten months of 1956, the Swiss total trade deficit was 1,121,000,000 francs as against 657,000,000 francs in the same period of 1955. Earnings from other countries for tourism, banking, insurance and other items far exceeded the deficit in the balance of visible trade. The stability of the Swiss franc was not questioned. In Zurich, the U.S. dollar remained at a discount with the Swiss franc through 1956.

Hans Streuli was married to Clara Pünter in 1922. A daughter, Regula, was born to them in 1928, and twins, Hans and Susanne, were born in 1932. The family religion is Protestant. Like most of the Swiss, Dr. Streuli speaks both German and French fluently.

Dr. Streuli is of medium height and build; he has gray receding hair and gray-blue eyes. According to Jean and Franc Shor (*National Geographic,* October 1956), Switzerland does not have a White House where the Chief Executive lives during his term of office. He continues to reside in his own house.

Reference

Who's Who in Switzerland: 1955

STUHLINGER, ERNST (sto͞o'lên-gȧ) Dec. 19, 1913- Physicist

Address: b. c/o Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Huntsville, Ala.; h. Route 4, Box 137, Huntsville, Ala.

A physicist who has worked in developing United States Army guided and ballistic missiles and in planning for space ship travel to Mars is Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger, director of the research projects office in the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. Stuhlinger, now a naturalized American citizen, was born and educated in Germany and came to the United States after World War II with a group of 130 German scientists who had created the V-2 rocket which was used against Great Britain.

Ernst Stuhlinger, the son of Ernst and Pauline (Werner) Stuhlinger, was born in Niederrimbach, Germany on December 19, 1913. His father, a teacher, brought up his family in Niederrimbach and in Tübingen. Stuhlinger has three sisters, now all residing in Germany: Elizabeth Schmidt, Ingeborg Stuhlinger, and Hildegard Frankenhauser. His brother, Werner, lives in South Africa. Young Ernst attended the Oberrealschule in Tübingen, graduating in 1932, and the University of Tübingen, from which he received the doctorate in physics in 1936.

While holding the position of assistant professor at the Technische Hochscule in Berlin from 1936 to 1941, he also did postgraduate study there in nuclear physics and cosmic rays. He developed special amplifiers and recording methods for nuclear research, and cooperated in the development of a Van de Graaff generator for one million volts and a fully automatic Wilson-Cloud chamber. He was a member of the German atomic energy group and studied nuclear reactions involving neutrons and alpha particles.

Serving from 1941 to 1943 in the infantry of the German army, he rose from the rank of private to that of corporal. In 1943 he applied his scientific knowledge to the development of the V-2 rocket at the Rocket Development Center in Peenemünde, Germany. The New York *Times* (July 7, 1957) described Stuhlinger as 'one of the leading atomic physicists at Peenemünde."

When the Allied armies were occupying Germany at the close of World War II, the German scientists at Peenemünde decided that they would prefer to be captured by the Americans, rather than the Russians. U.S. Army officials made it possible for 130 of the scientists to come to the United States under one-year U.S. Government contracts. They began arriving in 1945 and 1946 to continue their research work at Fort Bliss in Texas. Stuhlinger was among this group. Later the scientists moved to the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.

ERNST STUHLINGER

At the Redstone Arsenal, Stuhlinger was part of the team headed by Wernher von Braun (see *C.B.* January 1952), which developed the Army's Jupiter and Jupiter-C missiles, which have an intermediate range of 1,500 to 3,000 miles. In November 1956 Charles E. Wilson, U.S. Secretary of Defense, issued an order limiting the Army to the development of guided missiles with a 200-mile range, and giving the Air Force control over the 1,500-mile missile (the Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile). It was believed that this meant that the Jupiter, the Army IRBM, was about to be dropped. (Funds for the Jupiter will be used up by November 1957.)

Stuhlinger said that he and his colleagues would not work on the Air Force IRBM, Thor, or on smaller missiles, as "there already is a Thor team" and as his own team's "potentialities would be wasted on short-range missiles" (New York *World-Telegram & Sun*, March 26, 1957). Wilson's assistant for guided missiles, Eger V. Murphree, felt that the Jupiter team could be used to develop medium missiles, which would have a range between 200 and 1,500 miles. Commenting on the fact that the Jupiter-C was capable of launching an earth satellite, Stuhlinger said: "It would be a great mistake to let the Russians do it first. Think of the prestige. Think of what it would mean to the peoples of China and India" (Chicago *Sun-Times*, July 7, 1957).

Attacks on Secretary Wilson's order resulted in the courtmartial on charges of security violation of U.S. Army Colonel John C. Nickerson, Jr., a member of the Jupiter team. Stuhlinger, the first of the defense witnesses, praised Nickerson warmly as a scientist and soldier and as the man who "stuck out his own neck to save the Army's guided missile program from maiming or extinction" (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 26, 1957).

At the same time he credited Nickerson with holding together for the Army a shocked, despondent band of ex-German scientists who form what he called the best missile "team" in the nation, if not the world. Stuhlinger felt

STUHLINGER, ERNST—*Continued*

that if the Wilson decision kept the team from continuing its work, the interests of the Army and the United States would suffer. This was especially true, he felt, in view of missile progress known to have been made by the Soviet Union (New York *Times,* June 26, 1957). Subsequently, on August 26, the Soviet News agency Tass announced successful tests of a "super long distance" intercontinental ballistic missile. (Missile warfare is discussed by Hanson W. Baldwin in the New York *Times* 4E p5 September 1, 1957.)

In addition to his work on guided missiles, Stuhlinger is interested in the possibilities of space travel. At the International Congress of Astronautics in Innsbrück, Austria during August 1954, Stuhlinger presented the design of a space ship which would utilize heat from the sun as its source of energy for a non-return trip from an earth satellite to a similar one orbiting around Mars. He believed that the "power source could be derived from a process whereby the rare element, cesium (or if necessary rubidius*)* was first ionised or reduced to its basic electrical particles and then accelerated and blown from the rear of the rocket where the particles would recombine" and thus push the craft (New York *Times,* August 5, 1954).

At the 1955 convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York, Stuhlinger disclosed design principles for a space ship that would take a year and a half to two years to fly to Mars with a crew of ten men. The vehicle, shaped like a "cosmic butterfly," would be composed from a series of about twenty reflectors, each 150 feet across, made of aluminum foil a thousandth of an inch thick. Each reflector concentrates heat from the sun on suspended boilers containing fluids whose vapors drive a turbo-generator, which creates electricity (see New York *Times*, March 22, 1955).

In December 1955 at a meeting of the American Astronautical Society, Stuhlinger outlined proposals for a nuclear-powered space ship, which he felt could be built immediately. Heat power from a nuclear reactor would travel through a radiation shield to a heat exchanger acting as a boiler for the working fluid. Steam from the boiler would drive a turbine coupled with a generator providing electric power to thrust chambers where ions and electrons, after ionization, are accelerated by electric fields and expelled for propulsion. In February 1957 at an astronautics symposium in San Diego, California he defined his plans for an ionic rocket (see *Newsweek,* March 4, 1957).

His articles have appeared in the *Umschau, Zeitschrift für Physik,* and other journals. Von Braun, Stuhlinger, and other scientists at the Redstone Arsenal founded the Rocket City Astronomical Association, which has an observatory on top of Monte Sano mountain near Huntsville. Stuhlinger is now director of the association. He also belongs to the Institute of Radio Engineers, American Astronautical Society, American Rocket Society, and the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft. He is a Lutheran. The persons who have influenced him most in his work, according to Stuhlinger, are Hans Geiger, Hermann Oberth, and Wernher von Braun.

On August 1, 1950 Ernst Stuhlinger married Irmgard Lotze, a student of biology at the University of Tübingen. They have two children, Susanne (born in 1951) and Tilman (born in 1953). Stuhlinger has gray eyes and gray hair; he weighs 156 pounds and is five feet ten inches tall. For recreation he enjoys mountain climbing, exploring caves, gardening, skin diving, listening to music, and flying.

He flew over Huntsville's Monte Sano until he found a mountainside spot where he decided to build his home. The Stuhlingers themselves cleared the land and searched the woods to find the native flowers, ferns, and shrubs which have turned their grounds into a botanical garden.

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SUHR, OTTO (ERNST HEINRICH HERMANN) Aug. 17, 1894-Aug. 30, 1957 Lord Mayor of West Berlin since 1955; economist; author; publisher; represented Social Democratic party; chairman of the Assembly in first Berlin Parliament (1946); vice-president Bundesrat (1955-57) and president (1957); associate professor at Free University of Berlin since 1953; led fight to keep West Berlin trade unions out of Communist-dominated unions. See *Current Biography* (April) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p5 Ag 31 '57

SUHRAWARDY, H(USSAIN) S(HAHEED) (so͞o-rä-wär'dĭ) Sept. 8, 1893- Former Prime Minister of Pakistan; lawyer; member of National Assembly

Address: Karachi, Pakistan

The fifth Prime Minister of Pakistan since partition of India by the British in 1947 was H. S. Suhrawardy, Pakistan's foremost lawyer, who has been in politics for more than thirty years. He succeeded Chandhri Mohamad Ali (see *C.B.,* February 1956), who resigned as head of the Moslem League and the Cabinet after the league's strength in the eighty-member National Assembly had dwindled to eleven seats. Suhrawardy had the support of three political parties with a total of fifty-two seats. On October 11, 1957 the government headed by Suhrawardy fell and he was replaced by Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar of the Moslem League.

As a member of the Bengal provincial Moslem League, he had served in the Bengal Legislative Assembly from 1921 to 1947 and held a number of ministry portfolios. At the time of the partition he was premier and home minister of undivided Bengal, the largest province in British India. Two years later he organized his own political party in East Pakistan, the Awami League. He was appointed Law Minister in the central Cabinet on December 20, 1954 and was largely responsible for writing Pakistan's new Constitution.

Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was born on September 8, 1893 in Midnapore, province of Bengal (now West Bengal and part of India). His father was a wealthy Calcutta mill owner. Young Suhrawardy received his early education at the Calcutta Hadrassah; then he entered St. Xavier's College in Calcutta and was graduated in 1913. He was sent to England for postgraduate work at Oxford University. During the next five years he earned the degrees of M.A., B.Sc. (in political economy), and B.C.L., with honors in jurisprudence. He was called to the bar from Gray's Inn.

Following his return to Calcutta, he became deputy mayor of Calcutta Corporation, during the late C. R. Das's mayoralty. He joined the Moslem League of the province of Bengal and in 1921 became a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly. From 1930 to 1943 he served successively as minister of labor, finance, public health and local self-government. From 1943 to 1945 he was minister of food and in 1946 he was prime minister and minister of home affairs.

After the leader of the Moslem League, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, proclaimed "Direct Action Day" early in August 1946, *Time* (September 2, 1946) reported that Hindu-Moslem riots in Calcutta resulted in a death toll which exceeded 4,000 within two weeks. Much of the blame shifted to Suhrawardy because he had declared the day a holiday and had "threatened Bengal's secession from India if Moslems were not placated by the British."

Early in the following year Suhrawardy presented a plan for a sovereign state of Bengal, enlarged by territories from neighboring Indian provinces. He condemned the Congress party suggestion that Bengal with its 60,000,000 inhabitants, of which 54 per cent were Moslems and 42 per cent Hindus, should be divided into separate Hindu-majority and Moslem-majority provinces (New York *Times*, April 28, 1947).

When India's independence was established with the partition into Hindu and Moslem nations in August 1947, Suhrawardy instead of going to Moslem Pakistan toured Bengal with Mahatma Gandhi and tried to put an end to "the bloody post-partition riots between Hindus and Moslems." *Time* (September 24, 1956) related that this failed to endear Suhrawardy to the Hindus. In 1949 he moved to Pakistan after India had presented him with a huge tax bill. The Moslem League regarded him as a "pro-Indian traitor and strove to freeze him out of Pakistan politics." He launched the Awami League in opposition and, discarding Western clothes, donned a dhoti and stumped East Pakistan's villages, welcoming all recruits including Communists.

In its fourth year the Awami League attracted attention by charging leaders of the Moslem League with "corruption in the government." The New York *Times* (October 19, 1953) stated that Suhrawardy presented the charge to Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, head of the Moslem League (see *C.B.*, October, 1952). By the following spring Suhrawardy had lined up a five-party opposition called United Front. When the first elections were held in East Pakistan, as reported in the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 8, 1954), 20,000,000 eligible voters out of its 44,000,000 population presented so strong an opposition to the Moslem League as to imperil national unity. (East and West Pakistan are separated by 1,000 miles of India.)

H. S. SUHRAWARDY

The Moslem League won only 3 per cent of the available constituencies, while the United Front had about 86 per cent. Some Western observers felt that the East Pakistanis' campaign cry, "Karachi treats us like some kind of a colony," had a point. East Pakistan paid heavy taxes, while the national government invested most of the revenue in West Pakistan. Suhrawardy caught the first plane from Dacca (capital of East Pakistan) to Karachi, where he "led a gay, fire-cracker-popping motorcade around the capital" (*Time*, March 20, 1954). The crowds shouted for the resignation of Mohammed Ali, who refused and said that the Moslem League had lost only a province. Conferences with Suhrawardy followed. The New York *Times* (March 31, 1954) thought that it appeared unlikely that the Awami leader could be dissuaded from his stand. He had had some success in organizing the Awami League in West Pakistan.

A serious illness halted Suhrawardy's activities and he spent six months convalescing in Europe. Meanwhile, labor riots in East Pakistan caused more than 600 deaths, and in June the central government dismissed the Awami League government for "failure to maintain law and order." Upon Suhrawardy's return to Pakistan on December 12, Governor General Ghulam Mohammed (see *C.B.*, July 1954) offered him a key Cabinet post. He was sworn

SUHRAWARDY, H. S.—*Continued*

in on December 20, 1954 as Minister of Law and immediately began a revision of the Constitution that would enable the government to prepare early elections in the Western zone.

The change from one-party rule under the founding Moslem League to a three-party administration emerged from a final tally of votes cast by members of the provincial legislatures for the new National Assembly in June 1955. The Moslem League won only twenty-five seats, the United Front (three opposition groups) won sixteen seats, and the Awami won thirteen. Thus Suhrawardy was put in the race for the Prime Ministership.

A political upheaval which shook Pakistan for twenty-four hours ended with the replacement of Governor General Ghulam Mohammed, reportedly ill, by Interior Minister Major General Iskander Mirza (see *C.B.*, May 1956), who was sworn in on a temporary basis on August 7, 1955, upon the resignation of Mohammed Ali as Prime Minister. The choice of Suhrawardy as Prime Minister was dictated by the complexity of Pakistan's politics.

On August 9 the leader of the United Front party, Fazlul Huk, who had broken with the Awami League after the 1954 East Pakistan election, offered to form a coalition with the Moslem League. This upset Suhrawardy's appointment as Prime Minister. The Finance Minister, Chaudhri Mohammad Ali, new leader of the Moslem League, was appointed. He appealed to Suhrawardy to accept a Cabinet post but the latter refused.

In the year that followed, Suhrawardy, as leader of the opposition in the National Assembly, built up a large following. Pakistan had become a Republic in March 1956, with Mirza as President. The Manchester *Guardian* (September 11, 1956) stated that Mohamad Ali resigned as head of the Moslem League and as Prime Minister "after bitter attacks on him by some of the leaders of the league." On September 10 President Mirza asked Suhrawardy to form a new Cabinet.

He was sworn in as Prime Minister on September 12, 1956 with eight members of his Cabinet. He reserved the Defense, Kashmir Affairs, State and Frontier Regions, Economic Affairs, Education, Health, Law, Refugees and Rehabilitation portfolios for himself. In a broadcast to the nation that evening, Suhrawardy made it clear that his country would stand by its international commitments. An editorial in the New York *Times* (September 16, 1956) called his speech "impressive" and commented that Suhrawardy was exceptionally able and politically mature and would give his country the vigorous leadership so badly needed.

One of his first acts was to appeal to India for a food loan for East Pakistan. Twenty-four hours later 2,000 tons of cereal were dispatched with promises of more. Suhrawardy went to Dacca to supervise the distribution. In November he accompanied President Mirza to Baghdad for conferences with Iraqi, Turkish and Iranian leaders, to coordinate the views of the members of the Baghdad Pact on the Middle East situation and the Suez Canal crisis. Suhrawardy also visited Beirut to confer with Lebanon leaders. Regarding the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, which came up for debate in the United Nations in early 1957, Suhrawardy said in a press conference, "We have placed ourselves in the hands of the United Nations and have placed no conditions" (New York *Times*, January 27, 1957).

Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy is a widower. He has a son at Oxford University and a married daughter, Begum Akhtar Sulaiman, in Karachi whose twelve-year-old daughter, Shahida, is his special favorite. His way of thinking is Western. The Manchester *Guardian* noted that he is the only leading politician who speaks both Urdi and Bengali, Pakistan's two major languages. The New York *Times* called him one of Pakistan's "busiest and highest-priced lawyers" and said that when he was at home, he spent most of his time in his bedroom where twin beds take up much of the space. One of them is a jumble of telephone books and files. Chairs are ranged before the beds for friends and political lieutenants.

Suhrawardy is short and stocky, usually wears a white open-necked shirt and white trousers, and looks jaunty and spruce. He has a Mercedes car which he drives himself. His hobbies are dancing and music. The roof of his house is cemented for dancing and he has thousands of tape-recordings and records. As a Moslem, he neither smokes nor drinks. Even his enemies admit that he is a fanatic about keeping his word and say that he has a penchant for taking up unpopular causes.

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SULLIVAN, BRIAN Aug. 9, 1919- Singer

Address: b. c/o Concert Associates, Inc., 36 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. 182 Millspring Rd., Manhasset, N.Y.

The American tenor Brian Sullivan has been with the Metropolitan Opera since 1948. He has sung to enthusiastic acclaim in two Broadway musicals, *Show Boat* and Kurt Weill's adaptation of *Street Scene;* on several television programs, including the *Voice of Firestone, The Telephone Hour,* and the Ford Foundation's English offering of Puccini's *La Bohème* (1953), as well as having participated in operettas and concerts all over the country. At the start of his career, he appeared in two Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer movies and sang with the *Ice Follies* chorus on tour.

His voice has been described as "generous in volume and expressively evocative," "a big voice of a brilliant quality," and as a "rich, sonorous voice which he handles at all moments skillfully." His debut at the Metropolitan Opera was in the title role of Benjamin Britten's modern opera, *Peter Grimes;* his performance was reviewed in the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 24, 1948) with these comments: "His voice is of a likeable timbre and was usually employed with intelligence and musicianship; it is of a lyric rather than of a dramatic quality. . ." Since then he has played the roles of Cavaradossi in *Tosca,* of Tamino in *Magic Flute,* of Rodolfo in *La Bohème* and many others, with the result that he has become a major figure in American opera. Reviewing his performance in 1957 as the lead tenor in Wagner's *Parsifal,* Harold C. Schonberg of the New York *Times* (April 1, 1957) observed: "Sullivan is developing into one of the world's leading *helden-tenors.* His voice is not only big; it is also dependable. It is produced without an edge or a wobble, and there is never a feeling of strain in his singing. It also has more vibrancy and color than almost any heroic tenor since Melchior."

He was christened Harry Joseph Sullivan in Oakland, California, where he was born to Harry Patrick and Helen (Gould) Sullivan on August 9, 1919; but he now uses the name of Brian Sullivan to comply with Actors Equity Association's ruling prohibiting two members being listed under the same name. He is of Scotch-Irish-English descent. His early youth was spent in Salt Lake City, where his father was employed as a railroad engineer. Although he was frail as a child and bedridden with pleurisy, pneumonia and sunstroke, successively, in time he grew to such imposing physical proportions (he swam and played the trumpet to improve his health) that he won a football scholarship at the University of Southern California. Prior to that and after his family returned to California, he attended Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles and it was while there, at the age of sixteen, that he faced his first audience in a student production of *The Pirates of Penzance.*

It was not until 1938, however, that, encouraged by Tito Schipa, the renowned Italian artist, he began to take his singing seriously. He studied with Lillian Backstrand Wilson, a faculty member of the University of Southern California, for five years, and supplemented his lessons by singing professionally with the MGM chorus and later, in 1940, with Richard Lert's American Music Theatre in Pasadena.

Perhaps his most significant step forward came when he accepted the role of Count Almaviva in a production of *The Barber of Seville* which was to be done in the original Italian, with John Charles Thomas as Figaro. Although he had previously sung the role in English, Sullivan at this time had no knowledge of the Italian lyrics, and he reportedly learned them in twelve days.

Subsequently he fulfilled other singing engagements on the West Coast and also performed with the Chicago Opera Company, at the Pasadena Music Festival, and with the American Music Theatre. A contract with MGM came in 1943. He appeared in two films, *Courage of Lassie* and *This Man's Navy,* before being drafted into the U.S. Army, in which he served for the next two years. While in the Army he alternated his military duties with appearances in musical shows at Camp Roberts. These included *Carmen, Cavalleria Rusticana, New Moon, Rosalie, Hit The Deck,* and many others.

Sedge LeBlang

BRIAN SULLIVAN

Upon his discharge in December 1945, he returned immediately to singing and distinguished himself in the role of Florestan in Beethoven's *Fidelio,* which was given twelve times in twenty-four days at the Central City Festival in Colorado. From there he went to Broadway, where New York audiences heard him as Gaylord Ravenal in Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein 2d's musical *Show Boat.* While still appearing in this show he was offered a leading role in Kurt Weill's musical based on Elmer Rice's drama *Street Scene,* which opened at the Adelphi Theatre on January 9, 1947 and ran for 148 performances.

This engagement was followed by a contract with the Metropolitan Opera. After his highly successful debut in *Peter Grimes* on February 23, 1948, he appeared as the lead tenor in Musorgski's *Khovanshchina* and *Boris Godunoff,* Johann Strauss's *Die Fledermaus,* Mozart's *Magic Flute* and *Così fan tutte,* Puccini's *La Bohème* and *Madama Butterfly,* Gluck's *Alcestis,* and Richard Strauss's *Arabella,* among other operas. Over the years he has become the Metropolitan's principal *helden-tenor.* In English translations of the classic operas he has a notable advantage over his foreign-born contemporaries and he is constantly being called on for these performances. In the spring of 1953 he achieved further prominence by being the first American of his generation to sing Wagner's *Lohengrin* at the Metropolitan, in the original German. He has also been heard at the Met in Wagner's *Das Rheingold* and *Tannhäuser.*

(Continued next page)

SULLIVAN, BRIAN—*Continued*

Among Sullivan's recent performances were those at the Puerto Rico Festival in the summer of 1957, and his appearances in opera and musical comedy in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dallas and Los Angeles, his participation in the Empire State Music Festival in Ellenville, New York, where he sang in *La Traviata* and *Così fan tutte,* and an engagement with the San Francisco Opera. His work with the Metropolitan in 1957 included roles in *La Traviata, Lucia di Lammermoor* and *Rigoletto.*

He is an admirer of the singing of Kirsten Flagstad, of whom he once said: "She was a great inspiration to me. Mme. Flagstad never gave anything but her best. She never 'marked' at rehearsals; she either sang full voiced or she didn't sing at all . . . even to reach for an easy effect. She'd never force a note even over the heaviest orchestration. Her placement was perfect. This is something I feel pretty strongly about. I believe that any role—Wagnerian heroes included—can be sung lyrically. I don't think there's any excuse for barking. Even against a full orchestra it's possible to sing well and dominate; you don't have to give up one to get the other. The tenor parts in Wagner lie consistently high—that's true. But otherwise they should be approached just the way you'd approach *Tosca* or *La Bohème*" (*Musical America,* March 1956).

In appearance Brian Sullivan is a strikingly handsome six-footer with brown wavy hair lively eyes, and an Irishman's broad smile. He was married to Marie Pauline when he was nineteen; they have two daughters, Patricia and Cathy, and a son, Brian, Jr. He enjoys swimming, golf (he breaks 100) and doing carpentry work.

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SULLIVAN, FRANCIS L(OFTUS) Jan. 6, 1903-Nov. 19, 1956 British actor; made his debut at the Old Vic in 1921; played numerous roles on London stage and in Hollywood films including *Great Expectations* and *Oliver Twist;* won acclaim on Broadway for his role in *Witness for the Prosecution* (1954). See *Current Biography* (June) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p37 N 20 '56

SULLIVAN, GAEL (E.) Nov. 29, 1904-Oct. 27, 1956 Former vice-chairman of National Democratic Committee (1947-49); as assistant postmaster general (1945-47) started helicopter mail service and developed the "air letter"; served in U.S. Army (1943-45) as a major; executive vice-president of Theatre Owners of America (1948); vice-president of the Magna Theatre Corporation (1954-56). See *Current Biography* (May) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p88 O 28 '56

SUSLOV, MIKHAIL A(NDREYEVICH) (sūs-lŏv, mē'kēl) Nov. 21, 1902- Soviet Communist party official

Address: Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

When Mikhail A. Suslov was chosen to deliver the keynote speech on the eve of the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution (November 6, 1956), observers noted his importance as a Communist party theoretician.

Wide World

MIKHAIL A. SUSLOV

In October 1952 he became one of the youngest members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee. Because of the reduction in Presidium membership after Stalin's death, Suslov was dropped from this powerful political unit, but was re-elected in July 1955 and February 1956 and July 1957.

Suslov also holds the important position of secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union—the senior secretary in point of service, the second in rank to Nikita S. Khrushchev. He is, in addition, a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, that body's executive committee, and the chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Council of the Union, which helps to shape the foreign policy of the Soviet state. He has been a member of the Central Committee since 1941 and for one year (1950-51) was editor in chief of *Pravda.*

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was born on November 21, 1902. He joined the Bolshevik party in 1921 and first came to prominence as the secretary of the Communist party committee in the Stavropol region of Soviet Russia, a post he held for seven years. In 1941 he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union, and during World War II he organized and led the partisan movement in the Stavropol foothills of the Caucasus Mountains.

In 1944 he was transferred to Lithuania, where until 1946 he was chairman of the bureau of the Central Committee of the party in that Republic, directing its rehabilitation after the war. Subsequently he moved to Moscow and became one of the five secretaries of the Central Committee of the All-Union party and a member of the Central Committee's Organization Bureau.

Suslov was named in November 1947 to succeed Georgi Aleksandrov as the director of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department. This department, which supervises all media of public information and education, is charged with organizing public opinion in support of party policies, and with keeping party leaders informed of public attitudes.

At the Moscow meeting commemorating the death of Lenin, held on January 21, 1948, Suslov made his first major policy address in his new post. In the part devoted to foreign policy he bitterly denounced the United States for launching the Marshall Plan as a scheme for world domination. "The rapacious imperialism of America," he said, "is striving for world domination and the enslavement of all countries of the world." It is the Communist parties of the world, he added, that "open the eyes of the workers, showing them that the Marshall Plan is a noose for the necks of the people of Europe."

Together with Andrei A. Zhdanov and Georgi M. Malenkov, two other Central Committee secretaries, Suslov represented the Soviet Union at the June 1948 meeting of the Communist Information Bureau, which expelled Yugoslavia from that organization. Zhdanov died in August of that year, and Suslov apparently took over his role in relations with foreign Communist parties. When the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist party was held in December, Suslov was the ranking foreign delegate present.

Late in March 1949 Suslov was replaced as director of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department by Dmitri Trofimovitch Shepilov (see *C. B.*, December 1955), a member of the staff of *Pravda*, later its editor in chief, and since June 1956 Minister of Foreign Affairs for the U.S.S.R. Shepilov was demoted in July 1957.

For the next year and a half Suslov was busy with the party's international affairs. In March 1948 he was a member of the presidium of the Communist Youth Congress held in Moscow. With Malenkov he attended a congress of the Czechoslovak Communist party held in Prague in May. And at a meeting of the Communist Information Bureau in Hungary late in November he made the report on the international role of Communist parties. It should be the role of these parties, he said, to oppose Anglo-American "warmongers" and "imperialists," to carry on propaganda for peace, and to oppose the conversion of Germany and Japan into strongholds for "aggression."

At the same time, he added, "the foreign policy of the Soviet government in its relations with capitalist states proceeds from the possibility of the coexistence of capitalist and socialist systems in peaceful cooperation. It is a policy of preserving peace and strengthening commercial relations with all countries."

Suslov was made the editor in chief of *Pravda* in late 1950. This newspaper, as the voice of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist party, is the chief source of ideological guidance for party workers throughout the country, and its editor holds one of the most important positions in the country. One of Suslov's early acts in the new post was a review of the Soviet press published in the magazine *Culture and Life*, the organ of the Propaganda and Agitation Department. It severely criticized the editors of leading Soviet newspapers for disregarding letters to the editor, and failure to spread economic information.

In prestige Suslov's status during 1951 rapidly approached that of a member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau, the most powerful party group in the country. In published lists of the Soviet leaders his name consistently appeared immediately after those of the twelve members of the bureau. However, Suslov was relieved in October 1951 as the editor in chief of *Pravda* by Leonid Federovich Ilichev, one of the editors he had severely criticized in his article in *Culture and Life*.

At the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in October 1952, Suslov reported on the agitational work of the party and revealed that Stalin had proposed that a new elementary text on Marxist-Leninist theory be prepared to overcome shortcomings in this work (*Pravda*, October 13, 1952). At the close of the congress Suslov was again elected to the party's Central Committee, and that committee named him a member of the new Presidium which replaced the former Political and Organization bureaus. A month later, on his fiftieth birthday, he was awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet decoration, for "services to the Soviet party and state."

Again attacking Soviet editors, in December 1952 in an article in *Pravda*, Suslov particularly took to task an economist, P. Fedoseyev, for failing to mention in a series of articles in *Izvestia* that he had once been removed as a magazine editor for uncritical praise of a work by Nikolai A. Voznesensky on *The War Economy of the U.S.S.R. in the Period of the Patriotic War*.

The article was interpreted abroad as an indication of a power struggle between followers of the late Zhdanov, who supposedly included Voznesensky, Fedoseyev and Shepilov, and the followers of Malenkov, to whom Suslov was believed to adhere. Harry Schwartz in the New York *Times* (December 24, 1952) called it "a counterblow by the Malenkov

SUSLOV, MIKHAIL A.—*Continued*

group" and "a rare public eruption of the struggle for power within the highest group of Soviet rulers."

After the death of Stalin in March 1953, the Presidium of the Central Committee was reduced from twenty-five members to ten, and Suslov was one of those dropped. He continued, however, as one of the five Central Committee secretaries. When Malenkov, who had been a secretary since 1939, was relieved of that post, Suslov, a member since 1947, became senior in service although subordinate in rank to Khrushchev, who entered the secretariat in 1949. Suslov returned to the Presidium in July 1955 and was re-elected in February 1956.

Suslov is a member of the Moscow City Soviet, representing the printing workers of *Pravda's* publishing plant, and a member of the Council of the Union of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet as a deputy from the Saratov-Lenin district in the Saratov region of the Russian republic. At the session of the Supreme Soviet in April 1954 he was chosen a member of its Presidium and named chairman of the Council of the Union's eleven-member foreign affairs committee.

Speaking at the Twentieth Communist party Congress in February 1956, Suslov denounced one-man rule as "a violation of the Leninist principle of collective leadership." Several experts on Soviet policy, however, regard Suslov as being opposed to the downgrading of Stalin and to the pro-Titoist group headed by Khrushchev. "According to Yugoslav diplomatic sources," Paul Wohl wrote, "Suslov has emerged as Stalinism's major wire puller in the Kremlin's inner circle. The record of Suslov's recent activities confirms this view. Wherever a Communist party has restored Stalinist shibboleths, Suslov has shown his hand"—as in Hungary and East Germany (*Christian Science Monitor*, November 27, 1956).

Further evidence of Suslov's support of "the old Stalin line" was seen in his speech on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in November 1956. In his attempt to justify the Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt, he said, "The direct danger of the restoration of capitalist and landowner's orders became imminent as well as that of revival of fascism." He maintained that Socialist forces "took the only correct decision" in requesting "Soviet troops to help the Hungarian people crush the black forces of reaction and counter-revolution" (New York *Times*, November 7, 1956).

An editorial in the New York *Times* (November 8, 1956) observed, "It was fitting that Mikhail A. Suslov was chosen to deliver the keynote anniversary speech. He had, after all, gone to Hungary last June to reaffirm Mátyás Rákosi's hold on power in Budapest. He was in Budapest, too, last week, gathering the information on the basis of which he and his colleagues decided to unleash the Hungarian bloodbath."

Suslov's action in Hungary is believed to be the reason why he was refused admission to Italy to attend the congress of the Italian Communist party in December 1956. The Italian government was reportedly afraid that his visit would arouse violent anti-Communist demonstrations.

Suslov is tall, bespectacled and rangy. Boyish looking and scholarly, he has a flair for forensics and has been described as a political philosopher who does not disdain wearing a Homburg hat.

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SWIGERT, ERNEST G(OODNOUGH)
Aug. 4, 1892- Organization official; manufacturing executive

Address: b. c/o National Association of Manufacturers, 2 E. 48th St., New York 17; c/o Hyster Co., 2902 N.E. Clackamas St., Portland 8, Ore.; h. 720 N.W. Warrenton Terrace, Portland 10, Ore.

A vigorous advocate of income tax reform, Ernest G. Swigert, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was elected to the post at the organization's sixty-first annual Congress of American Industry in New York City on December 6, 1957, succeeding Cola G. Parker. The NAM, composed of about 21,000 member firms representing about 85 per cent of the manufacturing output of the United States, was founded in 1895 and has had among its announced aims to "foster domestic and foreign commerce," to "protect the individual rights of employer and employee," to "support legislation which furthers" its principles and to "oppose legislation in derogation" of those principles. It has headquarters in New York and offices in twelve other cities. Swigert is the head of the Hyster Company, which makes tractor and carrier equipment.

The descendant of settlers who "came over the Oregon Trail" and others who reached the West coast via Cape Horn, Ernest Goodnough Swigert was born to Charles Frederick and Rena (Goodnough) Swigert in Portland, Oregon on August 4, 1892. He has two brothers, Charles Frederick, and William Gorrill. His father, who became head of the Pacific Bridge Company in San Francisco, built the piers for the Golden Gate Bridge, later founded the Portland Bronze & Crucible Steel Company, the name of which was changed to the Electric Steel Foundry Company in 1913.

Swigert attended Harvard College where he majored in metallurgy and played football and squash rackets. After taking his B.S. degree in 1915 he joined the Electric Steel Foundry company. During World War I he joined the Army Air Forces, then a part of the U.S. Signal Corps. He won his wings as a pursuit pilot and was about to go overseas when he "cracked up while attending a stunt school at San Diego, California."

He was elected vice-president and a director of Electric Steel Foundry in 1927. Swigert has also been the president, as well as a director of the Hyster Company since its establishment at Portland, Oregon in 1929. Its two principal divisions are the tractor equipment division which produces hoists, cranes and allied equipment for use with the tractors manufactured by the Caterpillar Tractor Company, and the materials handling division, which manufactures lift trucks, lumber carriers, mobile cranes carriers, and other burden-lifting devices. Hyster was a pioneer in the development of the tractor winch, which permits selective logging, and in using industrial designers, to give style as well as utility to heavy equipment. The Hyster Company, which has some 750 dealers throughout the world, employs about 2000 persons either at the Portland headquarters or at branch plants at Peoria and Danville in Illinois and in the Netherlands. It has a profit-sharing plan for its employees.

Swigert is also actively interested in the Youngs Bay Lumber Company of Roseburg, Oregon, of which he has been the president since 1947, and is a director of both the Harbor Plywood Corporation of Aberdeen, Washington and the Stebco Company of Vancouver, Washington.

Elected the national vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers at its sixtieth annual Congress in New York City in December 1955, Swigert participated during the ensuing year in "a nationwide campaign to acquaint employees and the public with the inequities and fallacies of the so-called 'guaranteed annual wage' and supplementary unemployment benefit plans of a 'pooled' or socialized nature."

"Elected on December 6, 1956 to follow Cola G Parker (see *C.B.*, September 1956) as NAM president in 1957, Swigert addressed the association's sixty-first annual congress on "The Relation of Taxes to Economic Growth." "We have gradually adopted," he declared, "a tax system that is devised not to raise revenue but to reform society . . . no one pretends that the worst element of our taxation, the steeply progressive surtax, produces any substantial revenue. Out of the estimated $33 billion of revenue from personal income taxes for this year, only 16.7 per cent comes from surtaxes." He pointed out that the present system destroys incentive to work, makes provision of capital risk difficult, and deadens the spirit of enterprise. The NAM's Five Year Plan, which "calls for five successive annual reductions . . . in each surtax bracket right down the line," was, he pointed out, "based on the fact that as business activity grows, the amount the Government collects is bound to grow," and could "begin to relieve the situation now."

In a year-end statement released when he took office in January 1957, NAM President Swigert noted that while the nation had "achieved new high levels of economic activity in 1956," the business outlook was "somewhat clouded" by rising production costs and the fact that profits have not shared in the economic advance seen on other fronts. Thus "to some extent our record prosperity bears an inflationary stigma." Meanwhile the NAM's government economy committee had reported that "Federal spending for fiscal 1957 has increased $4,000,000,000 over the original budget estimate" and urged Federal economy that would not be "a mirage to disappoint the taxpayers."

Karsh, Ottawa

ERNEST G. SWIGERT

On January 16 Swigert expressed his personal disappointment that the Eisenhower budget called for "an increase of $3,000,000 in Federal spending." In February, when interviewed on NBC's *Monitor* radio program, Swigert called the Federal budget "inflationary."

Swigert is known as being "influential in the Republican party," yet his Hyster Company was one of six corporations which sponsored in Oregon newspapers an advertisement denouncing the Federal "spending spree" and demanded that "Uncle Sam come to his senses and start living within the income we can afford."

Ernest Goodnough Swigert and Frances Turrish of Detroit, Michigan were married on November 8, 1921 and have two sons, Ernest and Henry, two daughters, Nannie (Mrs. Robert C. Warren) and Elizabeth, and six grandchildren. He enjoys squash rackets, tennis, and skiing. He has a 16-foot racing class sailboat and has won trophies in Portland Yacht Club races. His clubs are the Arlington, and Racquet of Portland, Washington Athletic (Seattle), Tavern (Chicago) and the Harvard (New York).

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Who's Who in America 1956-57

SYME, JOHN P(RESCOTT) (sīm) Sept. 1, 1904- Business executive; organization official

Address: b. c/o Johns-Manville Corporation, 22 E. 40th St., New York 16; c/o The Common Cold Foundation, 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17; h. 50 Park Ave., New York 16; Essex, Conn.

Finding a cure for the respiratory infection which causes a large per cent of industrial absenteeism is the goal of the Common Cold Foundation, a nonprofit organization headed by John P. Syme. He is also a senior vice-president and assistant to the chairman of the board of Johns-Manville Corporation and a director of several business firms and civic organizations. He began his business career in 1926 as an engineer with the Johns-Manville company, America's largest producer of asbestos-base products and building supplies. He has been a vice-president since 1946.

In June 1955 he was elected to the presidency of the Common Cold Foundation, which he had helped to found in 1951. He succeeded Dr. Edgar Mayer as head of the foundation, which is financed by some 125 business and industrial firms and which in 1956 supported research in four universities.

John Prescott Syme was born September 1, 1904 in Franklin, Massachusetts, the son of James F. and Edith H. (Gates) Syme. He attended the Moses Brown School, in Providence, Rhode Island and then enrolled in Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. He received the M.E. degree from Cornell in 1926, the year in which he joined the engineering department of Johns-Manville.

After serving in the general engineering department, he worked in the industrial and power products department, then organized and became manager of Johns-Manville's first market analysis department. His experience included testing and experimenting with new sales promotion plans. He also conducted research on prefabricated houses and home financing.

Buschke's Studio
JOHN P. SYME

Following a period when he was assigned to special duties in the president's office, Syme organized the employee and public relations activities of the company and became director of industrial and public relations. He also served as a vice-president in charge of industrial relations for the J-M Service Corporation, a Johns-Manville subsidiary which operated the Kansas Ordinance Plant at Parsons, Kansas during World War II. In 1945 he became assistant to the president and an officer of Johns-Manville Corporation. The Johns-Manville Corporation originated in 1858 when H. W. Johns, a roofing manufacturer, began to manufacture preservatives for roofs and portable roofing of asbestos fibres in his basement shop at 78 William Street, New York. The discovery in 1881 of deposits of asbestos in the province of Quebec, Canada added impetus to the business. After Johns' death in 1898 the Manville Covering Company of Milwaukee merged with the H. W. Johns Company of New York. Following the death of the president, T. F. Manville, in 1925, the company began its transition from limited to widespread ownership under its present name, Johns-Manville Corporation. In 1956 it had approximately 18,000 stockholders.

Its products now include building materials (40 per cent of its business) and some 400 different lines designed for control of heat and cold, protection against weather, wear, and fire. To mine, manufacture and sell these products, it employs about 21,000 persons, operates at twenty-six plant and mine locations in the United States and Canada, and has eighty sales offices. In 1946 Syme was made a vice-president of the company.

Syme has been a member of the board of directors of the Common Cold Foundation since its founding by a group of business men led by Syme and O. Parker McComas, President of Philip Morris, Inc. It became incorporated in September 1951, with headquarters in Chicago, and moved to its present address in New York City in January 1954. The purpose of the foundation is "to marshal the resources of science in a determined, systematic attack on the common cold" (New York *Times*, November 14, 1954).

By channeling "every dollar possible" into support of research, industry hopes ultimately to defeat the common cold and relieve itself of the $5,000,000,000 annual loss caused by absenteeism due to these respiratory infections.

This represents a cost to industry of over $2,000,000,000, a year in wages alone. (According to a U.S. Public Health Service report, the toll of the common cold in terms of man-hours amounts to 150,000,000 work days. Another study shows that 50.98 per cent of industrial absences and 27.3 per cent of the time lost is due to the common cold.) An additional $3,000,000,000 are spent on loss of production and medical expenses and over $100,000,000 on nose tissue (*Nation's Business*, January 1956).

The first progress report of the Common Cold Foundation (November 1954-November 1955) described research grants to Johns Hopkins University and the University of Virginia. The second progress report, issued in November 1956, showed that $19,000 was granted to Dr. Thomas Ward of Johns Hopkins to study isolation of cold virus; $6,348 to Dr. Catherine M. Russell of the University of Virginia, School of Medicine, to study attempts to cultivate the virus of the common cold and related respiratory tract infections in tissue cultures; to Dr. Herbert A. Wenner of the University of Kansas to study the etiology of respiratory infections in infancy and childhood; and to Dr. Thomas Grayston of the University of Chicago, School of Medicine, to study the use of tissue culture procedures for the isolation and identification of respiratory disease viruses. It is the belief of the scientific advisory committee that until the causative agents of common respiratory disease are well categorized there is no reason to expect a practical solution to the problem. The foundation also distributes educational material to schools, health officers, and medical and industrial conferences.

The common cold is believed to be caused primarily by "filtrable viruses, meaning that they are so small that they can escape the finest filters men have been able to devise" (*Today's Health,* January 1956). With the development of methods for growing viruses on human or animal tissue in test tubes (see Enders, John F., *C.B.*, June 1955), science is closer to its goal of finding a cure. Preliminary studies have indicated that the common cold is not a streptococcal infection, influenza, primary atypical pneumonia, or "APC" (adenoidal, pharyngeal, conjunctival) infections. It has also been determined that children have more colds than adults and that women have more colds than men. The home is probably the chief place where colds are spread.

Current studies point out that the average person gets three colds a year with an active period of about three days. There are about 20,000,000 colds a day in the "peak month" or cold seasons (February shows the greatest number). One-third of doctors' house calls "are attributable to the common cold" (*Nation's Business,* January 1956).

In a conference of the Common Cold Foundation reported by Robert K. Plumb in his article "The Common Cold—Uncommon Problem" (New York *Times Magazine,* June 10, 1956), it was pointed out that one of the biggest problems confronting cold researchers is that there may be more than a hundred germs that can cause respiratory disease symptoms similar to those of the common cold. . . . The physician must also determine that the cold-like symptoms are not caused by allergies or emotional upsets. Many scientists do not believe that vaccines will work. Dr. John Dingle of Western Reserve University explained that immunity to colds after a natural infection only lasts six to eight weeks.

"The hope for a solution to this problem lies in research. The Common Cold Foundation represents a recent and praiseworthy contribution by industry to the nation-wide effort of government agencies and many private institutions to meet the challenge of the common cold," said President Eisenhower in a telegram read by Syme at the February 1956 meeting of the foundation.

In addition to holding positions at Johns-Manville and the Common Cold Foundation, Syme is a director of Van Cleef Brothers, National Industrial Conference Board, the United Medical Service, New York's "Blue Shield" medical and surgical insurance plan. He was founder and president of the Executive Book Club (1945-49), which publishes books on management problems, economics and politics.

Syme, who has always been active in Cornell University alumni affairs, is chairman of the Cornell council, and a past president of the Cornell Society of Engineers. He is also vice-president (former treasurer) and member of the board of governors of the Cornell Club of New York, and a member of Delta Upsilon, national social fraternity. Other organizations to which he belongs are the University Club, Union League Club, the Sons of the Revolution, St. Andrew's Society, the Essex Yacht Club (past commodore) and the Old Lyme Club. His political affiliation is Republican. His principal hobby is sailing.

John P. Syme married the former Helen English, a graduate architect of Cornell University, in 1927. They have two sons, Lochlin and Duncan. He is five feet ten inches tall and has graying brown hair.

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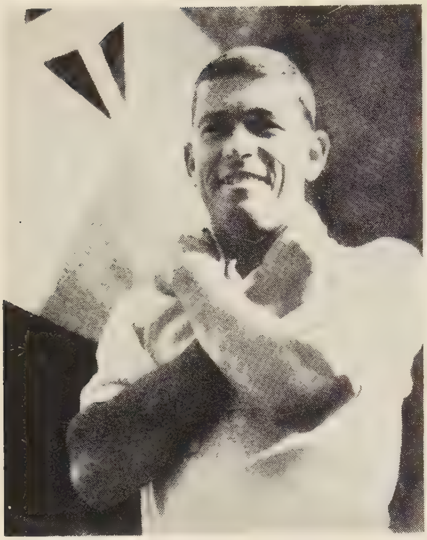
Who's Who In America, 1956-57

TALBERT, BILLY Sept. 4, 1918- Tennis player; sales executive

Address: b. Security Banknote Co., 345 Hudson St., New York 14

For six successive years Billy Talbert has been the captain of United States teams seeking or defending the Davis Cup, the international men's amateur tennis championship trophy. The United States lost the cup to Australia in 1955 and 1956, after regaining it in 1954. In twenty years of amateur competition, Talbert has won twenty-six national championships, ranked among the top ten players of the country for thirteen years, and has been a co-winner of the U.S. national doubles title on four occasions. He is co-author of the manual *The Game of Doubles in Tennis* (Holt, 1956). Talbert is also a sales executive of the Security Banknote Company of New York. A diabetic victim since childhood, he devotes much time to furthering the work of the American and New York diabetes associations.

William Franklin Talbert 3d, the only child of the late Rezin C. Talbert and his wife, Clara, was born on September 4, 1918 in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the elder Talbert owned a livestock business. The discovery was made when Billy was nine years old that he was a diabetic, and the family physician prescribed



BILLY TALBERT

daily injections of insulin. When he was fourteen his doctor suggested that he play tennis. Billy started playing at Coy Field, a public park with asphalt courts, and soon "became obsessed with the game" (Will Grimsley in the *Saturday Evening Post,* June 4, 1955). In 1932 he reached the quarter finals in the boys nationals and was rated tenth among all the boys in the country. He was graduated from high school in 1936.

He majored in economics at the University of Cincinnati and worked in the evenings and on Saturdays in a haberdashery to meet expenses. Talbert "put the university . . . tennis team on the map" (Kathleen Postle in *Today's Health,* June 1953), and was invited to participate in national tournaments. In 1938 he played in the national intercollegiate tournament and was chosen on the first junior Davis Cup squad ever selected. By 1941, the year following his graduation from the University of Cincinnati, he was sixteenth in the national ratings.

Rejected for World War II service by the armed forces because of his diabetes, Talbert worked in a defense plant and later an electronics laboratory in Indianapolis. He continued his tennis activities and teamed with Gardnar Mulloy to win the national men's doubles championship in 1942.

In the 1944 national singles semifinals Talbert defeated Francisco (Pancho) Segura. Billy Talbert then lost to Frank Parker in the finals. In July 1945 Talbert won the clay court singles title, defeating Segura, with whom he won the clay court doubles title for the second time. He outplayed Segura for the Eastern grass courts championship in August. Talbert was ranked second among American tennis players in 1944 and 1945.

With Gardnar Mulloy he won the national men's doubles championship in 1945 and 1946. Thus, by winning this contest three times, Mulloy and Talbert have permanent possession of the national doubles cup. In 1945 Talbert again reached the national singles finals by defeating Segura, but injured his knee and lost the decisive contest to Frank Parker. The latter also defeated Talbert in the clay court championship in 1946. In the same year Talbert and Mulloy won the clay court doubles title. From 1943 through 1946 Talbert and Margaret Osborne held the national mixed doubles championship.

Named to the first Davis Cup team assembled since 1939, Talbert went to Australia in December 1946, but did not play in the challenge matches from which the United States emerged as the winner. Billy is said to have displeased some Australians by certain "high jinks" at Melbourne (*Saturday Evening Post,* June 4, 1955), but endeared himself to others through his sympathetic answers to letters and questions from mothers of diabetic children.

Back in the United States in 1947, he won the indoor mixed doubles, with Doris Hart as his partner. Because of his "trick knee" he was passed over for the team which successfully defended the 1947 Davis Cup against the Australians. In September one of the very few instances of diabetic distress that he has suffered during play forced him to default to Herb Flam in the opening round of the national singles championship.

In March 1948 Talbert added the men's national indoor singles championship to his list. He also defended the indoor mixed doubles championship with Miss Hart. In July he won the New York state singles title from the defending champion, Don McNeill. Mulloy and Talbert took the national men's doubles title for the fourth time in 1948.

They were doubles partners at Forest Hills, New York in that year's successful defense of the Davis Cup against the Australian challengers, Billy Sidwell and Colin Long. With Gardnar Mulloy, Talbert played in the Davis Cup doubles of 1949 and lost to the Australian team, Sidwell and Jack Bromwich. The United States won the cup for the fourth consecutive time that year.

From 1949 through 1951 Talbert and Don McNeill won the national men's indoor doubles. Although named to the 1950 Davis Cup team, he was "benched for being late to practice" (Grimsley). In 1951 Talbert regained the men's indoor singles title and won the indoor doubles title with Budge Patty. In August 1951 he outplayed Mulloy to win his third Eastern grass courts singles championship. He announced his withdrawal in September from the 1951 Davis Cup team. However, Talbert was named in June 1952 as captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team, succeeding Frank Shields. Mulloy and Talbert teamed to defeat a Japanese combination in the first round of the Davis tournament. In Adelaide, Australia the United States was defeated in the contest for the Davis Cup. Although described as the "nonplaying" captain when placed at the head of the Davis Cup team for 1953, Talbert helped in the defeat of Belgium in the interzone finals at Brisbane, Australia in December by substituting as Tony Trabert's doubles partner. Late in the month the United States lost the challenge round with the Australians, who retained the Davis Cup for the fourth consecutive year.

After the games, Talbert warned that "we are going to have to develop some new young players if we are to remain in the keen cup competition" (New York *Times*, January 1, 1954). The U.S. Lawn Tennis Association liberalized its code in January 1954 to permit young players to work for sporting goods firms, as in Australia and other countries.

With Trabert as his partner, Talbert again shared in the indoor doubles title in February 1954. Later that year he paired with Vic Seixas in the winning of the Western clay court doubles. Talbert was reappointed to the captaincy of the Davis Cup team in 1954, but was hospitalized with infectious hepatitis when the players left for Australia early in November, and did not join them until nearly a month later.

The United States won the cup from Australia in the challenge round at Sydney in late December by three games to two, mainly because of Talbert's strategy, shrewd scouting and sympathetic understanding of the psychology of his men. ("Perhaps Talbert's greatest contribution to Uncle Sam's . . . victory," Will Grimsley has commented, "was the doubles shift he pulled out of the files of his own best-playing days. . . . It completely confounded the Aussies.") In the 1955 contest at Forest Hills the Australians took back the cup with a five to nothing sweep. Shortly afterward the American captain was forced by arthritis to miss the national singles contest for the first time in eighteen years.

Renamed to the U.S. Davis Cup captaincy in 1956, Talbert took a group of young players to Wimbledon in June for competition and experience in the All-England championships, but only Allen Morris of Atlanta, Georgia survived the second round. In Adelaide, the Australians successfully defended the Davis Cup by winning five games in the challenge round.

Of Talbert's standing among Davis Cup players there is no question; commenting on the 1954 Davis Cup victory, Vic Seixas said, "We thought Talbert did the finest job possible," while Trabert (now a professional) declared that "we couldn't have done the job without Bill." As a doubles competitor he has been, in the view of Trabert, "the finest right court player in the world."

Since 1948 Talbert has been connected with the Security Banknote Company, a large New York enterprise, the principal products of which are engraved and printed bonds and stock certificates, revenue stamps, foreign currencies, and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission papers. In 1953 he was elected a vice-president of the firm. He is also a founder and the president of the Chesapeake Printing Company, which is a sales organization for the products of the Security Banknote Company.

Much of Talbert's efforts in behalf of sufferers of diabetes is done through the American and New York diabetes associations. He serves as a director of both organizations and is an annual visitor to Camp Nyda, New York for diabetic children. In 1952 he made a lengthy lecturing and exhibition tour with tennis player Hamilton Richardson, also a diabetic.

Billy Talbert stands at five feet eleven inches, has blue eyes, is "perpetually tanned," and wears his hair close-cropped. "He is polite, gregarious, witty and very good company," David Hulburd has observed (*Life*, September 7, 1953). Talbert's second marriage, to the former Nancy Pike, dates from October 8, 1948. Billy and Nancy Talbert have two sons, William Pike and Peter Challen. *Cue* (July 26, 1952) commented that Talbert's tennis "style stems from a desire to conserve energy. His backswing has no flourishes; his follow-through is as leisurely as good form allows. His service is a masterpiece of controlled efficiency" and difficult to return. The J. P. Allen Award and the William Johnston Trophy were awarded to the champion in 1953.

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TALBERT, WILLIAM F(RANKLIN) *See* Talbert, Billy

TALBOTT, HAROLD E(LSTNER) Mar. 31, 1888-Mar. 2, 1957 Industrialist; former Secretary of the Air Force (1953-55); active in airplane manufacture since 1916; director of many investment and real estate corporations; vice-president Talbott Corporation, Dayton, Ohio; active in Republican party as fund-raiser in Presidential campaigns of Wendell L. Willkie (1940), Thomas E. Dewey (1948) and Dwight D. Eisenhower (1952). See *Current Biography* (July) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Mr 3 '57

TALLAMY, BERTRAM D(ALLEY) Dec. 1, 1901- U.S. Government official; civil engineer

Address: b. Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.; h. Taborton Rd., Sandlake, N.Y.

Nominated by President Eisenhower in January 1957 to the newly created post of Federal Highway Administrator in the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bertram D. Tallamy is responsible for execution of the thirteen-year, $33 billion interstate highway construction program authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. The appointment was approved by the U.S. Senate, and Tallamy was sworn into office on February 5, 1957. As New York state superintendent of public works from 1948 through 1954, Tallamy, a civil engineer, supervised the construction of the New York State Thruway, finally completed in August 1956.

BERTRAM D. TALLAMY

He served as chairman of the New York State Thruway Authority until assuming his present post.

Bertram Dalley Tallamy was born to Bertram F. and Ina (Dalley) Tallamy in Plainfield, New Jersey on December 1, 1901. Both his father and his grandfather were general contractors. By the time of his graduation from the Plainfield High School young Bertram had decided to be an engineer and had applied for admission to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York. He received his civil engineering degree from the institute in 1925.

For four years thereafter he worked as a field engineer for George C. Diehl, Inc., a Buffalo, New York firm then engaged on a large-scale road, bridge, water supply and sewage disposal plant construction project in the western part of the state. The work afforded Tallamy an "opening to specialize in sanitary and general municipal engineering" (New York *Times*, September 4, 1948), and with this in mind he took courses in chemistry at the University of Buffalo and in bacteriology at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

In 1929 Tallamy and two friends organized the Buffalo engineering firm of Sheehan, Fretts & Tallamy, which engaged in the construction of water and sewage-disposal systems in western New York, and also in street and highway construction and general municipal engineering. Six years later (1935) Tallamy became, in addition, deputy chief engineer for the Niagara frontier planning board. He was named chief engineer in 1937.

In 1941, about a year after his own firm had been reorganized as Fretts, Tallamy, Senior & Forrestel, he directed the planning of what is now the Buffalo-Niagara Falls section of the New York State Thruway, as well as of a Buffalo-Lackawanna expressway. Before his retirement in 1944 from both his own engineering firm and the Niagara frontier planning board, Tallamy had also served as director of city planning for Buffalo.

Tallamy's withdrawal from private engineering practice followed his appointment by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, effective in January 1945, as deputy superintendent of the New York state public works department. As deputy superintendent for the next two and a half years he served as coordinator of all postwar construction work in the public works department and in addition he sponsored the creation of the bureau of arterial route planning and worked on the state's first analysis of highway conditions and future needs.

This study formed the basis for a ten-year, $2.8 billion highway program and led to the appointment of Tallamy in June 1947 as chief engineer of the public works department. A review was conducted under his direction of "the standards of design for all expressways." After Charles H. Sells retired as superintendent of public works in the fall of 1948, Governor Dewey appointed Tallamy as his successor. Tallamy continued in this office until the end of 1954. During this period he also served as state fuel administrator, secretary of the state flood control commission, member of the water pollution control board, water power and control commission, civil defense commission, and various other state commissions and boards.

During his first full year as public works superintendent, Bertram Tallamy was chiefly occupied with preliminary planning for what was to be one of his greatest engineering feats: the construction of the 427-mile high-speed "toll" highway spanning New York state from the border of New York City to Buffalo. In its 1950 session the New York state Legislature authorized the creation of a three-member State Thruway Authority to supervise construction, and on March 22, 1950 Governor Dewey appointed Tallamy to be chairman of the Thruway Authority, with R. Burdell Bixby and David J. Martin as his fellow members.

Work was begun on the first section, along the Hudson from Kingston to Saugerties, shortly afterward, and by the end of 1954 some $475,000,000 had already been expended on the major part of a four-lane expressway which has been described as "without intersections at grade, sharp curves, steep hills or traffic lights" (*World Almanac, 1957*).

In January 1955 Tallamy yielded his post as superintendent of public works to John W. Johnson in order to devote full time to the thruway. The costliest feature of the thruway was a $60,000,000 cantilever bridge over the Hudson River between Nyack and Tarrytown. This bridge was opened to traffic in December 1955 and the last stretch of the thruway, from Yonkers to the New York City boundary, was opened on August 30, 1956. Final cost of the thruway, which is the longest toll highway in the country, has been estimated at around $1 billion. According to *Life* (November 19, 1956), the New York Thruway "lays no claim to revolutionary or unique road-building theories" but is instead "an application of engineering principles that are the best features of older superhighways," and should provide "the classic laboratory model" for the coming interstate highway system.

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 was approved by the Eighty-fourth Congress and signed by the President on June 29, 1956. It has been described as "the greatest governmental construction program in the history of the world." The act provides for a thirteen-year highway building program covering about 42,500 miles. It will link forty-two state capitals and many cities of 50,000 population and more. About 90 per cent of the $33 billion cost is to be met by the Federal government and not less than 10 per cent by the states.

"The Federal cost," states the *World Almanac, 1957,* "will be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis by a sixteen-year tax program to raise $14.8 billion in addition to other taxes on highway use." Administration of the highway program was placed under the Secretary of Commerce, and the creation of the post of Federal Highway Administrator was authorized. The position carries a salary of $20,000 a year and is held "at the pleasure of the President." The highway administrator is also assigned direct responsibility for administration of the Bureau of Public Roads.

Announcement by the White House and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks on October 12, 1956 that the President would submit to Congress in the following January the nomination of Bertram D. Tallamy for Federal Highway Administrator was accompanied by the naming of John A. Volpe, former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, as interim administrator. Tallamy said (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 13, 1956): "I am very enthusiastic about the new job. . . . The highway program will not only bring more rapid and safer transportation, but lead to a decentralization of industry."

Addressing the Association of State Highway Officials on November 27, Tallamy warned that "vision and ingenuity" must be applied "to meet the thirteen-year time schedule" (New York *Times,* November 28, 1956). (It was estimated that the capital outlay for highway improvement by Federal, state, and local governments would reach $5.9 billion by the end of 1957.) Tallamy resigned as chairman of the New York State Thruway Authority on January 24, 1957 and on February 5, 1957 was sworn into office as Federal Highway Administrator.

Tallamy is a member of the International St. Louis River Control Board, Society of American Military Engineers, National Society of Professional Engineers, and the Albany Society of Engineers. He was elected to the executive committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials in 1948, to a first vice-presidency in 1950, and to the presidency in 1951. Tallamy has received citations in engineering from the University of Buffalo and the New York State Society of Professional Engineers. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and a Past Master of Amherst Lodge No. 981 in Williamsville, New York. His fraternities are Alpha Tau Omega, Tau Beta Pi, and Chi Epsilon.

At his "rambling" cottage on Big Bowman Lake near Albany, Bertram D. Tallamy enjoys swimming, snowshoeing, hunting, and fishing. Mrs. Tallamy is the former Doris J. Fisk of Williamsville. The Tallamys, who were married in November 1927, have a son, Bertram, a civil engineer. Tallamy is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 180 pounds. He has a cleft chin, brownish mustache and gray hair.

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TALLANT, ROBERT Apr. 20, 1909-Apr. 1, 1957 Author; called "novelist-laureate of New Orleans"; wrote crime stories, juveniles, novels, histories and ghost stories; among his books are *Voodoo in New Orleans* (1946), *Mrs. Candy and Saturday Night* (1947), *The Romantic New Orleanians* (1950), and *Ready to Hang* (1952). See *Current Biography* (Yrbk) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ap 3 '57

TCHELITCHEW, PAVEL Sept. 21, 1898-July 31, 1957 Russian-born artist; stage designer; one of modern art's most debated personalities; worked and exhibited in Berlin, Paris, Rome, London and New York; leader of Neo-Romantic painters; abstractionist; portrait painter; multiple-imagist; his work shown at Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1942; in Paris in 1956. See *Current Biography* (March) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ag 2 '57

THOMPSON, LLEWELLYN E., JR. Aug. 24, 1904- United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union

Address: b. c/o The United States Embassy, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; h. Spasso House, Moscow, U.S.S.R

The exceedingly difficult and challenging diplomatic position of United States Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. is held by Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr. He was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in the spring of 1957 to succeed Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen. A career diplomat since 1929, Thompson had served as Ambassador to Austria from 1952 until his present assignment in Moscow. He received the U.S. Department of State's distinguished service award in April 1956 in recognition of his "firm-

LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, JR.

ness, patience, negotiating skill, and good judgment" which were in large part responsible for the successful conclusion of the Trieste agreement and the Austrian State Treaty in 1955.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr. was born in Las Animas, Colorado on August 24, 1904. After his graduation from high school, he worked as an accountant and studied in Boulder at the University of Colorado, from which he received the A.B. degree in 1928. The following year on January 29 he entered the U.S. Foreign Service and was appointed a vice-consul in Colombo, Ceylon. He served in the same position in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning in 1933, and in 1937 was made a consul there.

At Geneva he began his work with the International Labor Organization (ILO) as an adviser to its conferences. He served in that capacity in 1936, 1937 and 1938 for its twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth meetings. As an adviser to the governing body of the ILO, he attended its meetings in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1937, Geneva and London in 1938, and Geneva in 1939. He was an adviser and secretary to the American delegation at the Second Regional Conference of American States Members of the ILO at Havana, Cuba in 1939, and has been an advisory member of the American Commission of the International Institute of Agriculture since 1939.

From January to November 1940 he attended the Army War College in the United States and on November 20, 1940 he received an appointment as second secretary and consul at the American Embassy in Moscow. He was awarded the U.S. Department of State's Medal of Freedom for handling, "at the risk of capture," the Moscow office of the American Embassy when the diplomatic corps evacuated the capital and moved to Kuibyshev as the German armies approached in 1941 during World War II.

Moving to London in 1944, Thompson became second secretary and consul to the American Embassy in Great Britain. Subsequently, on July 23, 1945, he was made first secretary there. At the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in 1945, he was the political and liaison officer to the U.S. delegation. In that year he was also political adviser at the Berlin conference and at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at London. In 1946 he was political adviser to the U.S. delegation at the first session of the UN General Assembly in London.

On June 12, 1946 he was made chief of the State Department's Division of Eastern European Affairs in Washington and in the following year he became deputy director for European affairs. In 1949 he received the appointment as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. In these posts he was much concerned with Soviet affairs. At Rome from 1950 to 1952 Thompson served as counselor of embassy with the rank of minister and as second in command of the U.S. Embassy.

President Harry S. Truman selected Thompson in July 1952 to act as U.S. High Commissioner and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Austria. For his work while holding this post in helping to bring about the agreement on Trieste and the treaty restoring Austria's independence, the U.S. distinguished service award was conferred on Thompson on April 27, 1956.

After nine years of discord, Italy and Yugoslavia finally in 1954 decided to divide the city and port of Trieste between them. The agreement, sponsored and obtained by the American and British governments, was reached after eight months of negotiation in London, where Thompson and Geoffrey W. Harrison, Assistant Under Secretary of the British Foreign Office, worked to help the Italian and Yugoslav representatives to find a satisfactory settlement.

After World War II Austria was under the joint occupation of the four Allied governments, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States. After nine years of fruitless negotiation over an independence treaty for Austria, government leaders of that country were finally able, in a visit to Moscow in April 1955, to secure concessions from the Soviet Union making a treaty possible. (See Schärf, Adolf, *C.B.*, October 1957).

The final negotiations, conducted in Vienna by Thompson, the three other Allied ambassadors there, and Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Figl, hit a snag when the Russians refused to change Article 35 of the draft treaty to include the economic concessions made at Moscow. The Soviet Union wished to have these only in a bilateral Soviet-Austrian agreement, but finally agreed to an American compromise proposal to have the new economic clauses referred to at the end of Article 35 and also attached to the treaty in annex form.

The State Treaty, granting Austria her independence in return for her military neutrality, was signed in Vienna on May 15, 1955 by the foreign ministers of the four Allied governments and Austria. U.S. Secretary of State Dulles paid tribute to the work of Thompson during the lengthy negotiations. During the eleven days of conferences, Thompson revealed, he had lost seventeen pounds.

At his post in Austria Thompson was also concerned with refugees from behind the Iron Curtain. Opening a new home jointly established by the governments of the United States and Austria in Wels for refugees, Thompson stated: "It is proof that the victims of tyranny are the abiding concern of all who respect human liberty anywhere" (United States *Department of State Bulletin,* June 15, 1953). After Hungary's revolution in the fall of 1956, Thompson with his embassy staff helped the U.S. consulate to process the papers necessary so that those refugees immigrating to the United States could go more speedily.

On April 27, 1957 President Eisenhower announced his selection of Thompson to succeed Charles E. Bohlen as U.S. Ambassador to Moscow. Bohlen was sent to Manila as Ambassador to the Philippines. In an article on July 20, 1955, the New York *Times* had remarked that Thompson was regarded "as one of the handful of career men still in the State Department with a grasp of Soviet affairs. The Senate confirmed Thompson's appointment on June 3, 1957 and he took over his new duties in July. He had learned Russian during his earlier tour of duty in the Soviet Union. In 1955 Thompson served with Bohlen as President Eisenhower's interpreter at the Geneva conference, but commented in 1957 that his Russian was "a bit rusty now and I've got to pick it up."

In August 1957 Ambassador Thompson endeavored to persuade American students who had attended the Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in Moscow not to accept the invitation of the Chinese Communist government to visit Red China. He warned that their passports might not be renewed when they expire and might be stamped "valid only for return to the United States", that they could be fined as much as $5,000 each for misuse of a passport; and that they could face charges under the trading-with-the-enemy act (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 11, 1957). Subsequently, on September 18, the State Department stated that it would restrict the passports of the forty-two students who defied its ban on travel to Communist China "for direct return to the U.S."

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., married Mrs. Jane Monroe Goelet on October 2, 1948. By a previous marriage she has a daughter. They have two children, Jenny and Sherry. Mrs. Thompson was active in welfare and refugee work while in Vienna. For recreation the "quiet," "slim" Ambassador, sometimes called "Tommy Thompson," enjoys skiing and hunting.

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TIMMERMAN, GEORGE BELL, JR.

Aug. 11, 1912- Governor of South Carolina; lawyer

Address: b. Executive Office, State Capitol, Columbia, S.C.; h. Batesburg, S.C.

Combating what many Southerners believe to be a threat to the Constitutional rights of the states has been a principal undertaking of George Bell Timmerman, Jr., since he succeeded former U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes as Governor of South Carolina for a four-year term in January 1955. Timmerman, a Lexington, South Carolina lawyer who had served for eight years as lieutenant governor at Columbia, has pledged his administration to use every lawful means to oppose compulsory racial mixing in his state, which is second to Mississippi in density of Negro population (39 per cent).

Before and during the Democratic National Convention of August 1956, Governor Timmerman worked prominently with other Southern leaders against what he called the party's "radical minority group," whose pro-Federal civil rights platform plank he believed would insure a Democratic defeat in the forthcoming Presidential election. While not promoting a third party movement, he warned that "there is not one [delegate] who can guarantee the vote of his state. The people of the South will judge for themselves whether the Democratic party will command their loyalty" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* August 15, 1956).

George Bell Timmerman, Jr., was born on August 11, 1912 in Anderson, South Carolina to George Bell and Mary Vandiver (Sullivan) Timmerman. At that time his father was a solicitor of the eleventh judicial circuit; he assumed office in January 1942 as judge of the U.S. District Court, Eastern and Western Districts of South Carolina, and he has also been an important figure in state politics. "Little George" Timmerman, as the Governor is sometimes called to distinguish him from the judge, has a sister, Mrs. Margaret Burling.

To prepare for a career in law, after attending South Carolina's military college, The Citadel, in Charleston from 1930 to 1934 young Timmerman entered the University of South Carolina in Columbia and was granted the LL.B. degree in 1937. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar the same year and has since practiced in Lexington. During 1941 he was trial attorney for the Santee-Cooper Authority in Charleston. In the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1942 to 1946, he served in the Naval Armed Guard and the Naval Amphibious Forces, and rose in rank from ensign to lieutenant.

On his return from military duty, he campaigned successfully on the Democratic ticket for lieutenant governor of South Carolina and took office for a four-year term in 1947. During his second term in that post he served under James F. Byrnes, who was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1950. From 1947 to 1955 Timmerman was also president of South Carolina's Senate and from 1949 to 1955 was chairman of the legislative council of the state's General Assembly.

(Continued next page)

Wide World

GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, JR.

Meanwhile, he was influential in South Carolina's Democratic political organization as president of the state Democratic convention in 1948 and delegate to the National Convention in 1948. It was in that year that a "Dixiecrat" bloc bolted the Democratic party in the national election and formed a third party, the States' Rights party, which backed Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for President. From 1952 to 1954 Timmerman was a member of the state executive committee.

In the gubernatorial race in the South Carolina primary of June 8, 1954 to replace Governor Byrnes, who under the state's one-term law could not succeed himself, Timmerman ran against Lester Lee Bates, a Columbia insurance executive. According to a United Press report of June 9, he received 178,984 votes from 1,555 of 1,572 precincts, while Bates polled 112,795 votes. Since Democratic nomination in the South Carolina primary is equivalent to election, Timmerman became the state's twenty-ninth governor and the first man in 169 years in his state to be elected to that office while serving as lieutenant governor.

At the time of his primary victory he promised to use "every means available to me as Governor to work with our General Assembly for the continued development of our state and to preserve separate and equal schools for the children of South Carolina" (New York *Times*, June 10, 1954).

One of the cases involved in the Supreme Court's historic anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954 was the Clarendon (South Carolina) county case, in which a three-judge Federal district court (of which Timmerman, Sr., is a member) had ruled that separate schools for white and Negro pupils were Constitutional. In July 1955, following the first compliance hearing in the Supreme Court decision, the three-judge court ruled that the Clarendon county school officials must proceed toward desegregation with "all deliberate speed."

After being sworn into office by his father on January 18, 1955, Governor Timmerman asserted in his inaugural address that the Supreme Court had "arrogated to itself the power to change the Constitution without consulting the people—a power it was never intended to have and a power that endangers the future freedom of all citizens" (*Christian Science Monitor,* February 2, 1955).

When the South Carolina legislature met in early 1956, Governor Timmerman urged the adoption of a resolution to protest against encroachment of the Federal Government upon the sovereignty of the states in the matter of school integration and other rights. This recommendation was in accordance with an agreement for joint action reached by the governors of South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia during a meeting in Richmond in late January 1956. Another measure passed by the South Carolina General Assembly during its 1956 session barred members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from public employment and declared that the organization exerts "constant pressure on its members contrary to the principles upon which the economic and social life of our state rests" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* March 22, 1956).

Governor Timmerman made a forthright statement against Federal aid to education at the forty-eighth annual Governors Convention, meeting in Atlantic City in June 1956. "The real need," he said, "is for states to measure up to their responsibility. Federal taxation is the opening wedge of central control which will lead to thought control. Tell the states who can teach in their schools and soon they will say what can be taught in the school" (*Christian Science Monitor,* June 26, 1956).

A caucus of Democratic leaders of eleven Southern states was held in Atlanta in early August 1956 to prepare a unified stand on controversial issues expected to come before the Democratic National Convention, opening in Chicago on August 13. Timmerman, who initiated the caucus and served as its chairman, explained, as reported by the New York *Times* (August 2, 1956), "The purpose of this meeting is to work together to secure a platform that will be acceptable to the South and to the nation but working within the framework of the Democratic party."

Earlier in the week (July 29) he had made clear in an interview on NBC-TV's *Meet the Press* that he was "not promoting" a third party but that he opposed "the radical element" in the Democratic party which had "contributed largely to the success of the Republicans" in the previous national election.

This was the point of view that Timmerman emphasized during the Democratic National Convention, where he was chairman of his state's twenty-vote delegation and where he was nominated for the Presidency as South Carolina's favorite son candidate. In a dispatch from Chicago for the United Press he wrote, "The real issue before the national Democratic party is whether the party of individual freedom and states rights shall survive, or rot with radicalism" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, August 15, 1956). At the state political convention of late August, South Carolina Democrats agreed to support the Adlai E. Stevenson-Estes Kefauver ticket in the November election.

One of the important concerns of Timmerman's administration has been to further the industrialization of his state, whose economy was once almost wholly dependent upon agricultural products such as cotton and tobacco. In order to protect the textile industry, which accounts for about 75 per cent of South Carolina's manufacturing, the legislature passed a law in March 1956 requiring stores selling Japanese textiles to display signs to that effect. The state draws much of its income from timberlands, and in June 1956 at a special session the legislature agreed to enlarge legal land ownership by aliens in order to allow construction of a plant by the British-owned Bowater Southern Paper Corporation, which plans to invest $100,000,000 in South Carolina's wood pulp industry.

Governor Timmerman is a member of the American and South Carolina bar associations, the American Judicature Society, and the U.S. Judicial Conference (permanent member of the fourth circuit). He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, Forty and Eight, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Reserve Officers Association, South Carolina Historical Society, Wig and Robe, Blue Key, Phi Delta Phi and Pi Kappa Phi. He was a member at large of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America in 1947-48 and campaign chairman of the South Carolina division of the American Cancer Society in 1947.

His clubs are the Ridge Country, Tri-County Golf, and Forest Lake (Batesburg), Columbia (Columbia), and the Lions. He attends the Baptist Church. His wife is the former Helen M. DuPre, whom he married on February 16, 1935. The Governor holds an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from The Citadel.

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Who's Who In United States Politics (1952)

TOBEY, MARK Dec. 11, 1890- Artist

Address: b. Willard Gallery, 23 W. 56th St., New York 19; h. 4710 University Way, Seattle 5, Wash.

The pioneer and dean of Pacific Northwest painters, Mark Tobey is well known both in the United States and abroad for the calligraphic symbolism of his "white writing" technique. This intricate overall patterning of rhythmically interwoven lines has been described as "one of the most original, influential, and puzzling styles in modern art." Tobey's pictures of city scenes, market crowds, landscapes, Northwest Indian themes, religious subjects, and the forces of nature range in style from the realistic to the completely nonobjective.

Courtesy, Willard Gallery

MARK TOBEY

Tobey began his career in Chicago as a fashion layout artist and later moved to New York, where he had his first one-man show in 1917. In 1922 he settled in Seattle, Washington and has lived there ever since, save for the years from 1931 to 1938, when he was resident artist at Dartington Hall in England. A visit to the Orient in 1934, where he studied Chinese calligraphy and Japanese brush work, had a decisive influence on his artistic evolution and led to the development of his "white writing" idiom. He won general recognition after World War II and has had nine solo exhibitions in New York since 1944, the most recent being at the Willard Gallery in 1953. Leading London and Paris galleries exhibited his work in the spring of 1955.

One of the four children of George Baker and Emma Jane (Clereland) Tobey, Mark Tobey was born in Centerville, Wisconsin on December 11, 1890. He once humorously described himself as an "English mongrel," because of the Welsh, Irish, Dutch, and German strains in his ancestry. His father was a carpenter. Young Mark attended school in Trempealeau, Wisconsin, and Hammond, Indiana, to which his family moved when he was sixteen. His proficiency at drawing and copying magazine covers evoked the approval of his teachers, and when he was forced to leave high school in his second year and help contribute to the family earnings, he got a job in Chicago sketching fashion figures for a mail-order catalogue of women's wear.

Tobey first patterned his work after the commercial illustrations of Harrison Fisher, Howard Chandler Christy, and Charles Dana Gibson. Up to that time self-taught, he began to take

Saturday classes in water color at the Art Institute of Chicago, and it was there, a little later, that he was impressed by exhibitions of the Spanish painters Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida and Ignacio Zuloaga, and became interested in the handling of oil paint. He also discovered the work of John Singer Sargent, whose use of highlights and flashing brush strokes he sought to emulate. This, in turn, led to a study of the great painters of the Renaissance.

In 1911 Tobey moved to New York, where he continued to support himself by doing fashion drawings. Living in Greenwich Village, he read modern Russian literature, took a few private lessons with Kenneth Hayes Miller, and began a series of sanguine, charcoal, and pencil drawings. His first one-man show of portrait drawings was held at M. Knoedler & Company, in November 1917; and among his sitters were Mary Garden, Muriel Draper, Jacques Copeau, and Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr. Although lucrative, portraiture involved "too many dinner parties," and for a while he turned to painting lamps, screens, and "imitation" tapestries.

In the summer of 1922 Tobey settled in Seattle, where he taught art at the Cornish School. About this time he discovered "multiple space," which he has described as his "personal discovery of cubism." He learned then that "depth is something felt rather than seen," that space was "anywhere and everywhere." Traveling to Europe in 1925, he spent a winter in France, painting outside Chartres, and also visited Greece, Constantinople, and the Near East, where he became interested in the design of Arabic and Persian script. After his return to the United States in 1927, he divided his time between Seattle, Chicago, and New York. In 1928 he had one-man shows at the Arts Club in Chicago and at Romany Marie's Café Gallery in New York. One reviewer at the time called him "a stylistic wanderer," and among his better-known works of that period were *Odalisque* (1927), *Man Scratching Himself* (1928), and *Middle West* (1929).

Between the years 1931 and 1938 Tobey worked as resident artist at Dartington Hall, a progressive school in South Devon, England. During this time he traveled to Mexico (1931) and the Far East (1934). It was the latter trip that marked the turning point in his artistic development. In addition to acquainting himself with the work of the Oriental masters, he studied Chinese calligraphy with the artist Teng Kwei in Shanghai and brushwork at a Zen monastery in Japan. From these studies he learned the "difference between volume and the living line." What was once a tree became "a flame of rhythmic lines bursting out of the ground."

Searching for a new technical approach that would help fuse the expressive calligraphy of the East with Western form and content, Tobey on his return from the Orient in 1935 painted a small tempera, *Broadway Norm,* using a continuous white calligraphic line on a muted background to illustrate his conception of "figures caught in light." This was the first work in his mature style of so-called "white writing." It was followed the next year by the larger *Broadway,* in which he "wrote" the entire painting. In the words of Julia and Lyonel Feininger, Tobey's new technique is "an expression adequate for times like ours, where old-accustomed stability has given way to changed concepts of space, where boundaries are almost nonexistent, and in which time itself has acquired new definitions."

Although during this decade Tobey had one-man shows in several large cities it was not until his solo exhibition at the Willard Gallery in New York in April 1944 that his present reputation was established. The show consisted of nineteen *gouaches* from 1935 to 1944, with muted gray and white tonalities predominating, and ranging from the representational market scene *E Pluribus Unum* (1943), to the entirely abstract *Threading Light* (1942).

The New York *Times* called it "one of the most individual shows of the season," while Clement Greenberg (*Nation*) praised the artist's "white writing" as being "one of the few original contributions to American painting." The pictures in Tobey's next one-man exhibition at the Willard, in November-December 1945, were divided into four themes—war, the city, Indian, and religious. According to the critic for *Art News* (December 1, 1945), Tobey's unique contribution to contemporary art was "the feeling of a vast orchestration of ideas into a unity, and the time element which the eye requires for its discovery."

Tobey was one of the "Fourteen Americans" selected for the Museum of Modern Art's exhibition in 1946. Twenty-two paintings from 1946-47 made up his third show at the Willard Gallery, in November 1947. In the opinion of Margaret Bruening (*Art Digest,* November 15, 1947), the new work indicated that the artist was "both enriching his somewhat austere palette and subordinating his calligraphic patterns to breadth of design." Two years later, in November 1949, the Willard presented seventeen pictures from 1948-49. Writing in the *Sun* (November 4, 1949), Henry McBride described the bulk of them as "abstract variations on minuscule symbols repeated over and over with a Bach-like building up into a massive composition that in turn yields endless matter for brooding contemplation." A show of fifteen water colors followed at the Willard at the end of November 1950.

A comprehensive review of Tobey's work was put on display in San Francisco in the spring of 1951. After being shown in Santa Barbara and Seattle, this retrospective exhibition of seventy items ranging in date from 1917 to 1950 opened at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York in October 1951. It was supplemented by a more intimate show of his paintings at the Willard Gallery that same month. Commenting in the New York *Times* on the wide variety of content and expression, Howard Devree thought Tobey's progress was not in "a steady straight line but rather zigzags, with throwbacks to previous work and with premonitions of work to follow." Devree concluded with the statement that Tobey "remains one of the most challenging of contemporary painters and one of our artists of stature despite self-imposed limitations and the frequently rarified, somewhat astringent character of his work" (October 7, 1951).

A dozen of Tobey's pictures dating from 1952-53 were shown at the Willard Gallery in April 1953. Among the paintings singled out for special praise were *The Street, Mountains,* and *Above the Earth.* In November 1954 the Willard exhibited some twenty small paintings executed by Tobey in New York earlier that year. The critics agreed that these new pictures included "some of his subtlest work in color," particularly in the *Meditative Series* (1954), and reflected "the maturist nonobjective art" of the painter. Early in 1955 the Art Institute of Chicago held a retrospective show of thirty-four of Tobey's works.

Tobey's paintings were shown at the Galerie Jeanne Bucher in Paris in March-April 1955, at the *Tendances Actuelles* exhibition at the Bern Kunsthalle in Switzerland, and at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London. Pierre Schneider reported from Paris in *Art News* that "all eyes are now fixed on Tobey," and Janet Flanner stated in *L'Œil* that he was the American painter "who has roused the most interest in France since the war." Four of Tobey's works were hung in the "Salute to France" exhibition at the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris in May, 1955, and his painting *San Francisco Street* (1941) was included in the "American Artists Paint the City" show displayed at the U.S. Pavilion at the 1956 Venice Biennale.

In December 1942 Tobey's *Broadway* was awarded one of the seven $500 purchase prizes at the "Artists for Victory" exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and in November 1945 his *Sale* received the fourth prize of $1,000 in the second annual "Portrait of America" show, sponsored by Pepsi-Cola. Pictures by Tobey are included in the permanent collections of the museums and galleries of many cities in the United States. A short documentary film on Tobey and his work was produced in 1952.

Tobey was elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1956, and he is an honorary member of the Allied Arts of Seattle. The painter, who stands five feet ten and a half inches tall and weighs 190 pounds, has light-blue eyes, gray-white hair, and wears a trimmed beard. For a number of years he has been an adherent of the Bahai World Faith. He is interested in almost all phases of ancient or primitive art—especially Coptic and Peruvian textiles, South Sea and Northwest Indian designs, icon painting and Byzantine art. Tobey paints intensively and often belatedly, since the painting first composes itself to the point of completion in his mind and the act of painting is performed later. Although his art has grown less figurative, he does not consider himself an abstract painter. "Every artist's problem today," he feels, "is 'What do we do with the human?' "

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TOLKIEN, J(OHN) R(ONALD) R(EUEL) (tŏl'kēn) Jan. 3, 1892- Author; university professor; philologist

Address: b. Merton College, Oxford, England; h. 76 Sandfield Rd., Headington, Oxford, England

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At Merton College, deep in the academic fastnesses of Oxford University, J. R. R. Tolkien is a dedicated scholar and teacher, a linguist, a philologist, an authority on Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, and Chaucer; author of *A Middle English Vocabulary* (1922), *Beowulf; The Monster and the Critics* (1937), and coeditor (with E. V. Gordon) of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* (1925), all published by Oxford University Press. Outside those walls he is known to children and adults alike as the creator of the race of the "Hobbits" and the spinner of probably the most elaborate allegory-fantasy of our time, *The Lord of the Rings,* three volumes.

Tolkien is not the first Oxford scholar to lead such a double life. He has the brilliant precedent of the mathematics professor at Christ Church College, Lewis Carroll (pseudonym of Charles Dodgson). There are some critics, indeed, who suggest that Tolkien is a worthy successor to Carroll, and some who regard his "Ring" trilogy as an allegory of deep significance—not mere whimsy but a treatment of that most solemn of subjects, the war between Heaven and Hell, between Good and Evil. Others dissent, for example, Edmund Wilson (*Nation,* April 14, 1956), who dismisses *The Lord of the Rings,* with its detailed maps, runic inscriptions, glossary, and genealogies, as "essentially a children's book . . . which has somehow got out of hand."

Somewhere in between is the large and steadily increasing body of readers who have found in Tolkien's Hobbits, elves, dragons, and trolls a wealth of sheer escapist pleasure. It is a mark of a good fairy story, Tolkien has observed (in an essay "On Fairy-Stories," in *Essays Presented to Charles Williams,* Oxford, 1947), that "it can give to child or man that hear it . . . a catch of the breath, a beat and lifting of the heart, near to (or indeed

J. R. R. TOLKIEN

accompanied by) tears as keen as that given by any form of literary art. . . ."

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien was born in Bloemfontein in South Africa on January 3, 1892, the son of Arthur Reuel and Mabel (Suffield) Tolkien. Four years after his birth his father died and his mother took the family back to England, to his father's native city of Birmingham. There, in 1904, his mother died. Tolkien and his brother were then put into the care of Father Francis Xavier Morgan, a priest of the Congregation of the Oratory, which had been founded by Cardinal John Henry Newman. He attended the King Edward VI High School in Birmingham and Exeter College, Oxford, receiving his B.A. in 1915 and his M.A. (after service with the Lancashire Fusiliers in World War I) in 1919.

Tolkien worked for two years as an assistant on the *Oxford English Dictionary* and in 1920 began his teaching career at the University of Leeds. In 1925 he was appointed professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford University and a fellow of Pembroke College. Since 1945 he has been Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and fellow of Merton College. He has been the Andrew Lang Lecturer at St. Andrews University (1939) in Scotland and W. P. Ker Lecturer at the University of Glasgow (1953). He holds honorary degrees from University College, Dublin (1954) and the University of Liége (1954). On March 22, 1916 he married Edith Mary Bratt, and they have three sons and one daughter.

The first of the fairy tales to appear in book form (all published by Houghton) was *The Hobbit* (1938), with his own illustrations. Hobbits are a race of small, genial, and very manlike creatures (except for their longevity and their tough hairy feet), who seek above all peace, quiet, comfort, and good things to eat. Bilbo Baggins, the Hobbit-hero, goes off reluctantly on an expedition to recover some stolen treasure from Smaug the Dragon. In the course of his adventures, the sturdy and resilient Bilbo acquires a magic ring which figures later in *The Lord of the Rings. The Hobbit* is a children's book, but it has charm for adult readers, too. Similarly, *Farmer Giles of Ham* (1950), another tale of dragons, giants, and adventure, though intended for children has its devoted adult following.

The three books that comprise *The Lord of the Rings,* however, while they would no doubt interest children, tell a complex and infinitely more serious story than their predecessors. The ring has passed from Bilbo to his nephew Frodo. *The Fellowship of the Rings* (1954) treats of Frodo's first attempts to destroy the ring after learning of its sinister powers. His quest as ring-bearer takes him ultimately to the very heart of Mordor, the land of the enemy—Sauron. His harrowing adventures continue in *The Two Towers* (1955) and are concluded in *The Return of the King* (1956) in the cosmic war of the ring in which the forces of Good triumph and the ring is destroyed.

One of the most remarkable features of this vast work is Tolkien's ability to retain the humanity of his characters and to remind the reader constantly of the universality of their quest. In the essay "On Fairy-Stories" Tolkien perhaps reveals the secret of this power. As a child, he reveals: "I desired dragons with a profound desire. Of course, I in my timid body did not wish to have them in the neighborhood, intruding into my relatively safe world, in which it was, for instance, possible to read stories in peace of mind, free from fear. But the world that contained even the imagination of Fafnir was richer and more beautiful, at whatever cost of peril. The dweller in the quiet and fertile plains may hear of the tormented hills and the upharvested sea and long for them in his heart. For the heart is hard though the body be soft."

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TOSCANINI, ARTURO Mar. 25, 1867-Jan. 16, 1957 Italian conductor; made debut on the podium in 1886 in Rio de Janeiro; beginning in 1898 was associated from time to time with La Scala Opera in Milan; conducted at the Metropolitan Opera in New York (1908-15); conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra (1926-36) and of the National Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra (1937-54); guest conductor of numerous famous orchestras; considered by many the foremost conductor of his time. See *Current Biography* (May) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1+ Ja 17 '57

TRULOCK, MRS. GUY PERCY Organization official; lecturer

Address: b. c/o Comics Magazine Association of America, Inc.; 300 4th Ave., New York 10; h. 227 Haven Ave., New York 33

"One of the first women ever to boss a nation-wide industry," Mrs. Guy Percy Trulock in October 1956 took over the task of administrator of the Comics Magazine Association of America, succeeding Judge Charles F. Murphy. As arbiter of the material appearing in over 150 American comic books, she must enforce the comics publishing industry's voluntary code of ethics, designed to eliminate sordid and objectionable matter from the illustrated books read by the nation's youth. "The comics which carry the C.M.A.'s seal," Mrs. Trulock stated recently, "show a marked improvement over those published prior to 1954 when the association was established. And as administrator I intend to continue insisting on further improvement." The industry publishes comic books at the rate of over a billion copies yearly. According to a University of California bureau of public administration report, readers are not all children; they are read regularly by 25 per cent of high school graduates, 16 per cent of college graduates and 12 per cent of teachers, and $100,000,000 is spent in the United States annually to purchase them (*Time,* March 14, 1955).

Long concerned with problems relating to women and children, Mrs. Trulock has been active in a number of women's organizations. In 1941 she was president of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, and at present she is first vice-president of the Women's Press Club of New York. Her political interests led to her candidacy for the New York state Senate in 1947, and for the New York City Council, on the Republican ticket. Trained as an oratorio and concert singer, she has been soloist at Protestant Episcopal churches in New York.

Mussette Langford was born and reared in New York City. Her father was Joseph Edward Langford and her mother, of French ancestry, was the former Cora Ann Essington Idell. She received her instruction at home under private tutors. Aside from the standard subjects, the chief emphasis of her studies was on languages — French, German and Italian — skills which turned out to be of considerable value when she later undertook the serious study of music. Oscar Langer developed her voice, and Louis Koemmenich guided her studies of oratorio.

Trained as a dramatic soprano, Miss Langford became an oratorio and concert singer who appeared in private recitals and on the programs of a number of organizations. As soloist, she sang at the Collegiate Church in New York's Washington Heights and at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. She also delivered lectures on the Bible.

After her marriage to Guy Percy Trulock in 1916 she continued her musical and civic activities. Mrs. Trulock was drawn into women's club work by her concern for children and the aged. She is the only woman to serve on the board and corporation of the nation-wide Save the Children Federation. At one time she was a member of the women's auxiliary of the Salvation Army. To stimulate research in the possibilities of curing leprosy, she organized a committee in the five boroughs of New York City to raise money for the Leonard Wood Memorial with that purpose. Another fund-raising campaign she undertook was for the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary over a three-year period.

MRS. GUY PERCY TRULOCK

Active in the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Trulock was a representative of the first district and later served in the posts of parliamentarian and director of the New York State Federation. From 1941 to 1942 she was president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs and in this post administered the coordination of some 500 clubs in the New York metropolitan area, comprising a total membership of over 250,000 women.

Entering the political arena in 1947, Mrs. Trulock was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the New York Senate from the 23rd Senatorial District during the last year that proportional representation was in effect in New York. Later she ran for the post of councilman in the New York City Council but was defeated. In the business field she coordinated at one time the customers' relations of the Advance Pattern Company.

"For the first time, a woman is to have the job of policing many of the nation's comic books," remarked *U.S. News & World Report* in September 1956, upon the announcement of Mrs. Trulock's appointment to be administrator of the code governing the Comics Book Association of America. Mrs. Trulock's appointment became effective on October 1, 1956. She was successor to former Magistrate Charles F. Murphy, who resigned the post in order to return to the practice of law. Murphy had held the censorship position since October 1954, when

TRULOCK, MRS. GUY PERCY—*Cont.*

the Comics Magazine Association of America was formed under the presidency of John L. Goldwater by twenty-four of the twenty-seven publishers in the field. Eager to form a self-regulating code of ethics for the industry and to obviate the criticisms leveled at comic books, the publishers were supported by 90 per cent of the industry, including printers, engravers, and distributors. Murphy and his board of reviewers received an operating budget of $100,000 a year, according to the *Library Journal* (October 15, 1954). With this, they were to survey all magazines produced by adherents to the code and eliminate from them the elements of sadism, criminality, undue sexual emphasis, and immoral suggestivity which had been under attack. An orientation toward wholesomeness, reported *America* (October 30, 1954), would give the Comic Magazine Association's seal of approval to those publications emphasizing "the sanctity of marriage and the value of the home," indicating the undesirability of divorce, and banishing nudity and suggestive pictures.

The policy of self-regulation established under Murphy will be continued under Mrs. Trulock, stated C.M.A. president Goldwater. As administrator of the comics code, she directs the reviewers who study 150 comic books each month to eliminate objectionable material, not only from the text and illustrations, but also from the advertisements in the volumes. Noting that two years of supervision had removed much emphasis on death, terror and violence that once characterized the comic books, Mrs. Trulock suggested that they could further the welfare of American children by presenting historical and literary information in a form not possible in text books. In this way she and her staff of reviewers could help to implement Goldwater's decision to appoint women as censors of the industry in order to reassure "mothers of American children that comic books bearing the seal of the association could be circulated and read in every home without fear of criticism."

On April 2, 1956 the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, making its National Mass Media Awards, recognized for the first time the importance of the comic book in the mass-media field. *Benjamin Franklin* (Gilberton) won in the field of American history. The best general comic book for children under eight was *The Ugly Duckling* (Gilberton); for children over eight was *Gulliver's Travels* (Dell); the best in science was *Beaver Valley*; honorable mentions included "Words That Live" series in *Treasure Chest* (Pflaum). *Parents' Magazine* (July 1956) published the eighth annual rating of comic magazines made by the Cincinnati Committee on Evaluation of Comic Books, which concluded that "comics are getting better."

Mrs. Trulock is a first vice-president of the Women's Press Club of New York City. In the past she has been president of the Society of Illinois Women in New York, the Century Theatre Club, the Eclectic Club, the New York branch of the Shut-In Society, and of the Fort Washington Collegiate Women's Society. Other offices she has held have been with the National Opera Company of America, the Priors, and Fidelis. Her life memberships are in the Congress of States Society, the Relief Society for the Aged, the Homemakers Forum, the Ray Current Events Club (of which she is also vice-president), and the Life Conservation Society. A frequent lecturer to clubs and organizations, Mrs. Trulock has addressed the D.A.R. as well as civic, church and parent-teacher groups.

By her marriage on November 14, 1916 to Guy Percy Trulock, a stock broker (who died in 1949), Mrs. Trulock had two children, a son who died in infancy and a daughter. The latter is now the wife of Miller Roads Brooks, Jr., a designer of turbine engines for Ingersoll Rand, and mother of three children, Susan, Patricia, and Peter. Through these grandchildren, Mrs. Trulock is familiar with young people's enthusiasm for comic books.

"Comic books, by their very nature," she stated, "cannot be like classroom texts and still retain their popularity." *America, the National Catholic Weekly Review* (March 5, 1956) observed: "We feel that the industry ought to be given a fair chance to clean its own house. Let's hold our fire and see whether or not the comic book industry is able to police itself."

TUCKER, B(ERTHA) FAIN Apr. 7, 1899-
Judge

Address: b. County Bldg., Chicago 2, Ill.; h. 70 E. Walton Place, Chicago 11, Ill.

Serving as the only woman jurist now on the bench of the circuit court of Illinois' Cook county is one of several distinctions held by Judge B. Fain Tucker. She was first elected in 1953 on the Republican ticket, with support from Democratic women, to become the second woman judge in the history of the county (which includes the city of Chicago and is the largest county in the nation), and in June 1957 she ran unopposed for another term.

Judge Tucker, with her assignment to the criminal court in 1954, was the first woman in the county to sit as trial judge in the regular divisions of the circuit court. She began her present assignment, in the divorce court, in September 1957. For about twenty-five years before her election as judge she had been in private law practice in Chicago. She is a director of several companies, active in professional and civic organizations, and the author of a textbook on labor law and of miscellaneous articles principally for legal journals.

Bertha Fain Tucker, the daughter of William W. and Bertha M. (Clark) Tucker, was born in Greencastle, Indiana on April 7, 1899. Her forbears for several generations had been country doctors; her father was a physician and surgeon; and she had a brother (now deceased) who also practiced medicine. Another brother, Glenn Tucker, is the author of historical books; her sister is Mrs. John A. Clements.

As a student at DePauw University in Greencastle after her graduation from the local high school in 1916, B. Fain Tucker chose political science for her major subject. She has said that her interest in this field led her to decide upon a career in law. At DePauw she was women's editor of the students' daily newspaper, belonged to a writing society known as Tusitala, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Kappa Gamma, and Theta Sigma Phi. She received the B.A. degree in 1920 and then entered the University of Chicago Law School, from which she was graduated in 1923 with the J.D. degree *cum laude.*

In 1924, the year before being admitted to the bar, Miss Tucker became a law clerk in the Chicago firm of Goode, Childs, Bobb & Wescott. She continued in this position until 1927 when she began her own practice in Chicago. Although she dealt mainly with corporation, tax, and administrative law and with trusts and estates, she was interested in other branches of law. From 1939 to 1943 she was a special lecturer on family law at the University of Chicago. In 1943 she temporarily left her private practice to become associated with Pope & Ballard, serving for three years as assistant to Ernest S. Ballard, counsel in labor relations to leading industries in the country. This work led to her textbook on the Wagner Act, *Guide to National Labor Relations Act* (Commerce Clearing House, 1947).

An account in the *DePauw Alumnus* (June-July 1952) of Miss Tucker's career in private law practice noted that she helped her clients "without sentimentality but with warm humanity that has been disciplined by years of listening to people's troubles."

At the urging of the Cook county Republican committee, Miss Tucker opened her campaign in September 1953 for the office of judge of the circuit court, to fill a vacancy for a term to run from November 30, 1953 to June 1957. Her candidacy was supported by the Women's Bar Association of Illinois and later endorsed by other legal associations and by several leading Chicago newspapers. Members of many women's organizations crossed party lines on November 3, 1953 to help her defeat her Democratic opponent, Municipal Judge Norman N. Eiger.

During the campaign Miss Tucker's supporters had emphasized the need for reducing juvenile delinquency and the candidate herself had stated her "wish to serve in the family (juvenile) court branch as a successor to Judge Mary Bartelme, who retired twenty years ago after making this court world-famous" (*Christian Science Monitor,* November 30, 1953). When, however, new assignments were made in September 1954 for the next term of court, Judge Tucker became the first woman to serve as judge in the criminal court of Cook county. Here she handled all types of felony cases, such as murder, rape, armed robbery, burglary, and the sale of narcotics. She was later appointed as a judge in a common law court. In September 1957 when she took up her assignment in the divorce court, she told a reporter, "My goal will be to salvage as many marriages as possible."

While on the bench of the criminal court, Judge Tucker was frequently interviewed by reporters of the Chicago press. Her reactions to her appointment were expressive of the great sense of responsibility that she brings to her work. She told one interviewer, "Giving a life sentence to a defendant . . . is very often exhausting for a judge. I do not believe that it is any harder on me than on men judges. If a defendant deserves a life sentence he should and does get it in my court no matter how exhausting it is to me personally" (Chicago *Sunday Tribune,* May 8, 1955). On another occasion she said that in the many speeches she is called upon to make she likes "to tell what a great public service lawyers perform. To me it is the most dedicated of professions. A surgeon holds a man's life in his hands for the several hours of an operation. A lawyer often holds not only the life and reputation of his client, but also the good name of the client's family over a period of weeks or years" (Chicago *Daily News,* February 14, 1957).

Maurice Seymour

JUDGE B. FAIN TUCKER

One aspect of law in which Miss Tucker has pioneered concerns medico-legal problems, and in connection with this interest she has served as chairman of the medico-legal committee of the National Association of Women Lawyers. She is a member also of the American, Illinois, and Chicago bar associations, the Women's Bar Association of Illinois (president, 1941-42), and the Chicago Law Institute. Active also in many nonprofessional organizations, she was a member of the executive committee of the women's division of the Chicago and Cook County War Finance Committee and the Defense Bond Organization of Illinois.

She belongs to the Zonta Club of America, the Metropolitan Business and Professional Women's Club of Chicago, the Women's Finance Forum of America, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She serves as well on the national laywomen's committee of the National Council of Churches of Christ and is on the board of trustees of the Women and

TUCKER, B. FAIN—*Continued*

Children's Hospital and of Randall House. She is an Episcopalian.

The large number of honors that Judge Tucker has received in recent years include the Achievement Award from the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women (1954), Women of Distinction Award from the Woman's Advertising Club of Chicago (1954), the LL.D. degree from DePauw University (1955), John T. McCutcheon Hoosier of the Year Award from Lake County Hoosiers (1956), and the Woman of the Year Award from the Jewish War Veterans Ladies' Auxiliary, Department of Illinois (1957).

Blue-eyed, auburn-haired Judge Tucker is five feet five and a half inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. Reading is one of her hobbies and she keeps a section in her library for mystery thrillers. As a source of guidance she reads the Bible every day. It has been said that she has the "ideal judicial temperament," and her colleagues have commented on her social conscience and sense of equity.

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TUPOLEV, ANDREĬ N(IKOLAEVICH)

(tōō-pō'lŏv) Jan. 15, 1888- Soviet aeronautical engineer

Address: b. c/o Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., B. Kaluzhskaya 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Known in the U.S.S.R. as "Father Sky," Andreĭ N. Tupolev has for thirty-five years been chiefly concerned with the development of Soviet military and civilian aviation. He is now regarded as the dean of Soviet aircraft designers because he has created over thirty planes of every type, except helicopters, ranging from single-engine fighter craft to six-engine intercontinental jet bombers. At times Tupolev's planes have held world records for the largest, heaviest, longest-range or fastest aircraft built. Some observers regard as his greatest engineering feat the putting into production in a matter of months a copy of the U.S. B-29.

Andreĭ Nikolaevich Tupolev was born January 15, 1888. He entered the Moscow Technical Institute in 1908, where he studied mechanical engineering. Since 1909 he has been interested in the design of aircraft, learning aerodynamics, as did other air pioneers, by experiment. In 1918 Tupolev was instrumental in founding the first aerodynamic research institute in Russia. Located in Moscow, it is still the chief research and development center of the Soviet aircraft industry. From 1923 to 1938 he was the institute's chief engineer, and he is reportedly still the head of an important design bureau operating under its supervision.

Tupolev is best known in his own country as the founder of all-metal aircraft construction in the Soviet Union. His first aircraft design, the ANT-1 in 1922, had most of its parts made of aluminum, and his second, the ANT-2, was entirely of metal. Both were small single-engine monoplanes. His next design was a two-seat postal biplane, the ANT-3, that made a well-publicized propaganda flight around European capitals in 1926, covering 4,042 miles in thirty-five hours fifteen minutes. This craft was used by the armed forces as a reconnaissance plane.

The first heavy monoplane to be constructed in the Soviet Union was Tupolev's ANT-4, a twin-engine craft that was the prototype for the development of contemporary Soviet medium and heavy bombers. One of these craft, known as the *Land of the Soviets,* was used in the famed 1929 flight from Moscow to New York across Siberia and the Far East. The military adapted this as a bombing plane under the designation TB-1, and a naval version known as the MTB-1 was used as a torpedo plane. These were manufactured by the Soviet Union in 1932, together with single-seat fighter planes designed by Tupolev.

Tupolev next conceived of the first modern four-engine bomber and transport. This plane, the ANT-6, was given the military designation TB-3. It was in mass production by 1932 and by 1938 had replaced the TB-1 (ANT-4) as the main armament of Soviet bombing forces. Two of Tupolev's aircraft in this period became important in Soviet civil transport: the ANT-9, a three-engine all-metal monoplane that carried nine passengers; and the ANT-14, a five-engine craft that seated thirty-six passengers.

In the early 1930's he designed and supervised the construction of the eight-motored forty-ton plane, the ANT-20, that was christened the *Maxim Gorky,* for the Soviet writer. For this achievement he was awarded, in 1933, the Order of Suvorov, second class. The plane was built as a propaganda plane and was equipped with a printing plant, photographic laboratory, radio broadcasting studio, recording studio, motion picture projection equipment, loudspeakers, illuminated signs, a telephone switchboard, and a telegraph office. The *Maxim Gorky* was demolished in 1935 in a collision with a stunt plane near Leningrad in which forty-nine persons were killed.

Tupolev went to England with a party of Soviet Air Force leaders in 1934, when they were entertained as guests of honor at a Royal Air Force show. In the following year construction work was completed on two more of his designs. One was the ANT-22, a twin-hulled commercial flying boat which he had originally designed in 1931. In December 1936 it set an international record by reaching a height of 6,370 feet while carrying a load of 22,000 pounds.

The other was the ANT-25, a low-wing monoplane with retractable landing gear that he had first designed in 1932. This craft made a flight in 1937 from Moscow across the North Pole to San Jacinto, California, a distance of 6,262 miles in sixty-two hours and two minutes, a world record for distance covered in a straight line. The entire plane had been specially designed for polar flying.

At the annual aviation show in 1937 the Soviet Union unveiled Tupolev's ANT-35. This was a four-engine commercial transport with retractable undercarriage, somewhat resembling the Douglas DC-2 and capable of carrying ten passengers. A development of his early ANT-14, this became during the war the heavy bomber designated TB-7. During this period he had also designed a twin-engine medium bomber and a dive bomber.

In 1938 Tupolev was arrested as an "enemy of the people." A former pilot of the Soviet Air Force, Leon Volkov, now in the United States, has reported (*Newsweek,* August 23, 1954) that Tupolev was accused of selling to Germany the ideas that led to development of the Messerschmitt-109 fighter. Volkov wrote that Tupolev was sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted after he agreed to work in jail on the design of an attack bomber, the TU-2. For creating this bomber Tupolev was freed and restored to favor.

After the outbreak of World War II, Tupolev was made a lieutenant general of the Engineering Technical Forces, and in 1943 he was awarded a Stalin Prize. The TU-2 was one of the principal weapons of the Soviet Air Force during the war. A twin-engine craft, similar to the U.S. plane B-26, it was ideally adapted for the Soviet concept of air support for ground troops. (It was later used in the Korean conflict and is still in service.)

In 1944 three U.S. B-29's, Boeing Superfortresses, were forced to land near Vladivostok in what was then neutral territory. The crews were interned and the aircraft impounded. Tupolev, who was assigned to adapt the plane for Soviet production, succeeded in getting a version of the plane, the TU-4 (Bull), into production within a year. *Jane's All The World's Aircraft* (1950-51) reported that "the translation of an actual airplane back to its production breakdown is an engineering task of the first magnitude and one that certainly was unique in aviation history."

Roughly 1,500 to 2,000 of the TU-4's were built, and many are still used by the Soviet Air Force. An almost exact copy of the B-29, it has sufficient range to strike at almost any target in the United States and, with mid-air refueling, return nonstop to its base. A transport version, the TU-70, and a long-range reconnaissance version, the TU-6, were also produced. An experimental model was designed to carry two MIG-15 jet fighters in flight.

During the latter part of the war Tupolev directed his attention to the problems of jet propulsion. His first experiments were with fitting German and British engines to a standard TU-2 air frame, the first known use of prop-jet engines for a tactical aircraft. This adaptation was known as the TU-2A, and was first shown at the 1947 Aviation Day show. In that year Tupolev was made a Hero of Socialist Labor, an Honored Worker in Science and Technics of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, and awarded the Order of Lenin. In June 1948 Tupolev received another Stalin Prize, and in 1949 he was awarded another Order of Lenin.

The TU-10, a twin-jet bomber created by Tupolev as a tactical jet bomber, first appeared in 1948. It was described in *Jane's All the World's Aircraft* (1951-52) as "probably the first really successful Soviet jet bomber." By 1951 large numbers of these craft were used at Soviet bases in East Germany. Later versions of the TU-10 were the TU-14 (Bosun), for naval use, and TU-37, a medium jet bomber.

Sovphoto

LIEUT. GEN. ANDREI N. TUPOLEV

A long-range strategic bomber comparable to the U.S.'s B-36, the designer's TU-75, was flown in Siberia in 1950. A swept-wing craft with six turbo-prop engines, it is said to carry a crew of twenty-two, and to have a speed of 600 miles an hour and range of 10,000 miles. TU-75's were in production by 1952 and three bases in the Far East were equipped with them by 1953. In 1952 Tupolev and a group of thirteen collaborators were awarded a Stalin Prize of 150,000 rubles for "work in the field of aircraft production." *Fortune* commented in September 1955 that because of the contributions of Tupolev and other designers "there seems little question that the technical lead of . . . U.S. air power has been diminished."

Another bomber powered with four axial-flow turbojet engines was created by Tupolev. Designated the TsAGI-428 (Bison), it is similar to the U.S.'s B-52 and has swept-back wings, a speed of 560 miles an hour, a range of over 4,000 miles, and can carry about a 20,000-pound bomb load. The TsAGI-428 is capable of delivering the hydrogen bomb.

The flight of a transport version of Tupolev's twin-jet medium bomber in March 1956, bringing Ivan A. Serov, the head of the Soviet police system, to England, aroused interest throughout the aviation world. The plane, designated the TU-104, can carry fifty passengers, or seventy in tourist-class accommodations. Hundreds of persons visited the London airport to see the plane, and commentators described it as more advanced than any transport likely to be available in the West for about three years.

TUPOLEV, ANDREĬ N.—*Continued*

could carry fourteen more passengers and fly faster than the British Comet I, and did so on two engines instead of four, indicating that the U.S.S.R. had developed engines twice as powerful as anything known in the West.

On the return trip to Moscow the TU-104 set a record for the London-Moscow hop; it covered the 1,600 miles in three hours fifteen minutes twenty-two seconds. Within a few months the Soviet Union announced that three of the planes were flying scheduled air-line service between Moscow and the Far East, and that the planes were being produced for service on other routes.

With Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist party, Tupolev visited Great Britain in April 1956. In June Khrushchev told General Nathan F. Twining, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force who was visiting Moscow, that Tupolev was working on plans for a jet air liner. The designer again journeyed to England in September 1956 to see the annual Farnborough air show. (It was announced in late 1957 that Andreĭ Tupolev's turboprop jet air liner, the TU-114, capable of carrying 220 persons, had been put into operation.)

He is a member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. He has been described (*Newsweek,* August 23, 1954) as an old-fashioned intellectual, who before his arrest in 1938 was supremely self-confident and derisive of Communist leaders, but since then has kept his political ideas to himself.

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VANDERBILT, ARTHUR T. July 7, 1888-June 16, 1957 Chief Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey since 1948; leader in court reform; president, American Bar Association (1937-38); dean, New York University School of Law (1943-48); active in Republican party; author of law books. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Je 16 '57

VAN DOREN, HAROLD LIVINGSTON Mar. 2, 1895-Feb. 3, 1957 Industrial designer; headed own company in Toledo and later in Philadelphia; president of the Society of Industrial Designers (1949-50); author of *Industrial Design—A Practical Guide* (1940, revised 1954). See *Current Biography* (May) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 F 4 '57

VANSITTART, ROBERT VANSITTART, 1st BARON June 25, 1881-Feb. 14, 1957 British diplomat; served in United Kingdom diplomatic missions in Paris, Stockholm, Cairo and elsewhere in early part of career; Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1930-38) and foreign affairs adviser to the Foreign Secretary (1938-41); made a baronet in 1941, author of verse, plays, and novels. See *Current Biography* (July) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 F 15 '57

VAUGHAN, SARAH (LOIS) Mar. 27, 1924- Singer

Address: b. c/o George Treadwell, 1650 Broadway, New York 19

One of the notable Negro jazz singers of today, Sarah Vaughan has earned high praise for her singing in concert halls, night clubs, over television and on records. Like Ella Fitzgerald, she has won annual polls conducted by *Down Beat* and *Metronome* proclaiming her the nation's top female vocalist. Leonard Feather, noted jazz critic, writes in the *Encyclopedia of Jazz:* "Miss Vaughan . . . brought to jazz an unprecedented combination of attractive characteristics; a rich beautifully controlled tone and vibrato; an ear for the chord structure of songs . . . and a coy, sometimes archly naïve quality alternating with a sense of great sophistication."

Miss Vaughan's career got under way in 1942 when she won an amateur contest at New York's Apollo Theatre. She was hired shortly afterwards as vocalist with the band of Earl Hines and then sang with Billy Eckstine's band. During the next few years she appeared in night clubs and made several recordings. Her recording of "It's Magic" brought her to public attention and by 1950 Miss Vaughan's records had sold over 3,000,000 copies. Touring through Europe has helped her achieve international acclaim. By 1957 Miss Vaughan was earning $7000 a week for performances at night clubs and her recording of the "Banana Boat Song" was one of the best-selling records in the nation.

The only child of Asbury and Ada Vaughan, Sarah Lois Vaughan was born on March 27, 1924 in Newark, New Jersey. Her father was a carpenter and her mother was a laundress. Both of Sarah's parents were interested in music; Asbury Vaughan was an amateur guitarist and Ada Vaughan sang in a church choir. At the age of seven Sarah began studying music. She received piano lessons for eight years and studied the organ for two years. While attending the public schools in Newark, she played the piano and organ for school programs and at churches, and sang in the choir of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Newark.

In October 1942 Sarah entered an amateur contest at the Apollo Theatre in the Harlem section of New York City and her rendition of "Body and Soul" won her the first prize of $10 and a week's engagement at the theatre. While she was singing at the Apollo, Billy Eckstine then a vocalist with the band of Earl Hines, heard Sarah sing and recommended her to the band leader. When Hines heard her sing, his comment was: "Is that child singing or am I crazy?" He recalls: "She just came out there, cool as a cucumber, never moved a muscle, just sang" (*This World,* June 5, 1955).

Subsequently hired by Hines, Miss Vaughan made her debut with his band as vocalist and second pianist at the Apollo Theatre in April 1943. During the summer of 1944 she joined the newly organized band of Billy Eckstine. Here she met many of the leading modern jazz musicians, including Dizzy Gillespie and Charlie Parker. They were impressed with Sarah's voice and hailed it as a "new development in jazz" (*Encyclopedia of Jazz*). Her first recordings were made in 1944 for the Guild, Gotham and Crown companies.

During the winter of 1945-46 Miss Vaughan sang with John Kirby's ensemble at the Copacabana in New York for a few weeks and after that appeared in solo night club performances. In the course of a six-month engagement at the Cafe Society Downtown in New York she met George Treadwell, who became her husband and manager in 1947. While she was singing at the Onyx Club in New York, Miss Vaughan's voice and singing style attracted considerable attention. Within a short time her salary rose from $75 to $900 per week. In 1947 Miss Vaughan won the *Esquire* magazine New Star Award.

By 1949 the vocalist had appeared in night clubs throughout the country, including Ciro's and the Casbah in Los Angeles, California. Her weekly salary had risen to over $3000 and her records were selling in quantity. During the summer of 1949 the vocalist was chosen to sing at the annual benefit concert for the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia. According to the *Pathfinder* (August 10, 1949), a Philadelphia music critic commented: "Sarah Vaughan . . . is a fine musician and best of all has an individual style—a quality apparently very hard to achieve in this type of music." Her version of *The Lord's Prayer* brought a congratulatory wire from Marian Anderson.

Between 1946 and 1949 Miss Vaughan recorded on the Musicraft label. Among her solo recordings are: "Body and Soul," "Everything I Have is Yours," "I'm Through With Love," "Don't Blame Me," "Tenderly," "I Cover the Waterfront," and "It's Magic." In 1949 she signed a recording contract with Columbia records and by 1950 *Time* reported that her records were selling about 3,000,000 copies a year. Among the songs she recorded for Columbia are: "That Lucky Old Sun," "I Cried for You," "Summertime," "As You Desire Me," and "Our Very Own."

Sarah Vaughan's singing style has been described as highly individualistic. Her voice has a range of two octaves and she is noted for singing in tones which do not fall exactly on the natural tones of the scale, but slide down into quarter and even smaller tones.

During the next several years, Miss Vaughan toured Europe successfully and also became a major concert attraction in the United States. She appeared at the Paramount Theatre in New York, Birdland in New York, Storyville in Boston, the Mocambo in San Francisco, and many other night clubs and theatres. She has toured with Norman Granz's "Jazz At The Philharmonic" group.

Wide World

SARAH VAUGHAN

In November 1953 the singer signed two recording contracts: one with the Mercury Record Corporation to sing popular hit songs and the other to sing jazz for a Mercury division, EmArcy. In an interview with Richard Kleiner for the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (December 11, 1954) Miss Vaughan explained there were two reasons for her singing popular music—financial and aesthetic. "I just wanted to prove that I could sing 'pop' songs as well as anybody." By the end of 1954 she had a best seller with her recording of "Make Yourself Comfortable." This song was followed by the equally successful "How Important Can It Be?" and "Whatever Lola Wants." However, Miss Vaughan still likes jazz best. She says, "My contract with Mercury is for pops and my contract with EmArcy is for me" (*Record Whirl,* July 1955).

Wherever Miss Vaughan makes personal appearances, she is accompanied by her jazz trio. Her instrumental group is composed of pianist Jimmy Jones, drummer Roy Haynes, and bassist Joe Benjamin. "I get ideas all the time from my trio while I'm singing," she says (*Record Whirl*).

At the Newport Jazz Festival in July 1956, Sarah Vaughan was one of the feature attractions. John S. Wilson of the New York *Times* (July 6, 1956) said: "Miss Vaughan . . . was in excellent voice and gave the chilled crowd an opportunity to warm itself with its response." She also sang at the New York Jazz Festival in August 1956 and in February 1957 she ap-

VAUGHAN, SARAH—*Continued*

peared with the "Birdland Stars of '57" at Carnegie Hall in New York. John S. Wilson observed in the New York *Times* (February 18, 1957): "Miss Vaughan has a supple voice of unusual range, as has been evident even in her periods of greatest distortion. . . . She has what may well be the finest voice ever applied to jazz and she is now using it to drive home the dramatic sense of her songs rather than to fight it." For several weeks in the summer of 1957 she appeared at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Among her recent albums are: *Sarah Vaughan* (EmArcy, 1955), *Sarah Vaughan in the Land of Hi Fi* (Mercury, 1956), *Sassy* (Mercury, 1956), *Sarah Vaughan at the Blue Note* (Mercury, 1956), and *Lost in the Stars* (Mercury, 1957). Her recordings of the "Banana Boat Song" and "Leave It To Love" have been outstandingly successful.

Miss Vaughan was listed as the top female singer in the *Down Beat* poll from 1947 to 1952 and the *Metronone* poll from 1948 to 1953. She has written several songs, including "I'll Wait and Pray," which she recorded with Billy Eckstine's band on the De Luxe and MGM labels. She has appeared on television shows such as the *Jackie Gleason Show, Perry Como Show* and the *Ed Sullivan Show.*

Sarah Vaughan and George Treadwell were married on September 18, 1947. Treadwell gave up his career as a trumpeter after his marriage to devote himself to coaching Sarah and acting as her manager. Miss Vaughan is five feet five inches tall, weighs about 124 pounds, has brown eyes and black hair. She lists her recreations as cooking, golf, shopping for clothes, and reading comic books.

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VELIKOVSKY, IMMANUEL (vā-lē-kŏf'skĭ) June 10, 1895- Author; physician; psychologist

Address: b. c/o Doubleday & Co., Inc., 575 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 78 Hartley Ave., Princeton, N.J.

Author of one of the most controversial books of recent years, *Worlds in Collision* (Macmillan, 1950), Dr. Immanuel Velikovsky has continued to explore his "theory of cosmic catastrophism" and "terrestrial cataclysms" in two more recent books, *Ages in Chaos* (Doubleday, 1952) and *Earth in Upheaval* (Doubleday, 1955). Velikovsky, a medical doctor and psychologist by training and profession, created a major furor in popular and scientific circles in 1950 by announcing, in *Worlds in Collision,* that in about 1500 B.C. the earth was shaken when the tail of a comet, erupting from the planet Jupiter, collided with the earth twice within about fifty-two years. These collisions brought cataclysmic upheavals—tidal waves, hurricanes, a halt in the earth's rotation, and the events described in the Old Testament in Exodus and Joshua 10. Ultimately this comet, he maintained, came into contact with Mars and settled into a regular orbit as the planet Venus.

Despite the refusal of prominent scientists to give credence to Velikovsky's theory, *Worlds in Collision,* according to *Publishers' Weekly* (December 17, 1956) continues to sell. Its present publisher, Doubleday, has sold over 40,000 copies and it has been put through thirteen printings.

Immanuel Velikovsky was born in Vitebsk, Russia, on June 10, 1895, son of Simon-Yehiel and Beila-Rachel (Grodensky) Velikovsky. His father was a Hebrew scholar and publisher. His family moved to Moscow in 1901, and he attended the Medvednikow Gymnasium in that city until 1913, when he was graduated with a gold medal. He studied for a term at the University of Edinburgh, attending lectures by Henri Bergson. Then he returned to Moscow, where he studied economics, law, and history at the Moscow Economics Institute. In 1915 Velikovsky began his medical studies at the Moscow Imperial University. During the next several years he spent much time in the Ukraine and the Caucasus, studying for a year (1919-20) at the University of Kharkov. In 1921 he received his M.D. degree from the University of Moscow.

Dr. Velikovsky continued his studies in Berlin at Charité and Kaiser Wilhelm Academy (1921-22). While in Berlin he became active in the founding and editing of *Scripta Universitatis,* a collection of works in the sciences and in the fields of Judaica and Orientalia, a joint undertaking of Jewish scholars from many countries. Out of this work ultimately grew the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Dr. Velikovsky was invited by Dr. Chaim Weizmann to direct the inception of the university. He declined this invitation, but moved to Palestine in 1923 to practice medicine there.

In 1928 Dr. Velikovsky began specializing in psychotherapy and psychoanalysis. He returned to Europe to continue his work in these fields at the Brain Institute of Monakow in Zurich. In 1933 he went to Vienna to study with the noted psychologist Dr. Wilhelm Stekel. In the course of his research, while preparing a book on Freud and his work on Moses and Ikhnaton, Dr. Velikovsky began to delve into the history of Egypt, Greek legends, and the Jewish past. By 1940, he writes: "I conceived the idea of a work which would modify extensively the accepted chronology from the end of the Middle Kingdom in Egypt until the advent of Alexander the Great." In the same year he conceived the theories later embodied in *Worlds in Collision.*

Dr. Velikovsky moved to the United States and settled in New York City in 1939. He did his research at the Columbia University library, drawing his materials primarily from the mythology and historical texts of ancient civilizations. In all of these sources he found cognate accounts of a series of devastating natural catastrophes which he explained by his theory of the passing of the comet Venus close to earth.

Dr. Velikovsky's first work was completed in 1946 and was described by John J. O'Neill, science editor of the New York *Herald Tribune* (August 11, 1946), as "a magnificent piece of scholarly historical research." *Worlds in Collision* did not appear in book form until the spring of 1950. Several weeks before its publication it was widely publicized in *Harper's Magazine* (January 1950) with an article by Eric Larrabee called "The Day the Sun Stood Still," by an article by Fulton Oursler in *Reader's Digest* (March 1950), and by an article in *This Week* (April 2, 1950) by Dr. Gordon A. Atwater, then curator of the Hayden Planetarium and chairman of the department of astronomy of the American Museum of Natural History. Excerpts from the book were printed in *Collier's* in February and March 1950. *Worlds in Collision* was also acclaimed by the literary critic Clifton Fadiman, who suggested that the book "may turn out to be as epochal as *The Origin of Species* of Darwin or the *Principia* of Newton."

Most scientists, however, were bitterly critical of the book. Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, Phillips astronomer at Harvard College, answered Velikovsky's arguments in the *Reporter* (March 14, 1950), maintaining that his theories were refuted by scientific laws. "A heavy body that merely passed by [earth]," she wrote, "could not have more than a very small effect on the earth's rate of rotation." But had such a heavy body actually struck, "it would have pulverized the earth." Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard University Observatory called Velikovsky's theory "rubbish and nonsense" (*Science News Letter,* February 25, 1950).

Professor John Q. Stewart, astronomical physicist at Princeton University, published a detailed criticism of the book in *Harper's Magazine* (June 1951), citing many scientific principles which he claimed refuted Velikovsky's theories. He did not dismiss completely, however, the importance of data collected from folklore and legend. "In selecting and emphasizing such lore, Dr. Velikovsky has given an impetus toward increasing intelligent interest in the problem of a world-wide common chronology for ancient times—provided the studies are not handled with reference only to the proposition that Venus was once a comet. (Dr. Velikovsky's comet-Venus resembles no comet ever recorded by astronomy.)"

The threats of scientists to boycott Macmillan's scientific textbook department led to the transfer of the book to Doubleday and Company, which does not publish textbooks. Some reviewers, though disagreeing with Velikovsky's theories, were impressed by his erudition and scholarship. Others resented the attempts of scientists to suppress the book. In the issue of November 18, 1950, the *Saturday Evening Post* commented editorially: "Dr. Velikovsky's offense seems to be that he writes better than most scientists and in his book expounds a theory of astronomical activity which differs widely from orthodox theories."

Sculpture by Elisheva Velikovsky
Photo by Charles Chandler
DR. IMMANUEL VELIKOVSKY

In 1952 *Ages in Chaos* was published. This work re-examines Egyptian history and redates events of its past (as much as 600 years later than the generally accepted dates). A second volume of *Ages in Chaos* was scheduled for publication in the same year but has not yet appeared. The critical reception of the first volume was similiar to that of *Worlds in Collision.* Waldemar Kaempffert, in the New York *Times* (April 20, 1952), described it as "an exasperating mixture of fact and fancy, presented with great solemnity and a show of specious erudition." The New York *Herald Tribune*'s reviewer, William Albright (April 20, 1952, wrote that "the book swarms with absurdities and impossibilities." For the layman, however, in the judgment of A. D. Osborn in *Library Journal* (June 15, 1952), it "makes exciting reading."

In 1955 Velikovsky's third book in the series, *Earth in Upheaval,* was published. Here he presents detailed evidence from fossils and other ancient remains to prove his theory of a global catastrophe some 3500 years ago which destroyed ancient civilizations and altered the physical contours of the earth. Once again most critics were hostile to the book; Leonard Engel in the New York *Times* (November 20, 1955) wrote: "Dr. Velikovsky's strange notion demands either the acceptance of miraculous exceptions to natural laws, or the rewriting of Newton and Einstein." But for the average reader with no scientific orientation, J. E. Brown pointed out in *Library Journal* (November 15, 1955), "regardless of whether Velikovsky's theories are accepted, he has done an excellent job in collecting his evidence, and the book makes fascinating reading." In his preface to *Earth in Upheaval* Velikovsky wrote: "The

VELIKOVSKY, IMMANUEL—*Continued*

late Dr. Albert Einstein, during the last eighteen months of his life, gave me much time and thought. He read several of my manuscripts and supplied them with marginal notes. . . . In our long discussions we started at opposite points; the area of disagreement, as reflected in our correspondence, grew ever smaller."

Although a citizen of Israel, Dr. Velikovsky has lived in Princeton, New Jersey, in recent years. He continues to devote himself exclusively to his "astrohistorical" work. He has been married since 1923 to the violinist Elisheva Kramer, daughter of the Hebrew publisher George Kramer. They have two daughters—Shulamith (Mrs. Abraham Kogan) and Ruth Ruhama (Mrs. Sidney Sicherman). In 1948-49, during the Israeli-Arab war, he contributed editorials to the New York *Post* under the pen name "Observer."

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VENTRIS, MICHAEL (GEORGE FRANCIS) July 12, 1922- Architect

Address: h. 19 North End, London, N.W. 3, England

Bulletin: Michael Ventris
died on September 6, 1956.

For over half a century archaeologists and scholars have been puzzling over nearly 2,000 clay tablets found in the ruins of King Minos' palace at Knossos, Crete, but none of them was able to read the inscriptions. In 1953 a thirty-one-year-old British architect, Michael Ventris, solved the mystery. Using his knowledge of Latin and Greek, and his skill as an amateur cryptographer, he found the key to one of the world's last remaining lost languages—that of Homer's heroes. What he was able to read demonstrated that the ancient Mycenaean or Achaean civilization (as described in the Greek epics, *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*, generally attributed to Homer) flourished about 1500 B.C. The tablets indicate that these "Bronze Age Greeks" were not, as scholars have contended, illiterates, but had the seeds of art and culture that yielded the great flowering of Greece some 800 years later.

In January 1956 Ventris was awarded a £1,000 fellowship by the *Architects' Journal* research board, and in 1954 the honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Uppsala (Sweden) for deciphering the Mycenaean script. Between 1949 and 1952 he was a member of the development group, architects' branch of the Ministry of Education, designing prefabricated schools.

Michael George Francis Ventris was born on July 12, 1922 at Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, England, the only child of Edward Francis Vereker Ventris and the former Anna Dorothea Janaszówna, whose father, a native of Poland, had settled in England. The Ventris family traces its ancestors back to a leading citizen in Cambridge at the time of Henry VIII. Michael's paternal grandfather was a major general in the British Army and his father was a lieutenant colonel who served in India.

Young Ventris attended school in Switzerland until he was eight years old; then he studied at a preparatory school in Bickley, Kent, and from 1935 to 1939 at Stowe, a well-known modern "public" school, where he majored in the classics. Michael Ventris changed his major to architecture at the outbreak of World War II. From 1940 to 1942 and from 1946 to 1948 he studied at the Architectural Association School in London and received his Diploma, with honors, in July 1948. He then took a graduate course in town planning and regional reconstruction.

While a schoolboy, in 1935, Michael heard a lecture by Sir Arthur Evans, the famous archæologist who excavated the palace of King Minos at Knossos, Crete. For the first time Michael heard of the "Minoan" tablets of baked clay on which were inscribed pictures, words and numerals which no one was able to read. (Evans himself devoted many years to the mystery but died without breaking the code.) Michael decided then and there to work toward their decipherment. But it was not until he had spent the war years as an aircraftsman second class (advanced to flight-lieutenant) in the Royal Air Force, had had one year's service with the occupation forces in Germany, and had graduated from the Architectural Association that he could find time to work on the scripts in earnest. He began his analysis of them in 1949 and completed his researches in 1952.

With the collaboration of John Chadwick, Ventris published a report of his progress in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (volume 73, 1953). His article was entitled "Evidence for Greek Dialect in the Mycenaean Archives" and is, according to *Scientific American* (May 1954)," one of the greatest examples of understatement on record." He later published a further account in the December 1953 issue of *Antiquity*. Cambridge University Press published in 1956 *Documents in Mycenaean Greek* by Michael Ventris and John Chadwick.

Ventris tells the story of his "detective work" in deciphering the tablets in *Archaeology* (Spring 1954): "After successive destructions and rebuildings, Knossos was finally laid in ruins about 1400 B.C. Baked hard in the disastrous fire were found nearly 2,000 clay tablets written in a new script which Sir Arthur Evans called *Linear B*. . . . For my part, I was convinced that *Linear B* must contain 'Minoan' [that is, pre-Greek] and this did not make the chances of decipherment very bright: even the most painstaking statistics and the most penetrating analysis will not present you with a translation if the coded language is one that you do not know anyway."

Nevertheless, Ventris persisted in analyzing the words and pictures on the clay tablets. He had learned that Carl W. Blegen, an archaeologist from the University of Cincinnati, had excavated a Bronze Age palace at Pylos on the Greek mainland in 1939 and among his finds were 600 clay tablets, similar to those found by Sir Arthur Evans at Knossos, and inscribed in a script which Ventris immediately recognized as *Linear B*. There was the exciting possibility that the tablets might actually be in the Greek language written in Minoan characters. World War II delayed publication of the Pylos tablets, but in 1951 photographs of them were finally published by Emmett L. Bennett, Jr., a young colleague of Blegen's.

Since Michael Ventris had become quite familiar with the syllabary of ancient Cyprus (a syllabary is a kind of writing intermediate between the pictographic hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt and the alphabet—see Jothan Johnson's article "The Language of Homer's Heroes" in *Scientific American,* May 1954), he was able to complete the transliteration and then to recognize the Greek word behind each symbol or character. Even the names of Greek gods and goddesses are found on some of the tablets.

The *Manchester Guardian* (September 30, 1953) published an article by R. D. Barnett of the British Museum commenting on the successful decipherment by Ventris: "Much more work on these tablets will now be needed. But the most gratifying fact is that Ventris has at last rung up the iron curtain which for long cut Greek archaeology into two apparently disconnected halves—a Bronze Age, Mycenaean, but virtually pre-Greek, and a Greek Iron Age. They are now seen to be all one. . . This was surely the Everest of Greek archaeology." (This article is quoted in full in *Archaeology,* Winter 1953.)

One of the symbols which Ventris found on a Mycenaean tablet was of a four-handled cup (apparently an inventory of King Nestor's equipment which he carried from Pylos to the Trojan War). As Ventris says, "Those who deny Homer any direct memory of Mycenaean objects may well argue that a four-handled vessel such as is drawn on No. 641 [tablet] would be extremely difficult to drink out of!" (*Archaeology,* Spring 1954). But such a cup *is* described in the *Iliad.* In Book Eleven, verses 630-632, Homer writes of "a beautifully wrought cup which the old man [Nestor] brought with him from home. It was set with golden nails, the eared handles upon it were *four.* . ." The detailed inventory from Nestor's kitchens is shown by Ventris to be in early Greek.

Ventris, who resigned in 1952 as a member of the development group, architects' branch of the Ministry of Education (MOE), which designed prefabricated schools, told a *Current Biography* writer that he has been devoting his time to "building a house, and working on the Mycenaean inscriptions. I have a backlog of archaeological work to complete before I can consider resuming architectural practice." In January 1956 it was announced that he had won the *Architects' Journal* research board's fellowship of £1,000.

On March 20, 1942 Ventris married Lois Elizabeth Knox-Niven, a student of architecture. They have two children, Anthony Nicholas, age eleven, and Anna Teresa, age eight. He is six feet two and one-half inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, has gray eyes and dark-brown hair. In politics he admits to "liberal sympathies," and he lists no church affiliation.

The Architectural Press—Wm. J. Toomey

MICHAEL VENTRIS

Michael Ventris belongs to the following: the Architectural Association, the Hellenic Society, the Ski Club of Great Britain and the Kandahar Ski Club. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and a subscriber to the British School at Athens. His favorite sport is skiing. He enjoys traveling and speaking foreign languages, listening to music, and "only reads fiction on railway journeys." He states that the Hungarian architect Marcel Breuer, "who designed a flat for my mother in 1936," and the late Sir Arthur Evans helped to influence his life and interests.

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VIDOR, KING (vē-dôr) Feb. 8, 1894-
Motion picture director

Address: 1636 Summitridge Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Well known in Hollywood for three decades as a trail blazer, King Vidor directed the screen version of Leo Tolstoy's novel *War and Peace,* released in 1956, which had for years "tempted and defied movie makers." William K. Zinsser (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 22, 1956) hailed it as "a superb film, well worth waiting for." Produced in Italy by Dino De Laurentiis and presented by Para-

Paramount Pictures

KING VIDOR

mount Pictures, it was premiered in New York and starred Audrey Hepburn, Henry Fonda and Mel Ferrer. Vidor was one of the authors of the screen play. The film was one of three 1956 Christopher Award winners.

For Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Vidor directed such outstanding films as *The Big Parade* (1925), *The Crowd* (1928), *The Citadel* (1938), and *H. M. Pulham, Esq.* (1941). For David Selznick he directed *Duel in the Sun* (1946). King Vidor's book *A Tree is a Tree* (Harcourt, 1953) was called "one of the very few first-rate books about motion pictures" by the *Christian Science Monitor* (October 22, 1953).

King Wallis Vidor, a third generation American whose paternal grandfather migrated from Hungary, was born in Galveston, Texas on February 8, 1894, the son of Charles Shelton and Kate (Wallis) Vidor. King's father was a prosperous lumberman who owned part of a hardwood forest in the Dominican Republic and hoped his son would become an engineer and build a railroad to carry the logs to a seaport.

By the time Vidor entered Galveston High School, he had developed an interest in the new industry—motion pictures. He took a summer job as ticket taker for $3.50 a week, working twelve hours a day in the town's first nickelodeon, and operated the projection machine while the operator went to meals. Most of the films were short comedies made in France, repeated every half hour. Vidor learned a great deal about pantomime by constant watching. The first two-reel film he saw was *Ben Hur* made in Italy. Vidor saw the film 147 times and became critical of the acting and directing.

While on vacation from Peacock Military Academy (San Antonio, Texas) he and a friend with a homemade movie camera, photographed a sixty-mile wind storm and sold the film locally. Vidor went on to Jacob Tome Institute in Port Deposit, Maryland, but had little interest in his studies. Upon receiving an opportunity to represent Mutual Weekly (a newsreel company) in Texas, he left college and went to Houston on an assignment. He located a man who owned a movie camera, they became partners, and fulfilled the assignment. Vidor then wrote a two-reel scenario on car racing called *In Tow,* which he filmed in Galveston. The picture had local appeal. Two one-reel comedies followed and Vidor decided to try national distribution.

He wrote in *A Tree is a Tree* that he married Florence Arto of Houston in 1915 and they went to New York. After two discouraging weeks, Vidor persuaded a distributing company to handle two of his films. A month later the firm went bankrupt. His next venture was a commercial film about a Texas sugar refinery with his wife as leading lady. The film made a small profit and soon after, King and Florence Vidor and a new partner left for California in a Model T Ford. They photographed scenic areas for *Ford Weekly.* Payment was delayed and they reached San Francisco with one dollar and twenty cents. *Liberty* (November 11, 1944) related that the World's Fair was on and Vidor secured a pass as newsreel cameraman and lived on free food samples until he could sell the Model T and go to southern California.

Shortly after arriving in Santa Monica, California (which was then a motion picture production center) Florence got a job acting with the Vitagraph Company of America at $10 a week. Vidor wrote scenarios and worked as an extra whenever possible. He wrote fifty-two scenarios before he sold *When it Rains it Pours* to Vitagraph for $30. There were no inside studios then and the film provided the movie company with a month's work during a rainy season.

When Vitagraph moved to Hollywood, the Vidors moved there and King found a job as company clerk at $12 a week with Universal. His first feature film, *The Turn in the Road,* a metaphysical piece, was backed by nine doctors who formed the Brentwood Film Corporation and was released in 1919 by Robertson-Cole (now RKO). While riding on a Hollywood streetcar he met Zasu Pitts and persuaded the doctors to let him write and direct a romantic comedy around her called *Better Times* (1919). Vidor remained with the Brentwood Corporation for one year and then went to New York to choose from the many offers he had received as a result of his success with *The Turn in the Road.* In 1920 he adapted, produced and directed Ellis Parker Butler's *The Jack Knife Man.* Six other Vidor productions followed, including *Dusk to Dawn* (1922) starring Florence Vidor, which *Motion Picture News* (September 3, 1922) praised. Mrs. Vidor became a Paramount star and appeared in many pictures directed by Cecil B. De Mille. She and Vidor were divorced in 1925.

The Metro Company engaged Vidor to direct Laurette Taylor in the film version of J. Hartley Manners' play *Peg O'My Heart* (1923) *The Woman of Bronze* starring Clara Kimball Young followed. Later in 1923, Vidor adapted and directed for the Goldwyn Picture Corporation *Three Wise Fools,* which featured Eleanor Boardman (whom Vidor married in 1926) and Zasu Pitts. It was in this picture that Vidor worked out a technique of timing the dramatic action to suitable symphonic music to heighten the excitement. Since the rhythm could not be heard, only seen, he called this "silent music." He developed this technique further in later pictures.

After MGM was formed Vidor directed *Wine of Youth* (1924) from Rachel Crothers' play *Mary the Third,* featuring Eleanor Boardman. Vidor was tired of making short-run films and persuaded Irving Thalberg (MGM) to let him do a picture about World War I that would appeal to the average man. Laurence Stallings and an assistant, Harry Behn, wrote the scenario for *The Big Parade.* The film was released in November 1925 and ran for more than two years in New York. The New York *Telegraph* (February 6, 1927) called it "a record breaker." Within a few years it grossed over $15,000,000, put MGM on a solid foundation and made John Gilbert a star. Vidor next produced and directed *La Bohème* (1926) for MGM, which starred Lillian Gish, John Gilbert, and Renée Adorée. The Vidor production of *Bardelys, The Magnificent* from a story by Rafael Sabatini was released in 1926, starring John Gilbert and Eleanor Boardman.

According to *A Tree is a Tree,* Vidor was anxious to make another "average man" environment story. Gathering the material, writing the story and directing *The Crowd* (1928) took nearly two years. Rose Pelswick of the New York *Journal-American* wrote: *"The Crowd* is tremendous in its simplicity. Vidor has taken just an idea and developed it with such skill and sensitive understanding that the picture stands out as one of the few achievements of the screen." An unknown Hollywood extra, James Murray, was chosen to co-star with Eleanor Boardman.

In 1929 Vidor directed *Hallelujah,* the first film with an all-Negro cast. It was his first sound picture. Following this he directed the screen version of Elmer Rice's *Street Scene* for Samuel Goldwyn in 1931 and *The Champ* (MGM, 1931). *Illustrated London News* (January 2, 1932) said that all three pictures were presented simultaneously in London by Michael Orme. Vidor's directing was praised for "his penetrating ability to get under the skin with the coming of sound and speech . . . and his technique in being able to portray the mentality and emotion of a whole people."

David O. Selznick borrowed Vidor from MGM in 1932 to make *Bird of Paradise* with Dolores Del Rio and Joel McCrea. Vidor's production of A. J. Cronin's novel *The Citadel* won him a nomination for an Academy Award. His third wife, Elizabeth Hill, wrote the screen play and was also nominated for the "Oscar." In 1944 Vidor wrote and directed the Technicolor production of *An American Romance.*

Duel in the Sun, which started out to be a moderate sized Western, became one of the most spectacular Technicolor films ever made. *Variety* (January 1, 1947) commented, "Vidor's direction pitches the action to heights in the top moments and generally holds the overall mood desired." *The Fountainhead* (1949), *Beyond the Forest* (1949), and *Lightning Strikes Twice* (1951) were directed by Vidor for Warner Brothers. In a review of *Ruby Gentry* (1952) the New York *Times* (December 26, 1952) noted: "It is a credit to King Vidor's sensitive direction that Jennifer Jones . . . gives stature to the delineation."

The title of Vidor's book *A Tree is a Tree,* explained Arthur Mayer (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 25, 1953), related to an old Hollywood saying "a rock is a rock and a tree is a tree—shoot it in Griffith Park"; and Vidor believes "a tree is part of reality and a symbol of something higher than reality." Bosley Crowther (New York *Times,* October 18, 1953) criticized the book for not having "more to say about the techniques of film directing."

On *War and Peace,* the epic of Napoleon's defeat, Vidor spent almost two years. *Life* (August 20, 1956) noted that he had drawn able performances from "a cast as international as Napoleon's own multilingual army" in the three and one-half hour film. The New York *Herald Tribune* (August 22, 1956) commented: "Director King Vidor . . . has arranged his scenes in graceful colors and compositions and he has directed the actors with an instinct that is always sensitive but never sentimental." On November 13, 1956 he received a Christopher Award for his direction of *War and Peace.*

Vidor is a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. His clubs are the Bel Air Country and Beverly Hills Town. He is a Christian Scientist. He is about six feet tall and broad shouldered and has gray hair and hazel eyes. His hobby is collecting modern paintings.

He married the former Florence Arto in 1915; their marriage ended in divorce in 1925. In 1926 he married Eleanor Boardman, an actress. They were divorced in 1931 and in 1932 he married Elizabeth Hill, a script writer. They were divorced in 1953. Vidor has three daughters, Suzanne, Antonia, and Belinda.

He has always tried to use the motion picture screen as an expression of hope and faith; to make films presenting positive ideas and ideals rather than negative themes. The New York *Herald Tribune* (October 25, 1953) quoted Vidor as saying, "I have never yet found that the audience is incapable of understanding and reacting appreciatively."

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VON NEUMANN, JOHN Dec. 28, 1903-Feb. 8, 1957 Mathematician; member of Atomic Energy Commission (1954 until his death); professor of mathematics at Princeton University (1930-33) and at Institute for Advanced Study (1933-45); directed Electronic Computer Project at the institute; speeded development of hydrogen bomb by fundamental contributions to the quantum theory; recognized as world's leader in designing high-speed computing machines, "electronic brains" MANIAC, JONIAC, NORC. Co-author *Theory of Games and Economic Behavior* (1944); awarded Medal of Freedom (1956) and $50,000 Enrico Fermi Award for his services to U.S.A. See *Current Biography* (July) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 F 9 '57

VOORHEES, TRACY S(TEBBINS) June 30, 1890- U.S. Government official; lawyer
Address: h. 184 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Among the important assignments that Tracy S. Voorhees has undertaken in recent years without salary was director of Hungarian relief and rehabilitation in the United States. President Eisenhower chose him on November 29, 1956 as his personal representative in coordinating the activities of Government and voluntary agencies engaged in helping the thousands of refugees who fled from Hungary in the fall of 1956 in protest against Soviet domination. On February 28, 1957 he resigned after the "emergency phase" of the refugee program had ended.

For more than twenty years Voorhees had practiced law in New York City before joining the Army in 1942 and later accepting various postwar appointments in the Government, such as Assistant Secretary of the Army (1948-49) and Under Secretary of the Army (1949-50). The many public service groups in which he has been interested include Committee on the Present Danger and the Long Island Transit Authority.

Wide World
TRACY S. VOORHEES

Tracy Stebbins Voorhees, the son of John Schenck and Mary Hinman (Stebbins) Voorhees, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey on June 30, 1890. He received his college education at Rutgers University, taking his A.B. degree in 1911 and his A.M. in 1914. While at Rutgers he was named to Phi Beta Kappa and was a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Later at Columbia University Law School, he served on the board of editors of the *Columbia Law Review* and was given his LL.B. degree in 1915.

Admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1915, Voorhees was associated for one year (1917) with the firm of Satterlee, Canfield, and Stone (Harlan F. Stone who later became Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court). In 1918 he was admitted to the bar of New York and was made assistant to the director of the bureau of imports of the War Trade Board. During the years of his law practice in New York City, he was a member of the firms of Ewing, Alley and Voorhees from 1920 to 1924, Ewing and Voorhees from 1924 to 1927, and Blake and Voorhees from 1929 to 1944.

In the rank of colonel in the U.S. Army, Voorhees began his war service in November 1942 in the Judge Advocate General's Department. He was later assigned to the Surgeon General's Office to become director of the legal and control divisions. He also was head of missions to reorganize the medical supply systems in the European, China-Burma-India, and Pacific theaters. As a member of the General Staff Corps he served as special assistant to the Secretary of War in 1945 and continued as such after he reverted to inactive status in February 1946. His postwar duty involved the administration of medical department affairs, particularly the care of the sick and wounded and the demobilization of medical personnel.

Acting for Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Petersen, Voorhees was concerned with the food relief program for occupied countries beginning in November 1946 and accompanied Herbert Hoover on his food mission to Germany. In March 1947 he was persuaded to alter his decision to return to his law practice and accepted the position of War Department Food Administrator for Occupied Areas to oversee the importation of supplies for immediate food relief and future agricultural production in Germany, Japan, and Korea. The newly established office was created on the advice of Hoover and Assistant Secretary Petersen. Voorhees in May stressed the need for an adequate food supply for Germany as a means of combatting communism in that country.

Voorhees was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of the Army on June 17, 1948. With a group of Army and State Department experts he spent a week in Germany in August 1948 in an attempt to expedite the delivery of

Marshall Plan aid, delayed because of complicated procedures authorized by the U.S. Congress. On August 18, 1948 he was named president of Army Emergency Relief, an organization designed to provide financial assistance for soldiers and their dependents and to supplement Red Cross aid. He also headed the Hoover Commission's committee on federal medical services, which in December 1948 presented a report recommending elimination of inefficiency and duplication and the organization of the services into military and nonmilitary systems.

Representing the Army and General Lucius Clay, Voorhees served as a member of a four-man committee which met early in 1949 to draft in preliminary form an over-all policy for Germany. He testified before a Senate investigating subcommittee on June 14, 1949 that he had dispatched an order prohibiting the use of the word "unemployable" in Army files in connection with persons considered for government positions because it unfairly stigmatized such individuals.

Credit for the initiation of a reconstruction program for Okinawa was given to the Assistant Secretary, who in 1949 transferred the island command to General Douglas MacArthur, appointed a new commander for the island, and made possible a $75,000,000 appropriation for typhoon-proof construction. In a report to the Secretary of the Army, released in June 1949, he stated that the U.S. program of decartelization in Germany had been successful; the report served as an answer to a study made by an independent investigating committee which had criticized the program on several points.

Several days after taking office as Under Secretary of the Army on August 22, 1949, Voorhees left for Tokyo to confer with General MacArthur in an attempt to improve liaison between the general's headquarters and Washington. MacArthur would continue to have a free hand in occupation matters, Voorhees said after two weeks of conferences and expressed admiration for the commander's achievements in administration. Following a second visit to Japan in December 1949, Voorhees announced that in his opinion a substantial reduction in occupation and relief funds for that country and Okinawa would be possible the next year.

Voorhees resigned as Under Secretary of the Army on June 30, 1953, giving as his reason the necessity for relaxation from the tensions and responsibilities of his position. In his letter of resignation, however, he indicated that he might be available as a consultant, and he has since been called upon frequently for aid in government and civic undertakings.

One such appointment that he accepted was the vice-chairmanship of the Committee on the Present Danger, a nonpartisan group of citizens which he helped form in 1950 to warn the public of the communist threat. He testified before a Senate preparedness subcommittee on January 20, 1951 that his organization supported an Administration draft measure as a "real universal military service bill."

In June 1951 Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York named Voorhees a member of the Long Island Transit Authority, a group set up to find a solution to the difficult problems of the railroad, bankrupt since 1949. After several years of work, in May 1954 he and George E. Roosevelt, the Authority chairman, presented a reorganization plan calling for removal of the Long Island Rail Road from bankruptcy and for its return to the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The two men subsequently became directors in the reorganization of the railroad when its bankruptcy ended in August 1954.

The ammunition shortage in Korea was discussed by Voorhees in an interview in *U.S. News & World Report* (March 20, 1953), in which he criticized the government policy of assigning an arbitrary date on which the Korean War would end and then budgeting arms production accordingly. In May 1953 he headed a mission to Germany to study administrative operations in that country and also devoted some time to a survey of West Berlin's industrial potential with a view to using its capacity to produce defense materials. Earlier he had discussed some aspects of defense in an article in the New York *Times Magazine* (July 23, 1950), "To Prevent a 'Korea' in Western Europe."

By appointment from Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, Voorhees held two positions in the Defense Department in 1953-54. One was a newly created post which involved representing the Secretary in matters concerning the offshore procurement program in Europe. The military assistance procurement program had as its aim the speed up of European defense preparations and the alleviation of the unfavorable dollar balance of our European allies. As defense adviser to Ambassador John C. Hughes, U.S. permanent representative on the North Atlantic Council, Voorhees had the rank of Minister and was Secretary Wilson's principal representative in affairs relating to NATO and the multilateral aspects of the Mutual Security program in Europe.

During the fall of 1956 more than 100,000 Hungarians sought refuge in Austria from Communist oppression. By November 29, when Voorhees was made coordinator of Hungarian relief in the United States, the government had agreed to allow 5,000 refugees to enter this country. A few days later, on December 1, after procedures for admitting a larger number had been worked out in conferences under Voorhees' direction, President Eisenhower announced the decision to offer asylum to 16,500 additional Hungarians. Part of Voorhees' task was to help the refugees secure employment and housing in the United States.

Voorhees served a number of organizations during the past two decades: as the assistant director of Organization for the Finnish Relief Fund (1939-40) and as a trustee of the Blood Transfusion Association (1939-43) and of the World Peace Foundation. He has been a director of the Edward Thompson Company since 1928 and has served as president of the Board of Regents of Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, as a trustee of Rutgers Uni-

VOORHEES, TRACY S.—*Continued*

versity, and as president of the Rutgers University fund council (1939-40). Governor Dewey appointed him to a committee to speak for New York at the 1955 White House Conference on Education. In 1950 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Rutgers University. Awards which Voorhees has been given include the Rutgers University Award, the Park Association of New York City Citation of Merit, and the Army Distinguished Service Medal.

Tracy Voorhees and Josephine Ludlow Palmer were married on December 19, 1918 and are the parents of a daughter, Mrs. Mary V. Wilson, and a son, John. The lawyer's clubs are the Metropolitan, Army and Navy, and Army and Navy Country clubs of Washington, D.C., and the Broad Street Club of New York City. He is a Republican.

Of Voorhees' working methods, the Washington *Post* (December 26, 1948) wrote that he "voraciously absorbs details, and dictates to a battery of secretaries in rapid-fire rotation. . . . In preparing reports on his various missions for the Government, Voorhees builds them up as if they were law briefs."

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WALKER, JOHN Dec. 24, 1906- Art museum curator

Address: b. c/o National Gallery of Art, Constitution Ave. at 6th St., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 2806 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

John Walker is the director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., whose collection of the world's great paintings is viewed annually by more than 2,250,000 Americans and visitors from other nations. With a background and training in the arts which led him in a logical progression to his present position, he was appointed in July of 1956 to succeed David E. Finley (see *C.B.*, February 1951), who was retiring after eighteen years as the gallery's first director. Having worked as chief curator of the gallery since 1939, Walker formed with Finley a team which has guided the gallery's growth into one of the world's foremost art centers. In taking over the top position in this organization, Walker assumed, therefore, the leadership of a project on which his own knowledge and taste have been operating from its start.

John Walker was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on December 24, 1906 to Hay and Rebekah Jane (Friend) Walker. His interest in art museums started at the age of thirteen. While recuperating from an attack of infantile paralysis he was confined for some time to a wheelchair and discovered that "one of the few amusing places to push oneself around in was the Metropolitan Museum in New York." Looking at paintings and sculpture came to be one of his greatest sources of pleasure and by the time he returned to preparatory school in Pittsburgh he was convinced that he wanted to work in a museum.

At Harvard University he availed himself of the Fogg Art Museum training program and was graduated with the B.A. degree, *summa cum laude*, and as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, in the class of 1930. As an undergraduate he had been associated with Lincoln Kirstein (see *C.B.*, December 1952) and Edward M. M. Warburg in founding the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, and contributed to Kirstein's eclectic publication *Hound & Horn*.

Upon graduating, he was awarded a John Harvard fellowship and selected as the student who would be for three years, the apprentice, assistant, and protégé of the renowned authority on Italian art, Bernard Berenson. "Coincidentally," wrote Walker, "the student who directly preceded me in this desirable position was Sir Kenneth Clark, who later became the director of the National Gallery in London." (He is now chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain.) The years of study with Berenson in his Florentine villa, "I Tatti," are recalled by Walker in terms of the superlatives *marvelous* and *blissful*, and Berenson, equally pleased with him, considered him his prize pupil and favorite protégé.

When Walker returned to America in 1933 the depression was at its lowest depth; and, shocked into an awareness of contemporary conditions outside of his own chosen and timeless field, he made a brief entry into local Pittsburgh politics in what the New York *Times* (May 6, 1956) described was "a circumspectly bipartisan manner." He returned to Harvard University for a year and took courses in government and economic theory. The following year, however, found him back in his earlier sphere as associate in charge of fine arts at the American Academy in Rome, where he remained until 1939.

In 1939, when the National Gallery was still in its period of gestation, Walker was offered the post for which his training seemed inevitably to have prepared him. As chief curator of the unbuilt gallery and as a member of the committee representing the trustees of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, donor of the funds for its building, he watched over the construction of the marble edifice on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D.C. When it was opened to the public on March 17, 1941, the building had cost $15,000,000, encompassed five and a half acres of gallery space, and was equipped with every modern device for the display and preservation of the masterpieces it was designed to house.

For the next fifteen years Walker worked with Finley to accumulate the gallery's collection (some 1,000 paintings and pieces of sculpture are now on exhibition). The private collections of five donors form the major part of the gallery. These are the Andrew W. Mellon (some 150 paintings and sculptures from thirteenth century Byzantine to nineteenth century Turner and Constable landscapes); Samuel H. Kress (masterpieces of the Italian

Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish and French schools which occupy about one-third of the exhibition space; in 1956 121 additional "Old Masters" were added to the Kress collection); Chester Dale (some of the important paintings of the School of Paris); P. A. B. Widener and Joseph E. Widener (Titian, Bellini, Rembrandt, Vermeer, Van Dyck, Renaissance masters in painting and sculpture); and Lessing J. Rosenwald (over 17,000 prints, water colors, illuminated manuscripts and water colors). In its first fifteen years the gallery received important works of art from more than 120 donors including the Booth and Garbisch collections and the Solomon R. Guggenheim collection of 60,000 photographs of paintings. It is also the custodian of the Index of American Design.

Referring to Walker's appointment as director, Alfred Frankfurter (*Art News*, May 1956) wrote, "It is inevitably right that he should have the task of guiding the gallery during its next phase. It is one that will require a philosophy of deep reasoning and convictions, a strong will and strong hand, wise and profound scholarship as well as human understanding."

Finley, speaking of his successor, said, "He has a distinguished position in the art world of this country and Europe. He has a brilliant mind and is eminently qualified by training and experience and by his warm and friendly personality to carry on the development of the National Gallery" (*Museum News*, May 15, 1956).

In his article "The Nation's Newest Old Masters" (*National Geographic Magazine*, November 1956) Walker described the delicate operation of cleaning and restoring works of art. He does not think that the restored masterpieces will again become cracked, blistered and discolored, since air conditioning has given a greatly increased "life expectancy" to paintings. "The National Gallery is the largest completely air-conditioned art museum in the world," he stated. "Thus science aids in preserving these irreplaceable treasures." Other articles by Walker in the *National Geographic Magazine* describing the gallery collections were published in the September 1948 and January 1952 issues.

In addition to writing articles for such diverse publications as *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* and the *National Geographic Magazine,* Walker compiled with Amey Aldrich *A Guide to the Gardens and Villas of Italy* (American Academy in Rome, 1938) and edited with Macgill James *Great American Paintings from Smibert to Bellows, 1729-1924* (Oxford, 1943). With Huntington Cairns he edited *Masterpieces of Painting from the National Gallery of Art* (Random House, 1944) and *Great Paintings from the National Gallery of Art* (Macmillan, 1952). In a review of his book *Paintings from America* (Penguin, 1951) Alan Burroughs commented, "John Walker . . . is essentially a cosmopolitan—with the result that the definition of what is American becomes refreshingly simple . . . coherent and frank in a way which illumines a complex subject."

JOHN WALKER

Walker wrote the text of *National Gallery of Art, Washington* (Abrams, 1956): "During the short [fifteen years] existence of the gallery the United States has fought two wars and is still facing events fraught with national peril. Yet the growth of the collections of art not only in Washington but throughout the United States has continued unabated. . . . During this time treasures have come to the National Gallery at a rate perhaps unmatched in the history of museums."

Various organizations in which he has held membership are the American Commission for Protection and Salvage of Historic Monuments in Europe (special adviser from 1943 to 1946); board of trustees of the American Academy in Rome, American Federation of Art, Bureau of University Travel; executive committee for the National Commission for UNESCO; accessions committee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; and the visiting committee of Harvard University Press and of Dumbarton Oaks. He is also a member of the advisory council for the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Notre Dame and of the art committee of New York Hospital.

While in Rome, during the period that he worked at the American Academy, John Walker was married on February 3, 1937 to Lady Margaret Gwendolen Drummond, daughter of the British Ambassador to Rome, the late Earl of Perth. They have two children, Gillian Elizabeth Mary and John Anthony Drummond. Walker is a Roman Catholic. His club in New York is the Century Association and in Washington, the Chevy Chase.

John Walker is a tall, slender, graying man with deep-set, dark eyes and a drawn countenance which has suggested to various writers a "saint by El Greco" and "an Italian Mannerist portrait." His manner is generally characterized as gracious and affable, and his par-

WALKER, JOHN—*Continued*

ticular ability to communicate his knowledge and enthusiasms, both on the levels of scholars and laymen, has made him as successful a personality to television audiences as he is among his colleagues.

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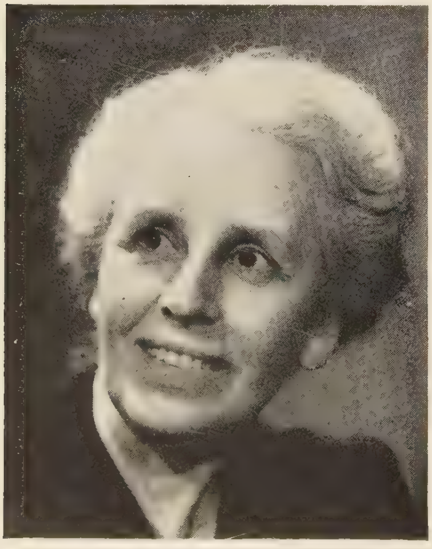
WALKER, NORMA FORD Sept. 3, 1893-

Biologist; university professor

Address: b. c/o University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada; Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario; h. 120 Cheltenham Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada

The growing importance of heredity counseling is evident in the work of the Canadian biologist, Dr. Norma Ford Walker. She is recognized as a leading authority on human genetics, and her advice is sought by many couples "eager for parenthood but apprehensive over some real or imagined flaw in their mental or physical backgrounds" (*Coronet,* November 1956). Dr. Walker, who has been an associate professor at the University of Toronto since 1943, was appointed director of the department of genetics at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto in 1951. She is one of a committee of six who are organizing the next International Congress of Genetics to be held in Montreal in 1958. One of the fields of research for the group is the basic causes of mental retardation.



John Steele, Toronto

DR. NORMA FORD WALKER

Norma Ford was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada on September 3, 1893, the daughter of Norman W. Ford and Margaret (Dyke) Ford. Her father's family, United Empire Loyalists, were early Scottish settlers in Ontario; her mother's family were early English settlers in the New England states. She has one sister, Marjory Allerthorn Ford.

Norma Ford was graduated in 1914 from the Parkdale Collegiate Institute in Toronto. Through the guidance and encouragement of Dr. I. J. Birchard, her high school teacher of mathematics, and Dr. A. Cosens, her high school teacher of biology, she began studies at the University of Toronto, where she majored in biology. She obtained her degree with honors in biology in 1918. She was awarded the first Edward Blake Scholarship in Science. Her undergraduate extracurricular activities were dedicated to war work during the First World War. From 1918 to 1923 she was an assistant in biology at the University of Toronto. Her postgraduate work for her doctorate was taken in the field of zoology. In 1923 she was awarded the Ph.D. degree on the basis of her thesis: *A Comparative Study of the Abdominal Musculature of the Orthopteroid Insects.*

She acknowledges that many people guided her in the choice of a career: Dr. E. M. Walker, professor of invertebrate zoology, Dr. B. A. Bensley, professor of zoology, Dr. A. G. Huntsman, professor of marine biology, Dr. Alan Brown, professor of pediatrics, and Dr. Andrew Rhodes, director of the Research Institute, Hospital for Sick Children.

Beginning her career as an instructor in biology at the university in 1923, Dr. Ford became in 1925 a lecturer, and from 1930 to 1943 she was an assistant professor. She held the position of acting dean of women, Victoria College at the university from 1931 to 1934. In 1937 she turned her attention to the field of human biology in which subject she became an associate professor in 1943. Following her marriage in 1943, she wrote and taught under the name of Dr. Norma Ford Walker. She narrowed her field to human genetics in 1949 when she became an associate professor of human genetics, which post she holds today. In 1951 Dr. Walker was appointed director of the department of genetics at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

Anne Fromer, in the November 1956 issue of *Coronet,* said that Dr. Walker is a "pioneer in the newest, smallest—but undoubtedly one of the most significant—sciences concerned with human health and well-being." She says that there are only twenty hereditary counsellors on the North American continent. These twenty work on the knowledge that some 500 mental and physical abnormalities (due to black genes) which afflict a human being from birth are due to the fact that he has been born of his particular parents.

Among the disabilities that black genes transmit from parent to child are diabetes, harelip and cleft palate, childhood muscular dystrophy, celiac disease, hemophilia, some forms of anemia, ataxia and gout. Other defects sometimes transmitted include color-blindness and baldness (*Coronet,* November 1956).

Dr. Walker makes a point of never saying directly to couples, "You must not have children." She believes that it is the heredity counsellor's job to present the facts concerning the patterns of inheritance. For example, when cousins seek her advice about marrying, she emphasizes that genetic research has indicated that people of close bloodlines are likely to possess similar genes and therefore multiply the influence of the harmful ones. This results in the children of cousins being far more prone to a variety of diseases and defects. She also points out that marriages between older people are more likely to result in children who are bequeathed "degenerate genes or mutations." Two other factors which bring about gene mutations are exposure to chemical poisons or atomic radiation.

Dr. Walker has written *A Biological Study of the Dionne Quintuplets—An Identical Set* (1937). She is an associate editor of the *Journal of Human Genetics.* She has also published in various scientific journals, articles on insect morphology, grylloblatta, campodeiformis, multiple births, dermatoglyphics, Mongolism, and serum proteins.

Among the numerous articles Professor Walker has written for scientific journals are: "Further Description of Set of Quadriovular Quadruplets (study of dermal configurations and tooth eruption)" in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* (August 1947); "Determination of Zygosity of Waddington Quintuplets Born in 1786" *(American Journal of Human Genetics,* December 1950); "Discordant Monozygotic Twins with Retino-blastoma and Cleft Palate" (*American Journal of Human Genetics,* December 1950); "Discussion of Zygosity and Asymmetrics of Two Pairs of Conjoined Twins" (*Acta Geneticae Medicae et Gemellologiae,* May 1952); and "Inheritance of Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus" (*American Journal of Human Genetics,* September 1954, with C. P. Rance).

Numerous societies which have elected Dr. Walker to membership include the Canadian Council of Girl Guides; Ontario Society of Biology; Federation of Ontario Naturalists; Genetic Society of Canada; University Women's Club; Genetic Society of America; American Society Human Genetics and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

On August 2, 1943 Norma Ford married Professor Edmund Murton Walker of the University of Toronto. In leisure hours Dr. Walker busies herself with kodachrome photography and nature. Her political affiliation is Liberal; her church is the United Church of Canada. She is five feet five inches tall, weighs 150 pounds and has brown eyes and gray hair.

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WALKER, RALPH (THOMAS) Nov. 28, 1889- Architect

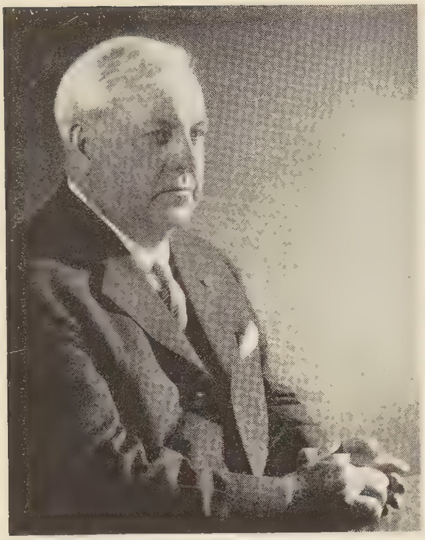
Address: b. c/o Voorhees, Walker, Smith, & Smith, 101 Park Ave., New York 17; h. Roaring Brook Rd., Chappaqua, N.Y.

The Centennial Gold Medal of Honor of the American Institute of Architects, commemorating its 100th anniversary, was awarded to Ralph Walker for the "most significant contribution of any living American architect to humanity and the planning of the human environment." His reputation is based on his designs for research centers, office buildings, libraries and college buildings throughout the United States and abroad. These include U.S. Army bases in the British West Indies, the Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois, and buildings for the New York World's Fair (1939-40). He was the first president of the Vitarama Company (now Cinerama, Inc.) and is the inventor of one of its basic photographic processes. In 1953 Walker served with President Eisenhower's Committee on Housing Programs. He is chairman of the board of the New School for Social Research in New York City.

Ralph Thomas Walker was born in Waterbury, Connecticut on November 28, 1889, the son of Thomas I. and Marion A. (Shipley) Walker. He attended the Classical High School in Providence, Rhode Island and served his apprenticeship as an architect with the firm of Hilton & Jackson in Providence, working for $1 a week. Ralph attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, received a Rotch Traveling Scholarship in 1916 and visited many foreign countries. During World War I he served as a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Army and was later assigned to the French Army at Bar-Le-Duc.

After the Armistice Ralph Walker joined the architectural firm of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin in New York. *Architectural Forum* (November 1954) described this organization, now known as Voorhees, Walker, Smith & Smith, as "architects, engineers and specialists [engaged] for many years in what they call 'the design of structures and sites for special occupancy.'" Among their creations, specifically designed by Ralph Walker as "partner in charge," are the New York Telephone Company building in New York City, a town for the Nicaro Nickel Company in Cuba, and the AFL-CIO building in Washington, D.C.

Modern developments in the design of research laboratories have been credited to Voorhees, Walker, Smith & Smith (*Architectural Forum,* November 1954). Ralph Walker himself is widely known as a brilliant designer in this field. His plan for the Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey "started a qualitative revolution in U.S. laboratories in 1937." It was based on the flexible-modular concept and is generally considered the nation's first modern center. He also planned the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois



Katherine Young

RALPH WALKER

and the International Business Machines Research Center in Poughkeepsie, New York, among many others.

Designing libraries and college buildings has always been a major concern of Ralph Walker. He planned the Montclair (New Jersey) Free Public Library, the library and dining hall at the College of New Rochelle in New York, Loyola Seminary in Shrub Oak, New York, and the Hayden Memorial Library at M.I.T., which is as "convertible as a loft and as modular as an industrial laboratory." Its floor arrangements are divided into "great, free" warehouse-like spaces. "These designs . . . represent technical competence shot through with humanism" (*Architectural Record,* November 1946).

During the World War II years Walker disapproved of shoddy wartime housing as constituting a heritage of slums and architectural eyesores (New York *Times,* September 28, 1940). He made a lecture tour of England in 1944 as vice-president of the New York Citizens Housing Council and returned to England after the war to study the problem of city reconstruction. In 1947, as a member of the planning board of the United Nations, he advocated the present New York City site for the U.N. building.

"The modern world is driven on to . . . standardization which can only mean enslavement to the machine itself. Freedom means an understanding of human physiology and psychology," Walker stated at a Princeton University (New Jersey) symposium. In commenting on his 1947 South American tour, he criticized the "tall slabs" being built by Brazilian architects in Latin America and noted that modern design sometimes places an "appearance of machine simplicity above the research knowledge of the time, much of which is especially able in relation to human physiology. . . . Me! I desire a much more simple society in which the family, the community and the artisan understand each other and whose teamwork is wholly voluntary and not externally imposed" (*Building for Modern Man,* 1949, edited by Thomas H. Creighton).

In 1957 Walker is adviser to the Bethlehem Steel Company in their plans for a research center on a Bethlehem, Pennsylvania hilltop—"the greatest opportunity for an architect since the Acropolis" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* May 15, 1957). The atomic age should hold no real terrors for an architect, Walker feels. "The idea of planning the entire architecture of the United States against a future force that we really know nothing about is just absurdity . . . you might as well live comfortably, live with your neighbor and hope to enjoy yourself" (Washington *Post,* May 10, 1950).

An article, "Legal and Financial Aspects of Building Planning," by Walker was included in *Library Buildings for Library Service* (American Library Association, 1947). He wrote the introduction to the American translation of Camillo Sitte's *The Art of Building Cities* (Reinhold, 1945). Walker also wrote a book of poems *Vidi—These Small Beginnngs and London-Winter, 1943.*

He is past president of the American Institute of Architects (1949-51), former editor of *Pencil Points* magazine (1936-38), a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, a fellow of the Pierpont Morgan Library, academician of the National Academy of Design, and an honorary member of the Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers Union of America.

On August 31, 1913 Ralph Walker married Stella A. Forbes. The Walkers make their home in a converted two-story barn in Chappaqua, New York. An inveterate traveler, Walker has made thirty trips to Europe during the past decade. The New York *Times* (May 17, 1957) wrote that he is "a medium-sized, stocky man with an impressive leonine head, topped by a shock of white hair." His colleagues describe him as a "human catalyst" with a purposeful unpredictability about his words and deeds that keeps his co-workers constantly on the alert and on their toes. Frank Lloyd Wright once referred to him as "the only other architect in America."

In an article for the *North American Review* (June 1931), Walker said that the good architect is, among other things, "a leader in the market place, for it is both his inspiration and his audience. Business competition, finance and all social questions are as much his problem as the problem of the building. . . . There is a statesmanship in architecture as in politics."

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WALLACE, MIKE May 9, 1918- Television interviewer

Address: b. c/o American Broadcasting Co., 7 W. 66th St., New York 23; h. Sneden's Landing, New York

Guests on Mike Wallace's television program *Night Beat* have termed the experience of being questioned "in depth" and "in close-up" as "the torture chamber," and some have labeled Wallace as "the Inquisitor." Yet he persuaded more than 250 prominent people to appear before the cameras on the Dumont WABD-TV station between October 1956 and June 1957, only three of whom have considered his questions impertinent or unfair. On April 28, 1957 he began his new program, *Mike Wallace Interviews,* on the ABC network, which is telecast from coast to coast on Sunday evenings. Now known as *The Mike Wallace Interview,* the program has been presented on Saturday nights since September 14. A daily interview called "Mike Wallace Asks" is published in the New York *Post.*

To all such criticism Wallace, who has earned his living in radio and night clubs and television in Chicago and New York during the past two decades, replies that he practices "the Golden Rule," and he believes that he has treated all his interviewees fairly. "The purpose of the show," said Wallace, "is to ventilate ideas, to jostle people intellectually, to make viewers think about subjects which were hitherto not discussed on the air." He became known to television audiences through his appearances as "emcee" on the NBC-TV quiz program *The Big Surprise,* and previously on the CBS-TV *Mike and Buff* daytime show, and as co-host with Margaret Truman and later Virginia Graham on the NBC radio program *Weekday.* Harriet Van Horne (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 29, 1957) wrote that Wallace "makes his guests appear a good deal more exciting than they are. How does he do this? By irritating, prodding, challenging them. By denying them the easy comfort of platitudes and generalities." John Crosby in the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 29, 1957) said of Wallace's program: "Many like it. Many hate it. But one indisputable fact: it has viewers, whether friendly or hostile who wouldn't miss it."

Myron Leon Wallace was born in Brookline, Massachusetts on May 9, 1918 to Frank and Zina (Sharfman) Wallik. His father, who had come from Russia at the age of sixteen, told his surname to an immigration official who wrote it down as Wallace, which he used thereafter. "Mike" has an older brother, Irving, and two sisters, Helen and Ruth. His father became a wholesale grocer and later an insurance broker.

"Mike's boyhood was happy and somewhat sheltered," wrote Nancy Seely and Marcy Elias (New York *Post,* February 13, 1957). "In Brookline High School, where he was a pretty good student, with about a B-minus average, he was active in public speaking, the dramatic society and the school paper. He played the violin in the school orchestra and was captain of the tennis team." In 1935 Mike went to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor where his mother's brother, Professor I. L. Sharfman, was chairman of the economics department. He helped to pay his way through college by waiting on table, washing dishes and working for the National Youth Administration. Through Professor Waldo Abbott he became deeply interested in radio technique and Mike became an announcer on the local station. One summer he taught radio broadcasting at the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan.

MIKE WALLACE

After graduation in 1939 with an A.B. degree he went to Grand Rapids where he was employed at Station WOOD WASH as an announcer, continuity writer and salesman for $20 a week. The call letters, Mike explained, were based on the station's joint ownership by a furniture store and a laundry.

Within a year he moved to Detroit and made his network radio debut in 1940 as narrator, announcer and actor on various shows including *The Lone Ranger* and *The Green Hornet.* In 1941 he got a job at $150 a week in Chicago on the *Road of Life* soap opera. He had married Norma Kaphan, a University of Michigan co-ed in 1940, and in June 1942, shortly before their son, Peter, was born, the soap opera program went off the radio. He managed to find work with the Chicago *Sun-Times* radio station compiling and broadcasting news at $55 a week. To earn more for his family, he worked on such serial dramas as *The Crime Files of Flamond, Ma Perkins* and *The Guiding Light,* which Mike called "the start of a versatility 'kick' born of necessity."

After narrating the dramatic series *First Line,* part of a recruiting program for the U.S. Navy, Wallace enlisted in December 1943 as an ensign and was assigned to the submarine service. He served in Honolulu, Hawaii, and Perth, Australia as a submarine force communications officer. Toward the end of his tour of duty he was made officer in charge of radio entertainment at

WALLACE, MIKE—*Continued*

the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. He was discharged in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant junior grade.

Returning to Chicago in 1946, he began a five-year association with the radio industry which earned him the unofficial title of "Mr. Radio." During the day he acted in soap operas, was announcer on many network radio programs; these included *Curtain Time, Fact or Fiction* and *Sky King*. He was moderator on *Famous Names,* a quiz program on radio, emceed beauty contests and was a barker on a TV circus series and he continued his newscasting for the Chicago *Sun-Times*. During the evenings he conducted radio interviews from the Balinese Room of the Blackstone Hotel. In 1948 he and his wife were divorced.

Shortly after this Wallace met Buff Cobb, daughter of Frank Chapman and granddaughter of Irvin S. Cobb, while she was appearing in a touring company of *Private Lives*. He persuaded the young actress to be his partner on his radio program *Melody Lane*. They were married in March 1949. From the night club Chez Paree the young couple began, in 1950, a 90-minute "chit-chat" program which soon was called "bright and sparkling" by the critics. A Columbia Broadcasting System executive invited Mike and Buff to move their program in 1951 to the CBS-TV network in New York City.

Their "husband-and-wife" program did not have "sugary domestic cooing and idle chatter" according to Nancy Seely and Marcy Elias in Part IV of their series *The Mike Wallace Story* (New York *Post,* February 17, 1957). "They built the controversy idea started in Chicago into a kind of pattern. They interviewed men and women who were authorities in various fields and they discussed a wide range of topics, disagreeing frequently." Buff Cobb Wallace relates: "We overdid the controversy pattern of the program—it ended in our divorce in 1954. You get into a habit of bickering a little, and you carry it over into your personal lives."

Among the numerous network radio and television programs with which Wallace became associated between 1952 and 1956 were *All Around the Town* (CBS-TV); *Stage-struck,* a theatrical documentary on Broadway opening nights; *There's One in Every Family; I'll Buy That; On A Sunday Afternoon,* and others. He co-hosted with Margaret Truman (and later Virginia Graham) the NBC radio program *Weekday* in 1956.

In October 1954 he made his Broadway debut playing the role of a young art dealer in a comedy, *Reclining Figure,* by Harry Kurnitz. Walter F. Kerr noted in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 8, 1954) that "Wallace makes the transition from radio to Broadway with ingratiating ease." The play ran for 117 performances. Wallace also tried his hand at producing when he teamed with Andrew McCullough and Donald Wolin to present a comedy *Debut* by Mary Drayton at Theatre-By-the-Sea, Matunuck, Rhode Island on August 29, 1955.

During 1956 he was an alternate panelist on *To Tell The Truth,* a CBS-TV show, and emcee of NBC-TV's quiz show *The Big Surprise,* as well as carrying on *Mike Wallace and the News* on Dumont-TV. His *Night Beat* show evolved initially, according to *Cue* (February 16, 1957) from Ted Cott, Dumont's general manager who suggested the idea to producer Ted Yates, Jr., and Wallace.

The show began on October 9, 1956 and soon made Wallace "easily the most avidly discussed new personality" and gave him "a hefty share of the late-night audience" by reason of the "sharp, blunt honesty of the questions with which he peppers his guests . . . his success is attested not only by the buzz of attention from his compeers or the $100,000 contract he recently signed with ABC . . . but also that his program has made next-day news more than any program except *Meet the Press*" (*Cue,* February 16, 1957).

The program, Wallace has explained, is "never the product of one person, but rather the wedding of various minds; in fact, of five staff members. It is the result of careful research and preparation and documentation but it is not a pre-written script." Among the many prominent personalities whom Wallace interviewed on *Night Beat* were Ethel Waters, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Fannie Hurst, Steve Allen, Will Rogers, Jr., Mike Quill, Sylvia Porter, and Earl Browder.

Wallace was interviewed by three of his former guests on April 16, 1957 on the WABD-TV program *Entertainment Press Conference.* He told interviewers Mary Margaret McBride, Al Morgan and Jimmy Cannon that he tried to establish "a frame of reference" before asking a somewhat embarrassing question of an interviewee. "I do not ask such a question abruptly for the purpose of hurting the person," Wallace maintained. "If I sense a great reluctance on the part of the interviewee, then I refrain." To these interviewers Wallace admitted that he was born a Jew, his family are Reformed Jews but that he does not often make formal observance by attending the temple. However, he declined to discuss his specific political beliefs on the grounds that airing of them would impede his effectiveness as an interviewer on future programs.

Wallace was interviewed by Sidney Fields, for his column "Only Human" (New York *Daily Mirror,* February 4, 1957). Fields asked him, "Mike, is there any sadism in you?" Wallace replied, "Sure, but I guard against it. There's a fine line between intellectual curiosity and sadism, and one can cross the other—if you let it." Fields inquired, "Why do celebrities keep coming on your show, knowing they'll be put on the point of a pin? Is it because it has become the thing to do?" Wallace replied. "No. I think they like the challenge, and they're sure they can match wits with anyone. Then, some want a forum to say what they never had a chance to say. And finally, some are pure exhibitionists." He told Fields, when pressed, that his work brings him in about $3,000 a week.

Clifton Fadiman had Mike Wallace as a guest on his WRCA radio program *Conversation* on

April 18, 1957. Fadiman accused Wallace of "trying to probe the weaknesses of his interviewees," to which Wallace replied that he was only "trying to probe their motives." "We know a lot of superficial things about a person and hope by confronting him with what we know he will become autobiographical and thus we will attain, by using abrasive techniques, a portion of the truth."

Wallace's work requires him to read newspapers and periodicals constantly. He enjoys reading books on current affairs and he collects theatrical literature as a hobby. In sports, he favors tennis and golf. He is five feet eleven inches in height, weighs 160 pounds and has brown eyes and brown hair. His club memberships include the Aftra, Overseas Press Club and The Players.

By his first marriage on August 27,1940 to Norma Kaphan (now Mrs. Bill Leonard) he has two sons, Peter and Christopher. His marriage to Buff Cobb, an actress, in 1949 ended in divorce in 1955. He married Lorraine Perigord, an artist, on July 21, 1955. He has two stepchildren, Anthony and Pauline.

After his first network show on April 28 on WABD-TV "critical reactions across the country were decidedly mixed," according to *Newsweek* (May 13, 1957). His first interview was with actress Gloria Swanson; his second with Ku Klux Klan Imperial Wizard Eldon Edwards; and his third with ex-gangster Mickey Cohen.

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WARREN, AVRA M(ILVIN) Aug. 26, 1893-Jan. 23, 1957 Retired career diplomat; during more than thirty years in the U.S. Foreign Service held posts in Argentina, Panama, New Zealand, Finland, and other countries; specialist on Latin American affairs; Ambassador to Pakistan (1950-53) and Ambassador to Turkey (1953-56). See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ja 24 '57

WATSON, BURL S(TEVENS) Nov. 7, 1893- Oil corporation executive

Address: b. Cities Service Co., 60 Wall St., New York 5; h. 50 Country Club Dr., Port Washington, N.Y.

Now engaged in the biggest search for oil and gas reserves in its history, Cities Service Company is spending more than $750,000,000 on a five-year expansion program to continue through 1960. The company's president is Burl S. Watson, who with W. Alton Jones, chairman of the board, announced the project in early 1956. Watson came up through the ranks in the Cities Service Company and his forty years of experience have given him a thorough knowledge of even the humblest job in the oil world.

BURL S. WATSON

When Watson became president of Cities Service in May 1953, his company's production of refined oil and gas had risen 265 per cent since 1940, but in that period production of crude oil had risen only 65 per cent. To meet the problem of balancing the low crude oil production with the spiraling refinery output, he has stepped up drilling and exploration programs in the United States, Canada, Central America, South America, Egypt and the Arabian peninsula.

Burl Stevens Watson was born in Talladega county, Alabama on November 7, 1893, the son of Byron S. and Mary Elizabeth (Huff) Watson. He was the youngest of eight children. The Watson home was a typical small cotton farm where everybody in the family worked hard for the necessities of life. Burl Watson attended a one-room school in the county. When he was old enough for college, he went to the state university in Tuscaloosa and worked in the local power plant to pay part of his expenses. In 1916 he received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from the University of Alabama.

In 1916, also, Watson took his first job with Cities Service Company and went through a year's training program as a cadet engineer with the Toledo Light and Power Railway Company, a Cities Service subsidiary in Ohio. He attributes much of his success to the training course, a program which Cities Service had pioneered in the United States for many years.

After his training, Watson went to the New York office of the company and did rate and valuation work for electric light, power, and natural gas subsidiaries. He left this position during World War I to enlist as a private in

WATSON, BURL S.—*Continued*

the U.S. Army, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant in the Engineering Corps.

Resuming his career at Cities Service in 1919, Watson continued at his earlier job until 1925, when he became assistant to the manager of operations in the public utilities division. Watson's abilities came to the attention of W. Alton Jones, then first vice-president of the company, who made Watson his assistant in 1928. Jones later became president of the parent company.

As general manager of the company's real estate holdings in New York from 1930 to 1940, Watson supervised the construction of the sixty-eight-story office building, Sixty Wall Tower, and in 1940 he became president of Sixty Wall Street, Inc. Watson has been active also in real estate as president and director of Number 8 State Street Realty Corporation (since 1937); president, director and general manager of Chesebrough Building Company (since 1939); and vice-president and director of South Ferry Realty Company, Inc.

Burl Watson was elected in 1940 to the board of directors of Cities Service Company and received the post of assistant to the chief engineer and director of petroleum and natural gas operations. Two years later he was made executive vice-president of Petroleum Advisers, Inc., of which he became president in 1946. In the year 1946 he was also chosen president of the subsidiary Cities Service Petroleum, Inc.

During his four decades at Cities Service, Watson has had a hand in the control of many of the company's other subsidiary holdings. He has been president and director of Cit-Con Oil Corporation, Cities Service Oil Company of Pennsylvania, Cities Service Refining Corporation, Mexico Eastern Oil Company, Mexico-Texas Petroleum and Asphalt Company, Sabino Gordo Petroleum Corporation, Zulia Petroleum Corporation, and Ships, Inc. He has been vice-president and director of the Arkansas Fuel Oil Corporation, Empire Gas and Fuel Company, Mexico Cities Service Petroleum Corporation, and the American Petrochemical Corporation. He had held directorships also in the Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Company, Arkansas Natural Gas Company, Cities Service Research and Development Company, Richfield Oil Corporation, Tri-Pet Corporation, and Canada-Cities Service Petroleum Corporation.

In 1951 Burl Watson became executive vice-president of the parent Cities Service Company. Two years later, in May 1953, he succeeded Jones as president of the entire organization, in keeping with the Cities Service tradition of developing major talent from within the company's own ranks. Jones moved up to become chairman of the board and, as such, is the company's chief executive officer.

To comply with the Public Utilities Holding Company Act of 1935, Cities Service had to choose between its petroleum interests and the large utilities properties which it had acquired during some years after its organization as an oil and natural gas company in 1910. As the company gradually sold its holdings in the utility field (the last in 1954), it began a program of expansion in the oil industry, with emphasis on production.

Cities Service led all other companies in domestic crude oil discovery during 1954. "Among the discoveries," *Barron's* (May 23, 1955) noted, "was the much-publicized Dora Roberts Ranch in west Texas, probably the most important oil find of 1954." The company leases millions of acres of land for exploration in Canada and Peru, and in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula City Service and Richfield Oil Corporation are searching for oil on some 20,000,000 acres. In December 1955 Watson signed an agreement with the government-owned Colombian Oil Company for the joint development of a 2,200,000-acre tract in oil-rich El Carare, Colombia.

The four oil refineries operated by Cities Service have a daily capacity of 280,000 barrels and are located in Linden, New Jersey; East Chicago, Indiana; Ponca City, Oklahoma; and Lake Charles, Louisiana. The company also has an extensive pipe-line system and a recently modernized tanker fleet of twenty-five or more vessels.

"Our prospects," Watson said recently, "are the most promising in our history." During the first nine months of 1956 the company hit a new high record in gross operating income, which rose to $721,608,000, or 7.3 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Production of crude oil and other petroleum liquids increased 7.7 per cent to a total of 36,564,000 for the nine months (New York *Herald Tribune*, October 30, 1956).

Burl Watson is a member of the Real Estate Board of New York, Inc., West Side Association of Commerce, Inc., Commerce and Industry Association of New York, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Petroleum Institute, American Gas Association, and the National Industrial Commerce Board.

Watson devotes a great deal of his time to charitable organizations. During 1950 he was New York chairman for the commerce and industry committee for the Red Cross drive. In 1954 he headed the fund-raising drives for both the Red Cross and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. In 1954 and 1955 he held the general chairmanship of the Salvation Army fund drive.

On June 2, 1920 Burl Watson married Emitom Burns. They have a son, Burl Stevens, Jr., who is an engineer with the Ethyl Corporation, and a daughter, Angeline Burns (Mrs. John D'Albora, Jr.), who is the mother of the Watsons' two grandchildren. His fraternity is Phi Gamma Delta and he is a Mason. His clubs are Pipeliners, Bankers, Downtown Athletic, Economic, and the New York Southern Society.

He is known for his split-second decisions and his ability to get the crux of the situation immediately. In all his time in New York, Watson has never lost his quiet, Southern drawl (New York *Journal-American*, November 14, 1954). "He is essentially a team worker," according to *Service*, a Cities Service magazine (April, 1946). "Avoiding the spotlight himself, he gets things done by picking able assistants and giving them a free hand. He sometimes fumes at delay, is impatient of excuse, but ready with a word of praise for a job well done."

Gardening at his home on Long Island is his hobby. He has raised Alabama cotton and peanuts, "just to show the children how it's done," and has also grown many prize-winning vegetables. Watson spends some time each year duck hunting and trap shooting.

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WEDGWOOD, C(ICELY) V(ERONICA)

July 20, 1910- British historian

Address: b. c/o Time and Tide, 32 Bloomsbury St., London, W.C. 1, England

British Inf. Services

C. V. WEDGWOOD

"Before history can be put into a coherent perspective," wrote C. V. Wedgwood, British author, in the preface to her book *The Great Rebellion: The King's Peace 1637-1641,* published by the Macmillan Company in 1955, "it is often necessary to clear away the misinterpretations and the half-knowledge by which contemporaries lived. But the application of modern methods of research . . . can make the past merely the subject of our own analytical ingenuity. . . . It is legitimate for the historian to pierce the surface and bring to light motives and influences not known at the time; but it is equally legitimate to accept the motives and explanations which satisfied contemporaries."

Striking out on an independent line at an early age, Miss Wedgwood, after some twenty years of historical research and the completion of some dozen books, has been hailed by the distinguished authority A. L. Rowse as "probably England's most controversial historian today." She has also achieved eminence as an essayist and critic, and for many years she has been a director of *Time and Tide*, an influential British weekly of liberal opinion. She was president of the English Association (1955-56) and has been president of the English Centre of the International P.E.N. Club since 1951.

Cicely Veronica Wedgwood was born in Stocksfield, Northumberland, on July 20, 1910. She spent the first few years of her life in Yorkshire, and then moved to London. Her father is Sir Ralph Wedgwood, prewar chief general manager of one of Britain's railways. Her mother, Iris Veronica (Pawson) Wedgwood, is author of several books of history and topography. She is a lineal descendant of the great eighteenth-century Staffordshire potter, Josiah Wedgwood.

Educated privately, and later at a school in Kensington, she recalls her first history lesson at the age of six, "A world of inexhaustible possibilities opened before me." There were other influences, too, which inspired her to write. John Habberton's *Helen's Babies* was her earliest favorite. She liked an illustrated version of the *Odyssey*, was impressed by *Pilgrim's Progress,* and read L. T. Meade's *Beyond the Blue Mountains* several times. Other works that she enjoyed were *Prometheus Unbound, Black Beauty,* and Ernest Thompson Seton's *The Biography of a Grizzly.*

Miss Wedgwood's literary career began with a play written at the age of nine, followed by three novels "all now happily destroyed." At twelve she abandoned fiction for fact. The first result was a history of England which soon followed the rest into the waste-paper basket. Soon after, she discovered the importance of the document in the compilation of history: "One day at school our teacher read us letters to illustrate a lesson, and a fragment of a diary. The immense revelation dazzled me."

During 1927 and 1928 Miss Wedgwood studied at Bonn University in Germany (where she learned German and "discovered" Thomas Mann) and at the Sorbonne in Paris. She then received a scholarship to Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, England. Her history tutor there was the now famous Alfred Leslie Rowse. In 1931 she earned a "First" in modern history and a Bachelor of Arts degree in the same year and since has worked for the Commission on the History of Parliament, being provisionally entrusted with the Civil War and Commonwealth period.

In the widely read British weeklies each of her books has been well received. The (London) *Times Literary Supplement* (November 23, 1946) reviewing her volume of essays *Velvet Studies* noted: "The fine quality of Miss Wedgwood's own production derives from the fact that, writing for a wide public, she presents to them, in the best sense of an abused word, the results of research. Ranging herself,

WEDGWOOD, C. V.—*Continued*

with some bravado, among the 'popularisers,' she is able to claim attention precisely because she is a scholar."

Miss Wedgwood's own explanation is given in an essay on "The Writing of History" *(New Writing and Daylight,* autumn, 1944): "The temptation to the successful historian to write too much and too often is enormous and comparatively few lay critics distinguish between the bright and the profound. Escaping from the academic standards of his youth to bask in the applause of an admiring public and press, the historian may damn himself irretrievably. Certainly it is important that good history should be read by more people; the solution is not for *more* books from a *few* historians but for *more* good historians."

She observed that "historians in particular have a tendency to live at second-hand." In her own case, when writing an account of a battle or a skirmish, she first reads every contemporary account and works out the tactics on paper for every hour of the fighting. Then, equipped with her plans, she walks over the ground and tries to visualize how it all happened.

Regarding the seventeenth century as of paramount importance in British history, Miss Wedgwood has devoted most of her studies to this period. Her first book, *Strafford* (Cape, J., 1935), a biography of the adviser to Charles I, received Dublin Professor J. E. Neale's immediate endorsement. *The Thirty Years War* (Yale Univ. Press, 1939) was her second book; in preparation for its writing she visited most of the places involved.

Although Miss Wedgwood lays no higher claim to German scholarship "than a knowledge of the language and a taste for its poetry," her translation of Karl Brandi's *Emperor Charles V* (Knopf, 1939) earned praise for its accuracy and style. In 1939 her contribution to the Great Lives series (biographies of men and women prominent in history), *Oliver Cromwell* (Duckworth), was published. The (London) *Times Literary Supplement* called it a "remarkable *tour de force* . . . heartily to be recommended."

William the Silent (Yale Univ. Press, 1944) won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland and has been translated into at least six foreign languages. In this work Miss Wedgwood points out that William—ancestor not only of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands but also of Elizabeth II of Britain—was not silent at all, but rather a gay man until the sufferings of his country brought out his sterner qualities.

Velvet Studies (Cape, J., 1946) is valuable not only for the autobiographical essays it includes, but also for the excursions into seventeenth century history which may be regarded as preliminary sketches for a later work on King Charles I of England. In 1950 Miss Wedgwood's *Seventeenth-Century English Literature* was published by the Oxford University Press.

In her book *The Great Rebellion: The King's Peace, 1637-1641* (Macmillan, 1955) Miss Wedgwood recounts the four years prior to the Civil War in England, painting a portrait of King Charles I, the man who had called himself in 1637 the "happiest king in Christendom." This book is the first in a series on the rebellion. "It is a grand story," observed the *New Yorker* (September 24, 1955), "and Miss Wedgwood tells it with elegance and distinction." The *Saturday Review* (September 24, 1955) noted: "The excitement and color of this narrative are never achieved at the cost of the least violence to scholarly accuracy. Instead its special fascination results . . . from long soaking in the documents of an exciting and colorful time." The (London) *Spectator* (January 14, 1955) described Miss Wedgwood as "the perfect storyteller" and *The King's Peace,* "a superbly written book."

As a result of her visit to the United States in 1952 Miss Wedgwood was moved to call the nation "the most remarkable and the most hopeful political creation of the past two centuries . . . [an] achievement . . . which Europeans would do well to approach with respect, even with humility" (*Time and Tide,* March 7, 1953).

Miss Wedgwood makes her home in London but enjoys long walks in the country. She is something of a gardener, having converted bomb-damage at the end of her ten square feet of garden into a rockery. She is good at cooking (especially Scandinavian dishes). In the arts she likes architecture, poetry, the drama, and painting (especially the work of Tintoretto). One of her hobbies is the collection of epitaphs: "There is no concealing the fact that I am an addict of churchyards . . . I enjoy the unexacting company of the dead."

Miss Wedgwood is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and the Royal Society of Literature. She was president of the English Association, 1955-56, and was unanimously reelected president of the English Centre of the International P.E.N. Club in 1956—the year in which she was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. In 1953 the University of Glasgow conferred upon her the honorary LL.D. degree and about this time her portrait was painted by Lawrence Gowing.

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WEEDE, ROBERT (wēd-ē') Feb. 22, 1903- Singer; actor

Address: b. c/o Olga Troughton, RKO Bldg., 1270 6th Ave., New York 20; Imperial Theatre, 249 W. 45th St., New York 36; h. Stony Point-on-Hudson, N.Y.

The musical career of the American baritone Robert Weede came full circle when he returned in May 1956 to the Broadway theatre as the star in Frank Loesser's music-play *The Most Happy Fella,* for he had started in "show business" as the singing star of the Radio City Music Hall stage show in 1933. He later sang in grand opera, at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York beginning in 1937 as Tonio in *Pagliacci,* and has subsequently sung leading roles in the San Francisco and the Chicago opera.

In the role of Tony, an aging Italian-American vineyard owner, Weede acts "with depth of understanding; his full-toned and effortless baritone sets the vocal standard for this admirably sung musical," wrote John Beaufort (*Christian Science Monitor,* May 12, 1956) in reviewing *The Most Happy Fella,* which is based on Sidney Howard's Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *They Knew What They Wanted.* Capitol Records has made a popular album of the show and also of Verdi arias by Weede, and Columbia has recorded operatic arias by Weede. He is also well known as the friend and teacher of many young American singers and has sung on numerous radio programs.

He has long been identified in the music world as one who has pioneered in operas in English, having starred in the world premières of *Moby Dick* by Bernard Herman, the first radio performance of *The Old Maid and the Thief* by Gian-Carlo Menotti, and *The Troubled Island* by William Grant Still. He sang a leading baritone role in the American première of William Walton's *Troilus and Cressida* with the San Francisco Opera Company in 1954.

Robert Wiedefeld was born on February 22, 1903 near Baltimore, Maryland to William J. and Francis (Johnston) Wiedefeld. His father was of German ancestry and his mother, of Irish. He has two brothers, William and Howard, and two sisters, Theresa and Elizabeth. As a boy, he developed his chest expansion hoeing potatoes on the truck farm for his widowed mother. He sang in the church choir and in high school had leading roles in several operettas. He began his professional singing career in a moving picture house on a two-a-day assignment. A friend took him to George Castelle, vocal teacher, who urged him to try out with the De Feo Opera Company, which offered an opportunity to local singers to sing with the regular company on its spring tour.

He recalls that he stumbled through Alfio's "Whip Song" in *Cavalleria Rusticana* opposite Hilda Burke, uncertain of his powers but sure of his goal (*Opera News,* January 26, 1942). Beginning in 1927, his progress was marked by a series of prize awards. He won the National Federation of Music Clubs award in that year and then studied at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester under Adelin Fermin, and sang at the Eastman Theatre. He won the $2,000 Caruso Memorial Foundation contest, which enabled him to go to Milan, Italy and study under Oscar Anselmia, who had been Luisa Tetrazzini's teacher.

"Success isn't at all a matter of luck, or even ability," said Robert Weede. "Friends are absolutely necessary." And among his truest friends he counts Al Trahan, who first introduced him to S. L. Rothafel. It was "Roxy" Rothafel, founder of the Roxy Theatre in New York, who gave Wiedefeld the name of Weede when the impresario first announced his protégé over the radio. For six years Weede was the leading baritone at Radio City Music Hall, singing in four shows a day for seven weeks at a time. His debut at the Metropolitan Opera House was as Tonio in *Pagliacci* in the spring season of 1937; this was followed by engagements with opera companies in Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Rio de Janeiro. Since 1940 he has appeared with the San Francisco Opera Company in every opera season.

ROBERT WEEDE

Weede's first appearance with the regular company at the Metropolitan Opera was on February 27, 1941 when his Rigoletto won an ovation from both audience and critics. The young baritone was praised by Olin Downes, who reported that a special attribute of his performance in "one of the greatest baritone roles in opera was its character of authority and métier . . . the enthusiasm grew as the evening progressed" (New York *Times,* February 28, 1941.)

Following the young baritone's Metropolitan debut, he did radio and concert work, appeared with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and the NBC Symphony Orchestra, and gave recitals in cities in every one of the forty-eight states. For four years (1942-46) he was soloist on the *Great Moments in Music* radio program. During 1944 he took leave to make a seven-week tour of South Pacific military bases, and in the United States played in over thirty-seven camp shows.

He continued to sing each season at the Metropolitan Opera but on a now-and-then basis. In February 1945 he stepped into the role of Rigoletto on the radio performance of Verdi's opera when Lawrence Tibbett was indisposed. On December 1, 1948 he sang the role of Manfredo in the revival of Italo Montemezzi's *L'Amore dei Tre Re,* and earned this accolade from Olin Downes (New York *Times,* December 2, 1948): "All in all, the singer who most fully fulfilled the possibilities of his part was Robert Weede. He sang with

WEEDE, ROBERT—*Continued*

vocal excellence and also with heart; and without falseness of phrase or gestures, as the brave, honorable and sorely tried Manfredo"

On March 31, 1949 Weede returned to Broadway to play a role in *Troubled Island,* a three-act opera with music by William Grant Still and libretto by Langston Hughes. He took the part of Jean Jacques Dessalines, the slave leader who ruled Haiti in 1803. Francis D. Perkins in the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 1, 1949) commended Weede's performance as "well sung and portrayed, a dignified, convincing and genuinely tragic figure."

On December 21, 1952 he sang the role of Scarpia opposite Licia Albanese in Puccini's opera *Tosca.* Reviewing the performance in the New York *Herald Tribune,* Jay S. Harrison wrote that Weede "provided an imperious and graceful Scarpia which was sung with an all-pervasive eloquence and power. Why the 'Met' keeps this baritone hidden away is a mystery only the management can unravel. Surely he is a proper artist and a rich-voiced one. His figure on the stage makes sense, and his vocal work is animated, vivid and heightened by a thoroughly professional sheen." (Weede had replaced the indisposed singer Paul Schoeffler in the role.) Whenever a role called for Weede to wear a beard he grew his own, for he found that he was allergic to the spirit gum with which false beards are attached.

In the role of the Conti di Luna Weede sang opposite Maria Meneghini Callas in the Chicago Opera Company production of *Il Trovatore* in November 1955. Recently in Chicago he sang Montemezzi's *L'Amore dei Tre Re* with the eminent Italian maestro Tullio Serafin.

In the fall of 1955 Weede was singing in the rarely performed Verdi opera, *Macbeth,* at the San Francisco Opera Company and composer Frank Loesser heard him and offered him the role of Tony Esposito in *The Most Happy Fella,* opposite Jo Sullivan. He was familiar with the California vineyard country where Sidney Howard had set his play. He thinks that the mangled Italian-English required for the role came easily to him because he had frequently sung in Italian operas with Baccaloni, a famous Italian buffo, who always wanted to "talka his Engleesh" with Weede.

Weede told Irving Kolodin (*Saturday Review,* May 5, 1956) that he regards the vocal part of *The Most Happy Fella* as the equal of such an opera as *Rigoletto* in its demands on the baritone's vocal output, and "nobody sings Rigoletto six nights a week, plus two matinees—not for long, anyway." However, Weede explained that he had a strong vocal foundation, thanks to his early training.

After the successful opening of the musical at the Imperial Theatre on Broadway on May 4, 1956 Weede was interviewed by several reporters who found him with a feeling of wonder at the tremendous popularity he has suddenly achieved in a Broadway musical after a solid twenty-year career in the opera and concert world. "It's an odd business," Weede told Irving Kolodin reflectively. "Mind you, I am not complaining."

When Weede appears in concerts he sings in English chiefly. "If music is to be enjoyed by everyone," he says, "songs should be in a language we all understand. Many men dislike going to concerts just because they don't understand what they hear. I find if men understand a song they enjoy it. Therefore I like to talk a little about each operatic aria before singing it in a recital. And if a song is in a foreign language I have an English translation on the printed program." His advice to young singers is to be natural, with no affectations or tensions or imitation of voices of singers twice their age.

Robert Weede was married to Amelia Campeggi on November 12, 1927. They have two sons, Richard, who is now a baritone, and Robert, Jr., who is a tenor. Currently, Richard is playing the role of the priest in *The Most Happy Fella.* "Weede is a stocky man," wrote William Hawkins (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 28, 1956), "with receding hair and warm, keen brown eyes. He likes to wear broad-brimmed hats."

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WEIR, ERNEST T(ENER) Aug. 1, 1875-June 26, 1957 Industrialist; retired in April 1957 as chairman of the board of National Steel Corporation (Pittsburgh) which he organized in 1929; founded Weirton Steel Company (West Virginia); champion of "company union" principle, fought New Deal labor legislation. See *Current Biography* (June) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Je 27 '57

WELK, LAWRENCE Mar. 11, 1903- Bandleader; accordionist; television personality

Address: b. 2509 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.; h. Brentwood, West Los Angeles, Calif.

The first dance band in television history to be signed for a full-hour coast-to-coast network program on an every-week basis is the Lawrence Welk band. Welk has two hour-length television shows on the ABC-TV network, the *Lawrence Welk Show* and *Lawrence Welk's Top Tunes and New Talent.* When the bandleader was booked as a summer replacement in July 1955 the experts were dubious. But as the Nielson rating for his show rose from 7.1 to 32.5 within a year, Welk crowded out four half-hour network favorites on NBC and CBS. Called "Liberace of the accordion," Welk replied that "you have to play what the people understand" (*Time,* May 21, 1956).

A self-taught musician, Welk formed his first band in 1927. It gained popularity on radio station WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota. He introduced "Champagne Music" (which his band still features) in 1938 while broadcasting over a nation-wide radio network from Pittsburgh, and composed "Bubbles in the Wine," his theme song. His popularity extended to hotels and ballrooms on the West Coast in 1946. From 1951 to 1954 his show was telecast over a local Los Angeles station (KTLA). Over 1,000,000 "Champagne Music" records were sold by Coral Records during 1956.

Lawrence Welk was born on March 11, 1903 in Strasburg, a German community in North Dakota, the son of Ludwig Welk, a blacksmith who immigrated to the United States in 1878 from Alsace-Lorraine. Lawrence was next to the youngest of eight children in the family.

Lawrence's public school education ended in the fourth year, and he went to work in the fields. During winter evenings members of the family entertained themselves by playing various instruments. Lawrence's father taught him to play the accordion and by the time he was thirteen, he was invited to play at weddings and other affairs in the community. He also got a job with a band although unable to read a note of music. Young Welk sometimes took in $150 when he passed the hat at a wedding. On weekends he secured small engagements in surrounding towns until his fifteen-dollar accordion wore out.

On Lawrence's seventeenth birthday, his father gave him a $400 accordion with the new-style piano keyboard. He then had one job after the other with small bands, which dropped him because he played off-key and so loud that he drowned out the other musicians. If he had a band of his own, he reasoned, the members would have to play as he did. There was no money to hire a band, but he got a drummer to accompany his accordion and played on afternoon radio programs free, in exchange for publicity about dance engagements. Welk hired the required number of musicians for each date he secured. WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota engaged Welk for its initial broadcast, and he was heard thereafter on a daily program with a saxophone player and piano player. By 1927 he had a six-piece band known as L.W.'s Hotsy-Totsy Boys.

After he married in 1930, he tried managing in turn a hotel, a restaurant, a music store, and failed in each. He operated a chewing gum business combined with Lawrence Welk's Fruit Gum Orchestra, secured dance hall engagements and gave free gum to the dancers. The customers dropped wads of gum on the floors, ruined them, and Welk was out of business again.

He joined George T. Kelly, a comedian, wore a Spanish costume, and played the accordion in shows put on in small-town vaudeville houses in the Dakotas and neighboring states. After three years he had saved enough money to start a large band—seventeen pieces. As the band grew popular, he added more pieces and played in larger towns.

"His roaring accordion had subsided to a tuneful ripple" when Welk secured a tryout at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago in 1939 (*American Magazine,* July 1956). It has been related that lack of education and a German accent had made him too shy even to announce dance numbers; so when told that he must "emcee" the show, he memorized an opening speech. The band was to play on an outdoor terrace. Welk said only three words and the audience fled. He finished the speech before he realized that a sudden cloudburst had flooded the terrace.

ABC-TV
LAWRENCE WELK

The following week while the band was playing at the Chicago Theater, the manager of a Milwaukee theatre offered Welk $1,750 a week. He was "staggered" by the sum, but said he could not be a master of ceremonies. The manager returned minutes later with the offer of $3,500. "Welk leaped . . . and shouted: 'For $3,500, I vill talk' " (*American Magazine,* July 1956). Now when he makes mistakes the audience laughs and he laughs with them.

While playing at Pittsburgh's William Penn Hotel in 1938 and broadcasting over a radio network, Welk received fan letters calling the band "sparkly and bubbly." The producer suggested "Champagne Music" as the theme, featuring the soloist as "Champagne Lady." The plan was adopted as the Welk trademark.

"It goes to your head," *Band Leaders* (August 1943) remarked and added that Welk's style was distinctive—"a compromise people wanted between dance rhythm and flowing melody." When he opened at the Capitol Theatre in New York, *Band Leaders* (May 1944) commenting on Welk's first New York engagement noted, "There's a touch of America in this genial, wholesome maestro's lilting, danceable music."

The band's first engagement at the Aragon Ballroom in Ocean Park, California in 1946 marked the beginning of Welk's success on the West Coast. His records were being played from coast-to-coast on radio networks. The following year when he played at New York's Hotel Roosevelt, *Variety* (June 4, 1947) wrote

WELK, LAWRENCE—*Continued*

that the Welk group was musically good and had the "enthusiasm . . . sadly lacking in too many swing bands."

In 1951 the manager of the Aragon Ballroom offered Welk a four-week contract to telecast the band over KTLA, a local Los Angeles station. The show was so successful that Welk stayed on and four years later it was among the top ten of all TV programs in southern California. The Dodge division of the Chrysler Corporation hired Welk for a weekly full-hour network attraction in 1955. Originating "live" from the ABC television studios in Hollywood, *The Lawrence Welk Show* made its coast-to-coast bow on July 2, 1955. The twenty-four piece band included vocalist Alice Lon as "Champagne Lady."

According to the *American Weekly* (August 21, 1955), Welk grosses more than $1,000,000 a year "with music some sophisticates call 'corn'" and plays a $5,000 handmade accordion. John Crosby (New York *Herald Tribune*, January 15, 1956) wrote that Welk had a "tinkly style of music . . . very easy to dance to" and found "pleasantness the chief characteristic of all members of the band." Jack Gould (New York *Times*, February 10, 1956) observed that some quarters of Tin Pan Alley were "stunned and amazed" when Welk's rating shot to a phenomenal 30.4 in six months. Ticket requests for his personal appearance show on February 11, 1956 in the New York studio exceeded 4,000. *Cue* (May 12, 1956) concluded that Welk's "magical gimmick" was his "happy musicians" who played and sang "pretty for the people."

In a promotion tour for its sponsor (Dodge) the Welk show made a nine-day tour through Texas in January 1956. A similar one in the East was climaxed by the Dodge Show at Madison Square Garden in New York on March 26, 1956. Welk has also appeared in several short motion pictures. On October 8, 1956 *Lawrence Welk's Top Tunes and New Talent* was launched over ABC-TV, an hour-long show sponsored by Dodge and Plymouth. Since 1951 Coral Records, a subsidiary of Decca Records, has made about 500 "Champagne Music" recordings, which include five albums in 1956. *Bubbles in the Wine* and *Sparkling Strings* are among the most popular albums.

Lawrence Welk married Fern Renner, a nurse, in 1930. They have three children—Shirley, Donna Lee, and Lawrence, Jr.—and occupy an eleven-room house of Spanish architecture. The bandleader is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 177 pounds, and has brown hair and blue eyes. His religion is Roman Catholic. He neither smokes nor drinks. For relaxation, he likes to golf, hunt and fish and he sponsors a Little League baseball team.

Welk is the master of ceremonies of his programs and opens each dance number with the old "uh-one—uh-two—uh-three" routine he has always used. The 1956 *Radio-Television Daily* Poll named the Welk program the "musical show of the year." The National Ballroom Operators of America called it "the nation's number one dance band." Welk, himself, was named "musical father of the year" in May 1956.

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Who is Who in Music (1951)

WHEELER, RAYMOND A(LBERT) July 31, 1885- Engineering consultant: U.S. Army officer (ret.)

Address: h. 2022 Columbia Rd., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

The United Nations selected Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, retired U.S. Army officer and well-known consulting engineer, to head the technical organization for clearing the Suez Canal of wreckage after the Anglo-French attack. The New York *Times* (November 26, 1956) commented that it was hard to imagine a better qualified person for the job than Wheeler and pointed out that he has a reputation for "getting difficult things done quickly and . . . being able to get along with his colleagues." He succeeded in getting the Suez Canal reopened for full use on April 8, 1957.

In November 1957 Wheeler was given a new assignment by the U.N. as head of a mission to study plans for a project for southeast Asia, similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority, which may benefit over 17,000,000 people.

He is a graduate of West Point and he holds several distinguished service awards for action in both world wars. From 1945 to the time of his retirement in 1949, he was Chief of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and later became engineering consultant to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Raymond Albert Wheeler was born in Peoria, Illinois on July 31, 1885. His parents were Stephen Andrew and Margaret (Maple) Wheeler. Young Wheeler was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and was graduated in June 1911 and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers.

After a few months of preliminary duty, he was assigned to the Isthmian Canal Commission at Culebra, Panama Canal Zone to work under General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal. Wheeler recalled, according to *Time* (December 10, 1956), that he "practically built it [the Canal] single-handed" or so he thought as a second lieutenant. In June 1912 Wheeler was sent to the Engineer School in Washington, D.C., and was graduated in 1913 with the rank of first lieutenant.

He saw service in Texas, Mexico and Hawaii and was promoted to captain in 1916. A year later he joined the Fourth Engineers at Vancouver, Washington and sailed for France with this regiment in April 1918. He participated in the Aisne-Marne, the Saint-Mihiel and the

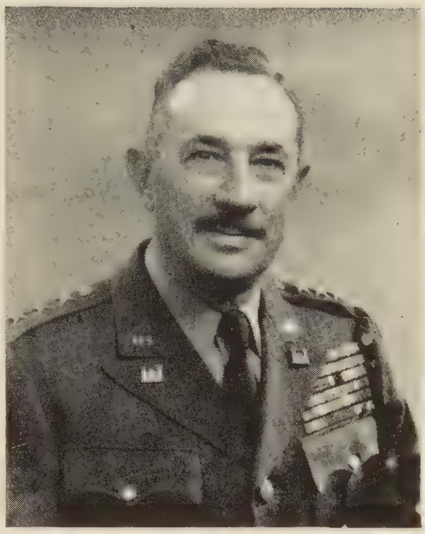
Meuse-Argonne offensives and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Star. Wheeler was with the U.S. Army of Occupation in Germany as regimental commander and division engineer and also served with the War Damages Board in Italy in 1919, with the temporary rank of colonel.

Upon his return to the United States late in 1919, he reverted to his permanent rank as captain. He was made a major in July 1920, while an instructor at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. From 1922 to 1926 he was assistant engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, then attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon graduation in June 1927, he was assigned as assistant engineer of maintenance of the Panama Canal where he remained until April 1930.

For the next three years he was district engineer at Wilmington, North Carolina. At Rock Island, Illinois he served in the same capacity and was made a lieutenant colonel in 1935. The following year he attended the Army War College in Washington, D.C. After graduation in June 1937, he became resident member of the board of engineers for rivers and harbors. As a colonel in 1940, he went to Balboa Heights, Panama Canal Zone as engineer of maintenance.

He was sent to the Middle East in November 1941 to set up a transportation network to get munitions to the Soviet Union, a project that developed into extensive rebuilding of railways and highways in Iraq and Iran. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his "outstanding contribution to the success of the Allies military cause." In 1942 he was transferred to the China-Burma-India theater of operations and directed the building of the Ledo Road, a 200-mile life-line through swamp and jungle that for the first time linked China and India. The New York *Times* (July 22, 1945) described the project as the world's longest land supply route. Wheeler received his first Oak Leaf Cluster on his Distinguished Service Medal for this work.

Wheeler was named principal administrative officer of the Allied Southeast Asia Command in 1943, where he passed on all requirements of military and naval air forces under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. In November 1944 he succeeded General Joseph W. Stilwell as deputy supreme commander of the Southeast Asia Command. Wheeler's former duties were continued and as senior American officer, he also handled lend-lease to all Allies in the area. His second Oak Leaf Cluster was added for his "part in planning and successful execution of the campaign to drive the Japanese forces from Burma." He also received the Order of the British Empire, the Cloud and Banner special Grand Cordon from the Republic of China and the Knight Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant from the royal Siamese government. Wheeler was U.S. representative at the surrender of the Japanese at Singapore. He was given the temporary rank of lieutenant general in 1944.



U. S. Army

LIEUT. GEN. RAYMOND A. WHEELER

He became chief of the Army Corps of Engineers on October 1, 1945 for a four-year term. His first job was to estimate the cost of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway and power project. The New York *Herald Tribune* (February 21, 1946) said that Wheeler presented his report to a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee which was considering legislation to authorize the seaway. The total cost was given as $342,016,000 for the United States and $277,484,000 for Canada. Another important project was the Missouri Valley Development. *U.S. News* (July 18, 1947) reported that the plan had been dropped when President Harry S. Truman called General Wheeler for a conference regarding the success of the TVA and favored such a plan for the Missouri River basin.

Immediately after his retirement from the army on February 28, 1949, Wheeler joined the staff of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as an engineering consultant. One of his most important projects with this agency was making a 9,000-mile survey of water resources of the Indus River basin. Since 1953 he has been a director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

General Wheeler was selected by the United Nations on November 24, 1956 to take charge of the salvage operation of the blocked 100-mile Suez Canal. Osgood Caruthers (New York *Times,* December 12, 1956) reported that Wheeler, after a week of conferences and an "admittedly superficial survey" by launch and automobile from El Cap to Suez, said that the worst wreck was the Egyptian LST *Akka,* which was loaded with cement and scrap iron and sunk astride the channel in Lake Timsah.

After two weeks, the general found that "political snares were more serious than . . . engineering hazards," the New York *Times* (December 23, 1956) reported. Wheeler had announced the previous week that he would use British salvage equipment "in the name of

WHEELER, RAYMOND A.—*Continued*

the U.N. Secretary General." This raised "a storm of bitter protest from the British and French" but by the weekend there appeared to be a possibility of compromise. Other conferences followed and the New York *Times* (December 29, 1956) said that sixteen salvage vessels assembled from neutral countries remained idle. Passage was delayed by the presence of mines below El Cap, the Egyptian government informed Wheeler.

Egypt finally gave consent for an immediate start of full-scale clearance. Homer Bigart (New York *Times,* December 31, 1956) quoted Wheeler as calling it "a wonderful New Year's eve gift." All mines had been removed according to the Egyptians. The general alerted seventeen salvage vessels, plus two German hoisting vessels and two salvage tugs to head south, preceded by two Egyptian mine-sweeping craft.

The tangled wreckage of the Firdan Bridge, which *Time* (January 14, 1957) said had been dynamited by the Egyptians, was raised in two-and-a-half days by two powerful German hoisting vessels with little difficulty. Dutch and Danish salvage companies working under Wheeler had assembled thirty-one salvage craft from six countries with a total hoisting power of 9,400 tons. British and French ships were working in the Port Said harbor under the U.N. flag. Wheeler praised the Egyptian pilots for U-turning thirteen big tankers and cargo ships in a middle section of the canal and heading them north. *Business Week* (January 19, 1957) noted that Wheeler had set March 10 as the date for clearing the entire length of the canal for 25-foot draft ships and May 20 for full navigation of ships with 35-foot draft. However, on February 14, General Wheeler stated that he did not think the deadline would be met. The Canal was reopened for full-scale operations on April 8.

No final arrangements were made for paying the estimated bill of $20,000,000 although U.N. Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld's plan for a temporary surtax added to the waterway tolls had won the approval of some of the canal users, including the United States (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 23, 1957).

Raymond A. Wheeler was married to Olive Keithley on June 29, 1912. They have one daughter, Margaret Irene. Their home has been in Washington, D.C. for many years. The general is tall and lean and has dark hair. The New York *Herald Tribune* (January 6, 1957) mentioned that although Wheeler's mustache was bristly, his disposition was not, as he believes that "getting along with people is a large part of engineering tasks." He is a member of the Army and Navy Club (Washington), the Union Club (Panama), and the Army and Navy Country Club (Washington). His religion is Presbyterian.

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WHITE, FRANCIS W(ILFORD) July 22, 1893-April 29, 1957 Business executive; former president of the American Woolen Company (1950-54); spent career in textile industry; worked for Standish Worsted, A. D. Juilliard's Atlantic, Cleveland, and Puritan mills; captain in U.S. Army infantry in World War I; held important offices in the Knights of Columbus, Knights of Malta, and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p30 Ap 30 '57

WHITE, NELIA GARDNER Nov. 1, 1894-June 12, 1957 Author; wrote numerous novels including *No Trumpet Before Him* (1947) which won the Westminster Press Award; *The Pink House; Woman at the Window; A Little More Than Kin.* See *Current Biography* (Yrbk) 1950; *WLB* (Nov.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Je 13 '57

WHITE, THOMAS D(RESSER) Aug. 6, 1901- U.S. Air Force officer

Address: b. Room 4E 936, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.; h. Quarters 12A, Fort Meyer, Va.

One of the foremost proponents of a strong military missiles program, General Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, has for several years been warning Americans against "dangerous complacency" as a real threat to national security. In September 1957 the Air Force announced that a new radar system has been developed which can detect an oncoming ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile) as far as 3000 miles away. It is working to develop "aunties," or antimissile missiles, to intercept ICBM's. On October 12, 1957 (according to unofficial sources) the Air Force's Thor missile exceeded all expectations by soaring nearly 2000 miles out over the Atlantic. The projectile, which was launched from a test center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, is an intermediate range missile, the counterpart of the Army's Jupiter, which was test-fired successfully.

General White succeeded General Nathan F. Twining on March 26, 1957 as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force when Twining replaced Admiral Arthur W. Radford as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For four years White had carried out the duties of Air Force Vice-Chief of Staff. Although he commanded the Marianas-based Seventh Air Force in World War II and the postwar Fifth in Japan, White made his mark as a staff officer and has held the key Air Force staff position—Deputy Chief for Operations. He was described as "brilliant, competent, wise and experienced" in a New York *Times* editorial (March 28, 1957). He spent much of his early career in military intelligence and as a military attaché in foreign posts.

Thomas Dresser White was born in Walker, Minnesota on August 6, 1901, the son of John Chanler and Katherine (Dresser) White. His father was a bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church. At an early age, Tom moved with his family to Springfield, Illinois. He attended St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin from 1914 to 1918. At the age of sixteen, he was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy and graduated in the accelerated class of 1920 at the age of eighteen, the youngest West Point graduate in the history of the academy.

A month before his nineteenth birthday, White was commissioned a second lieutenant and immediately promoted to first lieutenant in the infantry. He entered the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia and a year later (1921) was assigned to duty with the 14th Infantry Regiment at Fort Davis, Panama Canal Zone.

White's connection with the air arm of the military began when he entered Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas in September 1924. A year later he was graduated from Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas and was assigned to duty with the ninety-ninth observation squadron at Bolling Field, Washington, D.C.

In 1927 White returned to school, this time to study Chinese at Georgetown University. He was subsequently assigned as a language officer at Peking, China. He returned to the United States in 1931 for duty at Air Corps headquarters in Washington, D.C., but he resumed his foreign embassy work in February 1934. At that time he became the first acting military attaché for air to the Soviet Union. While in Moscow, White was able to get a first-hand view of Soviet air power. He piloted a four-engine Soviet bomber as a guest of the Russians shortly after American recognition of the U.S.S.R. In August 1935 White was promoted to the permanent rank of captain, and from 1935 to 1937 he was assistant military attaché for air to Italy and Greece, stationed at Rome.

Returning to the United States in 1937, White attended the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, where he was graduated in May 1938. He then entered the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon completion of this training in 1939, he was promoted to major and assigned to the office of the Chief of Air Corps in Washington. In April 1940 he was sent to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil as military attaché and the following August was named chief of the U.S. military air mission to Brazil. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on July 15, 1941.

After World War II broke out, White returned to the United States in March 1942 and was named assistant chief of staff for operations of the Third Air Force at Tampa, Florida. Subsequently, he was named chief of staff for the Third and promoted to brigadier general on November 2, 1942. Reassigned to Air Force headquarters in January 1944, he became assistant chief of staff for intelligence.

General White was assigned to the Southwest Pacific theater of war operations in September 1944 and assumed duty as deputy commander of the Thirteenth Air Force under General MacArthur, taking part in the New Guinea, Southern Philippines and Borneo campaigns. Assuming command of the Seventh Air Force in the Marianas in June 1945, he moved with it to Okinawa, where it played a major part in bringing about the surrender of the Japanese.

U. S. Air Force

GENERAL THOMAS D. WHITE

General White moved with the Seventh back to Hawaii in January, 1946 and was promoted to major general in July of that year. In October he was appointed chief of staff of the Pacific Air Command in Tokyo. One year later, in October 1947, he took command of the Fifth Air Force in Japan. In February 1948 White was given the permanent rank of major general.

Upon his return to Washington and the office of the Secretary of the Air Force in October 1948, he was named director of legislation and liaison. He was appointed Air Force member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee in May 1950, and was assigned as director of plans in February 1951. In July of that year he assumed duties as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. On June 30, 1953 he was given his fourth star as a full general, and was named Vice-Chief of Staff under General Twining.

After it was learned that General White would be appointed Chief of Staff, Roscoe Drummond, a Washington correspondent, called him "one of the ablest though least-publicized officers at the Pentagon. . . . General White is a creative, imaginative thinker in the whole range of air strategy" (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 20, 1957).

As a top Air Force officer in the nation's capital for the past nine years, General White has had an important voice in the Government's military strategy. He has always been out-

WHITE, THOMAS D.—*Continued*

spoken in advocating U.S. supremacy in air power, and Air Force supremacy in the military. As early as 1953 he warned the United States of the danger of falling behind the Communist world in air power. That power is "a prerequisite to national survival," he said at the National Aviation Educational Council meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey in February 1953. "Nations must adjust their thinking to the changing world."

In speeches the General has often scored American complacency. "It has become a habit to believe that we are bound to win any technological race, particularly with the Soviet," he said in an Armed Forces Day speech in Pittsburgh on May 20, 1955. "Americans, the greatest producers in the world, are being beaten by Soviet jet-engine and rocket manufacturers at their own game—production," he told executives of the General Electric Company on February 15, 1956. He pointed out that the U.S.S.R. is surpassing the U.S.A. in developing and training scientists. "This trend is almost as ominous as the Soviet production of bombers," he said (*U.S. News and World Report,* June 8, 1956).

While the controversy has raged recently on interservice quarrels and competition, the Air Force now draws the highest appropriations of the branches and is definitely favored with an Air Force general as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. However, White favors the controversial unification program of the service branches. In San Francisco in 1956, he said: "I believe that our military services will move toward more complete unification. We need a military organization that will help us all to be free of conflicting service loyalties and confusing influences." But he has also accused the other military services of failing to make an over-all adjustment to the nuclear era, "equivalent to the Air Force adjustment" (New York *Times,* August 3, 1957).

According to the *U.S. Government Organization Manual,* the Air Force Chief of Staff, who is under the direction of the Secretary of the Air Force "supervises all elements and personnel of the U.S. Air Force . . . is responsible for the formulation and establishment of policies and plans to accomplish the Air Force mission. . . . He is the principal adviser to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Scretary of the Air Force on the conduct of air warfare. . . . He serves as a member of the Armed Forces Policy Council and the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Department of Defense."

In his first speech after being appointed to his new post in March 1957 White was more optimistic about the arms race with the Communists. He told an organization of World War I pilots that he is "confident the United States now has a clear-cut ability to deal decisively with aggression on any scale," (New York *Times,* April 14, 1957). He said that the Air Force could deliver more destructive force on more targets at greater distances more quickly and accurately than ever before.

As reported by John G. Norris in the *Washington Post and Times Herald* (March 26, 1957), "White often amazes newcomers to Air Force headquarters with his ability to whip through a complicated report, grasp its essence and come up with a quick and usually right decision."

Thomas D. White married Constance Millicent Rowe on March 18, 1938. A native of London, Mrs. White met the general in Rome while he was air attaché and she was visiting her sister whose husband was British military attaché. By a previous marriage White has one daughter, Rebecca Ann, who is married to the son of General William (Billy) Mitchell.

Both of the Whites are enthusiastic fishermen and have pursued their sport around the world. Mrs. White has even had a rare fish named for her, the "Cynolebias Constanciae," which the Whites found while they were living in Brazil. General White spends his spare time relaxing by making flies for his fishing trips. He has studied Chinese, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Italian.

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WHITTAKER, CHARLES EVANS Feb. 22, 1901- Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

Address: b. U.S. Supreme Court Bldg., 1 First St., N.E., Washington, D.C.

The fourth member of the U.S. Supreme Court to be named by President Eisenhower is Associate Justice Charles Evans Whittaker of Missouri, where he established his reputation as a "legal craftsman," "dispassionate in his judicial decisions."

Judge Whittaker succeeded retired Stanley F. Reed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Following his nomination on March 2, 1957 and subsequent approval of the U.S. Senate, Whittaker took his oath of office on March 25. Under two previous Presidential appointments, he had served from 1954 to 1956 on the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri and in 1956-57 on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Whittaker is a Republican but a nonpolitical figure; his qualifications for Federal judgeship were based on his practice of some thirty years with a Kansas City law firm.

The son of a Midwestern farmer, Charles Evans Whittaker was born to Charles E. and Ida E. (Miller) Whittaker in a farmhouse near Troy, Kansas on February 22, 1901. "One of the most vivid memories of my boyhood," he has recalled, "was running a trap line winter mornings on my way to school. My most frequent catches were skunks, and although their fur brought me $3 each, they didn't make me very popular at school" (New York *Times,* March 3, 1957).

For nine years he attended a one-room country school, the Brush Creek School, but at about the age of fifteen he temporarily gave up his studies to spend all his time plowing and trapping. Three years later, having saved $700, he went to Kansas City in pursuit of a long-standing ambition to become a lawyer. "I don't know just what made me want so badly to be a lawyer," he has said. "It was a combination, I think, of things such as occasional visits to the district court in Troy and accounts I used to read in the St. Joseph paper of trials" (New York *Times,* March 3, 1957).

During part of the time that he studied at the University of Kansas City School of Law, he also received private tutoring in high school courses and worked as an office boy in the firm of Watson, Gage & Ess. He was admitted to the bar in 1923—the year before he obtained his LL.B. degree—and began law practice in Kansas City.

In 1930 Whittaker was made a partner in the Watson, Gage, Ess, Groner & Barnett law firm, which in 1932 became Watson, Ess, Whittaker, Marshall & Enggas. During his practice as a trial lawyer he handled cases chiefly for corporations. "Justice cannot be produced through any system of procedures alone," he stated when a lawyer. "[It is] the product of long hours of hard, diligent, painstaking labor by highly competent, experienced, careful and practical lawyers. . . . The practice of law is a deliberate science and must be recognized as such. Its product will not be any better regardless of the system used, than the lawyers who do its work" (*Time,* March 11, 1957).

By appointment of President Eisenhower, on July 19, 1954 Whittaker assumed office as judge of the U.S. District Court, Western District of Missouri. Two years later, on June 5, 1956 he was named to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which comprises Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. His chambers for the circuit were in Kansas City. "As a district judge," *Newsweek* (March 11, 1957) reported, "he was impressive in clearing out clogged dockets; on the circuit bench he was noted for his clear, accurate opinions."

Judge Whittaker, recommended by U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., was nominated to be an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court on March 2, 1957—the fourth member of the Court selected by President Eisenhower. The appointment was immediately praised by the American Bar Association's standing committee on the Federal judiciary. Commentators in the press noted that the selection of Whittaker brought a geographical balance to the Supreme Court by giving a second Associate Justice from the Midwest to match the number of Associate Justices from the South, the far West, and the East.

Later in March, in hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Whittaker was endorsed by the two Democratic Senators from Missouri. Stuart Symington and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. His appointment was opposed by Fyke Farmer, a Nashville, Tennessee lawyer, who stated that he had objected to Whittaker's decision in April 1955 that the University of Kansas had "adequate cause" to dismiss a faculty member who had evoked the Fifth Amendment in testifying before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee (New York *Times,* March 19, 1957).

Wide World
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS WHITTAKER

The Senate unanimously approved Whittaker's nomination on March 19, 1957, and on March 25 he took his oath of office as the ninety-first justice of the Supreme Court. The appointment of Whittaker, a Republican, meant that the Court, under Chief Justice Earl Warren, would be composed of five Democrats and four Republicans. It was generally expected that in performing his duties Whittaker would continue to be known as a "legal technician." Since he had not heard the cases argued, he could not participate in many of the major decisions of the Court during his first few months in office. When the term ended in the early summer of 1957, therefore, observers were unable to determine what probable effect Whittaker, who had not been politically active, would have on the character of the Court.

As *U.S. News and World Report* (March 15, 1957) pointed out, however, "Of his own attitudes, Whittaker says: 'I read the law only for an understanding of its meaning and apply and enforce it in accordance with my understanding of the meaning.' Lawyers think him to be 'middle road' to 'conservative, 'and not 'liberally' inclined, on the basis of his few opinions involving such viewpoints. With the Court evenly balanced, his vote could prove conclusive in many future decisions."

One of the first important decisions of the Supreme Court in which Whittaker did take part was made on June 24, 1957 when the court ruled that constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and the press did not protect obscenity. He sided with the majority in the split decision which upheld U.S. and California

WHITTAKER, CHARLES EVANS—*Cont.*

obscenity statutes. Earlier in the month, on June 3, Whittaker had delivered the Court's unanimous decision to uphold deportation orders against two aliens—a ruling that concerned retrospective action of an immigration law of 1952.

Professional organizations to which Whittaker belongs include the American Bar Association (member of the house of delegates, 1954-56), Missouri Bar Association (president, 1953-54), Kansas City Bar Association, and Lawyers Association of Kansas City (member of the executive committee, 1945). His Greek-letter societies are Phi Alpha Delta and Tau Kappa Epsilon, and his clubs are the Kansas City and Baicourt Hunting. He is a Methodist.

Charles Evans Whittaker married Winifred R. Pugh of Kansas City on July 7, 1928. Their sons are Keith, Kent, and Gary. Slight in build, Justice Whittaker weighs 140 pounds and is five feet nine inches tall. As a hobby he raises cattle on his 160-acre farm some twenty miles north of Kansas City. He also enjoys an occasional fishing trip and is a baseball fan. His preferences in reading are history, economics, and biographies of legal scholars. Asked what his goal would be as an Associate Justice, he replied, "The Biblical goal—love man, deal justly, and walk humbly" (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 9, 1957).

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WIGGAM, ALBERT EDWARD 1871-Apr. 26, 1957 Author; columnist; lecturer; began his journalistic career as an editorial writer for the Minneapolis *Journal* (1899); became a lecturer (1900) and spent nineteen years in this occupation; student of eugenics; wrote *The New Decalogue of Science* (1923), *Fruit of the Family Tree, Marks of the Educated Man, Exploring Your Mind with the Psychologists,* and other books which became best sellers; for many years wrote a nationally syndicated column *Let's Explore Your Mind.* See *Current Biography* (July) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ap 27 '57

WILDER, LAURA INGALLS Feb. 7, 1867-Feb. 10, 1957 Author; was a schoolteacher, editor of the *Missouri Ruralist,* and contributor to magazines before writing her first book at age of sixty-five; author of the Little House series for children (beginning in 1932) and of autobiographical *These Happy Golden Years* (1943), among other books dealing with pioneer life in the West. See *Current Biography* (Yrbk.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 F 12 '57

WILKINS, SIR (GEORGE) HUBERT
Oct. 31, 1888- Explorer; geographer
Address: b. 37 W. 53d St., New York 19; h. Walhalla, R.D. 4, Montrose, Pa.

One of the pioneers in Arctic and Antarctic explorations and photography is Australian-born Sir Hubert Wilkins. Now chiefly occupied as a geographer and consultant to the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps (since 1953), he advises on matters pertaining to the polar and desert regions. For his airplane flight from Alaska to Spitsbergen in 1928 he was knighted by King George V of Great Britain. Notable among his ten expeditions to the polar areas were those made with Lincoln Ellsworth. He commanded a Royal Australian Air Force photographic squadron in World War I and served the United States in civilian capacities during World War II. He revisited the Antarctic in the fall of 1957 as adviser to the U.S. Army on Arctic and Antarctic clothing and survival problems.

George Hubert Wilkins was born at Mt. Byran East in South Australia on October 31, 1888 to Harry Wilkins and the former Louisa Smith. He is a descendant of the Bishop John Wilkins who in his book *Mathematical Magick* had speculated on "the possibility of an ark for submarine navigation" in 1648. Hubert was the youngest in a family of thirteen children and was (in the words of his mother) "always . . . a great reader, and made more of what he learned in a little country school than many men have been able to in a college education" (New York *Times,* April 24, 1928).

Although he received a diploma qualifying him to enter a state high school, young Wilkins had no formal secondary education, as a four-year drought kept him on the family sheep farm to herd the starving stock. At fifteen he moved with his parents to Adelaide, South Australia, where he worked in the mornings and attended late afternoon or evening classes at the Adelaide School of Mines and Industries. By the time he was twenty he had completed a course in electrical engineering, and had "stowed away" on a vessel bound for Europe.

In *Under the North Pole,* Wilkins told of joining "with some boys in trying to build an aeroplane" while in Australia. When he arrived in England in 1910 he went to the Hendon Aerodrome near London where he learned to handle an airplane fairly well. He found work as an electrical engineer and later as a meteorologist and then a theatre manager. The British-Gaumont motion picture company and the London *Daily Chronicle* sent him to cover the Balkan War of 1912-13 as a cine-photographer and correspondent.

In 1913 he joined Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who was organizing an Arctic expedition for the Canadian government. During the next three years Wilkins "walked not less than 5,000 miles over the Arctic ice," and became, under Stefansson's instruction, adept at self-care under Arctic conditions (*Flying the Arctic*). Wilkins, as an engineer and photographer led various field parties, assisted the expedition's meteorologist, Burt M. McConnell, and was promoted to second-in-command.

Late in 1915 the first news of World War I reached the Stefansson expedition. Wilkins made the long journey home to Australia and enlisted in the Royal Australian Flying Corps in May 1917. He was assigned to the military history department as official photographer, and covered the battles fought by the "Aussies" in France, first as a navigator, and then as a pilot and commander of a squadron of six photographic planes. He was twice "mentioned in dispatches" and was awarded the Military Cross with "bar" for outstanding heroism on two separate occasions. Wilkins was discharged in 1919 with the rank of captain.

The same year he was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain a dirigible in which to cross from Spitsbergen to Alaska. (Wilkins had suggested using aircraft in Arctic exploration as early as 1913.) He navigated the 1919 flight from England to Australia of the Blackburn Kangaroo Airplane entered by the Australian Air Force in the race sponsored by the London *Daily Mail.* (The Kangaroo was forced down in Crete by a fuel leakage.)

Captain Wilkins made his first visit to the Antarctic as second-in-command of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-21, and his second visit as naturalist with the Shackleton-Rowell *Quest* expedition of 1921-22, during which Sir Ernest Shackleton died. On this expedition Wilkins planned a detailed meteorological study of the polar regions and also discovered several new species of trees, shrubs, plants, insects and birds. The trustees of the British Museum selected him to head the Australia and Islands natural history expedition to collect fauna in tropical Australia. The history of this expedition (1923-25) is included in *Undiscovered Australia* (Putnam, 1929).

After Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth had proved the feasibility of using airplanes in the Arctic by flying to within one hundred miles of the North Pole in 1925, Wilkins tried to purchase their N-25 for use in the Antarctic, but was unsuccessful. He then turned his attention to the Arctic, and succeeded in interesting the North-American Newspaper Alliance, Dr. Isaiah Bowman of the American Geographical Society, the Detroit *News,* and a group of Michigan industrialists in financing his explorations.

Late in 1926 he attempted a flight from Point Barrow to Spitsbergen, with two monoplanes which cracked up in a forced landing on the ice. The following year (1927) Captain Wilkins and Lieutenant Ben Eielson, were back in the Arctic with two lighter and more manageable craft. However, fogs and unfavorable weather forced them to land their planes and to spend two "harrowing" weeks walking back to their base.

Early in 1928 Captain Wilkins and Lieutenant Eielson completed the Point Barrow to Spitsbergen flight. Their Lockheed Vega monoplane powered by a Wright J-5 Whirlwind engine accomplished the 2,100-mile air journey on April 21 in twenty and one-half hours. Three quarters of the flight was "over an area never before seen by man." The *Encyclopædia Britannica* describes this as "remarkable navigation because of difficult magnetic variations and the constantly changing angles at which longitudinal lines were crossed." The comment of Roald Amundsen was that "no flight" had been "made anywhere, at any time, which could be compared with it." In the *Saturday Review* over a quarter of a century later (December 4, 1954), Horace Sutton wrote that Wilkins "discovered that the winter, strangely enough, provided the best flying conditions for flights across the Arctic" and that he "blazed the trail that is followed by Scandinavian Airlines today," transporting passengers from California to Copenhagen by way of the "Top of the World."

Wide World

SIR HUBERT WILKINS

Created a knight bachelor by King George V at Buckingham Palace in London on June 14, 1928, Captain George H. Wilkins was thereafter known as Sir Hubert Wilkins. Among other honors conferred on him in 1928 were the Patrons' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the Carl Ritter Medal of the German Geographical Society and the Finley-Breese-Morse Gold Medal of the American Geographical Society. His own account of the Alaska-Spitsbergen flight was published under the title *Flying the Arctic* (Putnam, 1928).

Heading the Wilkins-Hearst expedition to the Antarctic, Sir Hubert in his Lockheed Vega flew in December 1928 from a base on Deception Island, some 600 miles south across what was formerly known as Graham Land. He believed that it was two islands and also discovered five new islands, more than 500 miles of coastline and several large glaciers. (Later it was found that Graham Land was on the mainland on the western part of Palmer Peninsula.)

"I first got the idea that submarines might be useful in polar exploration from . . . Vilhjalmur Stefansson," wrote Sir Hubert Wilkins in the preface to *Under the North Pole* (Brewer, 1931). This book set forth the background and objectives of the Wilkins-Ellsworth submarine expedition of 1931 in which the submarine *Nau-*

WILKINS, SIR HUBERT—*Continued*

tilus was used to explore waters between the North Pole and northernmost Canada. Sir Hubert edited the book and contributed one chapter. This was the first submarine trip under Arctic ice.

Between 1933 and 1939 Wilkins was manager of four expeditions to the Antarctic undertaken by Lincoln Ellsworth. During 1938 Sir Hubert directed the search expedition for the crew of the Soviet plane H-209, lost enroute from Moscow to Alaska. He flew over territory "mostly never before seen by man" before the U.S.S.R. halted American and Canadian participation in the search.

Prior to setting forth on this venture, Wilkins had arranged with a friend, Harold Morrow Sherman, an experiment in communication by telepathy, with messages to be sent at prearranged periods. "We may not have proved," wrote Sir Hubert in the preface to their book *Thoughts Through Space* (Creative Age, 1942) "that telepathy between two people at some distance apart is beyond doubt and by arrangement possible, but I feel that we have proved that the subject is worthy of future attention."

In 1942 he became a civilian consultant to the military planning division of the U.S. Army. He advised the Army to put African and Aleutian troops into layered clothing which could be adjusted to swift changes in temperature and he designed a special parka and underwear for polar troops. He personally tested equipment under exposure conditions in the Aleutians and the Caribbean (*American Magazine,* May, 1943).

Sir Hubert served with the Office of Strategic Services in World War II. In the postwar period he has been consultant to the U.S. Navy's Office of Scientific Research (1946-47), the Weather Bureau (1946-48), and the Arctic Institute of North America (1947).

He was a lecturer at the Summer School of Geography at McGill University, Montreal, Canada in 1947 and 1948, and at the National Defense College of Canada in 1948. At Washington, D.C. on June 5, 1953 Sir Hubert was appointed geographer to the Army Quartermaster Corps research and development division in the U.S. Department of Defense. The explorer, who has retained his Australian citizenship, was named to this position under special civil service regulations applying to aliens.

Professional or scientific organizations of which the bearded, ruggedly built Sir Hubert is a member include the Royal Meteorological and Geographical societies, the American Meteorological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geophysical and Ornithological unions and the Arctic Institute of North America. His clubs are the Explorers', Adventurers, Circumnavigators, Royal Societies and City (N.Y.). Lady Wilkins is the former Suzanne Bennett, an actress before her marriage in August 1929.

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WILLIAMS, ROGER J(OHN) Aug. 14, 1893- Biochemist; university professor; author

Address: b. c/o Department of Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; h. 1604 Gaston Ave., Austin, Tex.

The president of the American Chemical Society, the largest scientific organization in the world with a membership of over 80,000 scientists, is Dr. Roger J. Williams, a leading biochemist, who succeeded Dr. John C. Warner to the post for a one-year term. He has been professor of chemistry at the University of Texas since 1939. In the scientific world he is best-known for his discovery and synthesis of pantothenic acid, a growth-promoting vitamin essential to life. He has also pioneered in research on folic acid, the effect of diet and vitamin B on cancer and other body tissue, fractional electrical transport, and organic oxidation equivalent analysis. (The American Chemical Society elected Clifford F. Rassweiler to succeed Williams as president, beginning on January 1, 1958.)

At the Biochemical Institute in Austin, Texas, which he founded and now directs under the auspices of the Clayton Foundation of Houston, Texas, Williams has conducted research on the science of "humanics." He has introduced the study of chemical anthropology to explain individuality and nonconformity in the basic physical processes of the human being, and through his many books and articles he has endeavored to prove "that nature will not in the end allow us to be anything except our individual selves" (*Saturday Review,* April 6, 1957). This concept of genetotropic disease has been applied in the treatment of alcoholism and some forms of mental illness caused by pellagra and beriberi. His latest book is *Biochemical Individuality* (Wiley, 1956).

Roger John Williams, one of the five children of Robert Runnels and Alice Evelyn (Mills) Williams, was born on August 14, 1893 at Ootacamund, India, where his American-born parents were missionaries. His brother Robert, whom he credits with influencing his life's work, has been acclaimed for his work on the synthesis of Vitamin B_1 (thiamine). Roger took his undergraduate work at the University of Redlands (Redlands, California), where he won essay and debating prizes and edited the college paper. After receiving the B.S. degree in 1914, Williams matriculated at the University of Chicago where he earned the M.S. degree in 1918. His thesis was entitled "Derivatives of Secondary Butyl Benzenes." In 1919 the university accepted his doctoral dissertation on the subject of "The Vitamin Requirement of Yeast," and he was granted the Ph.D. degree.

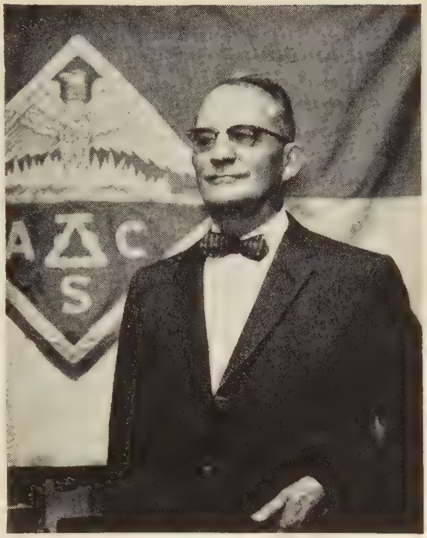
After working for one year as a research chemist for the Fleischmann Company in Chicago, Dr. Williams returned to the academic field in 1920 with an appointment as assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Oregon (Eugene, Oregon). He was promoted to associate professor in 1921, and in 1928 was made a full professor. When the state of Oregon reorganized its system of higher education in 1932 he was named a professor of chemistry at Oregon State College in Corvallis.

Research conducted by Williams in the late 1920's and early 1930's culminated in the discovery and synthesis of one of life's vital materials—pantothenic acid. In 1933 he published his authoritative paper "Pantothenic Acid, A Growth Determinant of Universal Biological Occurrence," in which he suggested that animal tissues have the ability to stimulate the growth of yeast in the presence of the substance which he named pantothenic acid, derived from the Greek *pantothen* meaning "from every side." Dr. Williams proffered the explanation that it was probably produced in the soil by microorganisms, functioning widely in nature as a growth catalyst. Further experimentation led to the synthesis of pantothenic acid into a commercially feasible vitamin compound by 1939 (reported in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society,* volume 62, pages 1784-5, July 1940). Verification of Williams' experiments was made by G. C. Supplee, who told members of the American Chemical Society that pantothenic acid and cortin, which is manufactured by the adrenals, were necessary to life, and that the absence of one might cause instantaneous death (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 8, 1941). Pantothenic acid was identified as one of the fourteen acids essential to life.

Dr. Williams accepted a professorship at the University of Texas in 1939 and two years later, working with funds provided by the Clayton Foundation of Houston, he founded the Biochemical Institute. The institute under Williams' administration, is presently staffed by some seventy-five researchers. In 1941 he reported that the institute had isolated a new member of the vitamin B family. In addition, a biochemist at the institute was instrumental in synthesizing avidin, obtained from raw egg white, into pure crystalline form, in order to determine its exact chemical structure. According to the New York *Times* (September 17, 1941), this procedure in the case of a protein substance is extremely complicated. The announcement "was hailed as a highly important advance promising to shed light on many mysterious processes relating to the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease."

One of the problems on which Williams' staff has concentrated has been the effect of diet on cancer. Speaking before a group of scientists at Columbia University, Dr. Williams said, "diet and specific vitamins affect the incidence and development of cancer induced by feeding rats the artificial chemical named 'butter yellow' . . . and vitamins in the diet make a difference in cancers other than those induced by butter-yellow" (*Science,* April 1942).

A project conducted at the institute under Dr. Williams' direction suggested that a virus is not a living organism since it did not contain any B vitamins, an appreciable amount of which is found in all forms of living matter (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 14, 1944). Further experimentation by Williams and his assistants showed the existence of a cancer-producing virus. When yolks bearing large hemorrhagic tumors were "combined, diluted with saline and centrifuged, six mice promptly developed cancers at the site of the injection. These malignant tumors were transplanted to other mice and could be continuously propagated" (New York *World Telegram and Sun,* April 12, 1946).


ROGER J. WILLIAMS

In *The Human Frontier* (Harcourt, Brace, 1946), Williams' first non-technical publication, he presented a plea for the introduction of a science of humankind—a combination of parts from the various branches of science dealing with man. "A science of human beings is essential in the age of science," argues Williams, and to better explain the thesis, he coined the word "humanics."

Reviewers praised Dr. Williams' book as "an enlightening introduction to the science of humanics" (*Christian Science Monitor,* December 11, 1946), as a work "important to all who ponder human fate; it provides a fundamental new strategy for them" (*Weekly Book Review,* November 17, 1946), and as "an approach which strongly (and justly) stresses the differences between individuals and suggests that the program of research toward which this prospectus points seems almost infinite in its extent and complexity" (*Christian Century*). The concept of "humanics" has influenced research activities at the institute. Williams has conducted experiments on biochemical individuality and its implications in health and disease, finding that human beings have distinctive metabolic characteristics which are generally controlled.

Delivering a speech at the first International Congress of Biochemistry in 1949, Williams pointed out that deficiency diseases occur in individuals existing on diets which are adequate for the majority of humans. Alcoholism appeared to be such a genetotropic disease, for

WILLIAMS, ROGER J.—*Continued*

experiments proved that a taste for alcohol developed in rats could be permanently abolished by correcting individual dietary deficiencies.

Studies conducted at the institute's laboratories indicated the possibility of treating mental illness with purified nutriments. Williams told a scientific audience in 1951 that "ailments like alcoholism and pellagra, both of which have mental symptoms, are treatable with vitamins," and he called for a recognition of an individual's cravings, lest a deficiency result in mental aberration (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 5, 1951).

This particular theory follows the humanics viewpoint closely, since it explains the need for different assortments of food elements in terms of genetic inheritance. According to Williams, "people who are likely to become alcoholics are individuals who genetically are hard to satisfy so far as their dietary needs are concerned. . . In violating the rules of good nutrition by drinking quantities of alcoholic liquor, deficiencies develop; these deficiencies stimulate cravings for alcohol and a vicious cycle is developed" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 9, 1951).

A similar pattern exists in mental disorders, for Dr. Williams has revealed that an individual has his own "biochemical personality," and that twisted personality is often the result of distorted body chemistry (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 18, 1956).

Long active in the affairs of the American Chemical Society since he joined the organization in 1918, Roger Williams was elected its president for the 1957 term. Previous to accepting this assignment, he was twice chairman of the Oregon section, councillor-at-large (1947), representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a tour speaker for the A.C.S.

A prolific author, Dr. Williams has contributed over one hundred articles to professional and scientific journals. He wrote several chemistry texts, of which *Introduction to Biochemistry* (Van Nostrand, second edition, 1948), which he wrote with E. Beerstecher, is the best-known. In 1945 he published *What to do About Vitamins* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1945), a volume for the layman. *Biochemistry of B Vitamins* (Reinhold, 1950) was reviewed in *Chemical and Engineering News* (December 11, 1950) as a valuable addition to the biochemical literature. . ." He expanded his belief that alcoholism has a genetotropic basis in a volume entitled *Nutrition and Alcoholism* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1951). *Biochemical Individuality* (Wiley, 1956) asserts more fully Williams' theory that each person is endowed with a singular pattern of body chemistry, so "that the sum total of all the reactions taking place in one individual's body may be different from those taking place in the body of another individual of the same age, sex, and body size" (New York *World Telegram and Sun,* January 26, 1957).

Roger J. Williams is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Association of University Professors, New York and Texas academies of science, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine and the Biochemical Society of London, and the American Society of Biological Chemists, Inc.

Dr. Williams expounds his theory of biochemical individuality in his article, "Chemistry Makes the Man," in the *Saturday Review* (April 6, 1957). Favorable comments on his proposal to make chemical anthropology a new science have come from Dr. Henry A. Barton, director of the American Institute of Physics, Dr. Alan Gregg, vice-president (retired) of the Rockefeller Foundation, and many other noted scientists. Dr. Barton noted: "The concept which Dr. Williams calls chemical anthropology has implications for all of science. In urging the study of individuality, he implicitly observes that science itself is fundamentally creative, and can be evolved only from the wellspring of creativity which is the individual human mind."

Dr. Williams' first wife, the former Hazel Elizabeth Wood, whom he married in 1916, died in February 1952. Their children are Roger John, Janet Elizabeth and Arnold Eugene. He married Mabel Phyllis Foote on May 9, 1953. His church is the Methodist. For relaxation, bespectacled and graying Dr. Williams enjoys fishing and is reputed to be a "formidable competitor on the golf course."

In 1941 Williams received the Mead Johnson award of the American Institute of Nutrition and the following year he was honored by Columbia University with the Chandler Medal. The Southwest Regional Award of the American Chemical Society was bestowed on him in 1950 and the Oregon section of that society has also honored him. Honorary memberships have been given to him by, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Sigma. In recognition of his outstanding contributions to chemistry, he has been awarded honorary D.Sc. degrees by the University of Redlands (1934), Columbia University (1942) and Oregon State College (1956).

In addition to his work with the American Chemical Society, Dr. Williams is busy with professional matters. He is a member of the planning committee of the National Advisory Cancer Council; publications committee of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol; medical advisory board of the Muscular Dystrophy Association; committee on virus research of National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; and the editorial board of *Archives of Biochemistry.* Since 1942 he has served as a consultant to the M. D. Anderson Hospital for Cancer Research.

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WOLMAN, ABEL June 10, 1892- University professor; engineer; journalist

Address: b. c/o Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Md.; h. 3213 N. Charles St., Baltimore 18, Md.

One of the six committee chairmen directing studies on the effects of atomic radiation on humans for the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council is Abel Wolman, professor of sanitary engineering at Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. In June 1956 the academy and council issued "a report to the public" on this study, and each committee made the first of a series of "summary reports."

In the report of his committee on disposal and dispersal of radioactive wastes, Wolman stated: "It is apparent that as of the present time the dispersal of radioactive material resulting from weapons testing has not been an environmental contaminant of substantial public health significance. However, because of various unknown factors regarding distribution and ultimate fate of this material, plus the potentials of possible wider spread and more frequent weapons-testing, it is also apparent that the subject in all of its aspects merits meticulous and continuing attention" (New York *Times*, October 19, 1956).

Wolman's interest in nuclear fission wastes stems from his appointment in 1947 to several Atomic Energy Commission groups. Prior to this he had achieved a reputation as one of America's outstanding sanitary engineers. He has served as consultant on many Governmental agencies and has fought for a national water policy, flood protection, and the elimination of pollution. He is now editor of the *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health.*

Born on June 10, 1892 in Baltimore, Maryland, Abel Wolman is the son of Morris and Rose (Wachsman) Wolman. He attended local public schools. In 1913 he received an A.B. degree from the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and in 1915 he completed the requirements for a B.S. degree in engineering at the same institution.

Immediately after receiving his first degree in 1913, Wolman was employed by the U.S. Public Health Service on a project studying stream pollution. The following year he took a job with the Maryland department of health, working on the construction of a sewage disposal plant. Wolman was promoted in 1915 to the position of assistant to the division engineer, and in 1922 he was named chief engineer of the Maryland department of health.

Wolman's post permitted him time to participate in other tasks, such as consulting, writing, and teaching. Appointed a lecturer in sanitary engineering at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health in 1921, he served until 1927 and again in 1936-37. During the 1920's and '30's he also lectured at other universities. Since 1937 he has been associated with the sanitary engineering department at Johns Hopkins as a full professor.

ABEL WOLMAN

Local as well as Federal government agencies have utilized Wolman's services as a sanitation expert. In 1929-30 he was a consultant to the state of New Jersey in the U.S. Supreme Court case *New Jersey* v. *New York,* dealing with water and sanitation problems of the Delaware River. During Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration he worked with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as a member of the regional advisory board (1933-34) and as acting director for the Maryland-Delaware area (1934-37).

After resigning his post with the Maryland department of health in July 1939, he established a private office as a consulting engineer. Since that year he has served as a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority. During World War II he was active in the same capacity with the National Resources Planning Board, War Production Board, District of Columbia Office of Scientific Research and Development (committee on medical research) and U.S. Navy.

Since 1939 Wolman has been employed as a consulting engineer by several cities (Richmond, Virginia; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Baltimore, Maryland; and New York, New York) and by private organizations (Association of American Railroads; Bethlehem Steel Company; and West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company). He is chairman of the board of consultants for the Jordan River project in Israel, and he has assisted in the Ohio River pollution investigations and in the study of the Kansas River basin. In 1949-50 Wolman was chairman of the expert committee on environmental sanitation of the U.N. World Health Organization.

His contributions to the field of water supply and sewerage have been recognized as important in maintaining and advancing high standards of sanitation in the United States. By the 1940's

WOLMAN, ABEL—*Continued*

he urged strict control over pollution bred in slums and industrial areas which ultimately affect the purity of the main water pipes. His experiences with sanitary problems convinced him that industrial cooperation in the abatement of pollution was essential, and he accused some chemical and manufacturing concerns of practicing careless habits in waste disposal. Where industry acknowledged its obligation and worked with the county or city in which it was located, he stated, sanitation problems were reduced to a minimum (*Journal of the American Water Works Association,* July 1946).

In 1948 he was pessimistic about the standards of public health in the United States, which he found scarcely improved in the last 100 years (*Time,* November 22, 1948). He seemed just as dismayed about public health conditions in 1954 when he discussed the effects arising from the flight to suburbia. Wolman pointed out that the nation has installed more inadequate sanitary facilities in the last ten years than were removed from use in the last half century (New York *Times,* October 14, 1954).

Waste disposal problems were heightened significantly with the splitting of the atom, and immediate concern was shown over the protection of the public health from the effects of radioactive fall-out. In 1947 the Atomic Energy Commission appointed Professor Wolman a member of its reactor safeguard committee and the safety and industrial health advisory board, and chairman of the stack gases working group.

Shortly after his appointment, Wolman told representatives of the Federation of Sewage Works Associations that the sanitary engineer must be "trained in the fundamentals of nuclear physics [for] a better understanding of this new industry and its environmental problems" (*Sewage Works Journal,* January 1949). Although the nuclear fission industry has greatly expanded and has put a heavy drain on existing sewage facilities, the national Government has, according to Wolman, moved quickly to correct the deficiencies. In a paper written by Wolman and Arthur E. Gorman, it was reported that the "situation is being met by the Atomic Energy Commission through research and development activities broader in scope and more intensive in character than the attacks upon waste-disposal problems of any other major American industry in its early development" (*Mechanical Engineering,* April 1955).

When, in 1955, the National Academy of Science began its study, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, on the effect of radiation on human beings, Wolman was invited to head the committee on disposal and dispersal of radioactive wastes. The academy's "report to the public," released in June 1956, stressed that radiation from weapons testing does not present a danger if it continues at its present rate. However, the experts warned that the full world-wide development of peaceful uses of the atom could produce more of a radiation hazard in the form of radioactive wastes than would an all-out atomic war (*Christian Science Monitor,* June 31, 1956).

One of the pathological effects of radiation is a general increase in the rate of aging and a consequent shortening of life. Another concern is that the reproductive system is most sensitive to radiation and mutations in the genes, caused by overexposure, will be passed on to future generations. The academy's report suggested that "a national agency control and keep records of all dumping of radioactive materials in the ocean," an international body should set up "safe standards for the marine and air disposal of radioactive materials," and the "medical use of X rays should be reduced as much as is consistent with medical necessity" (*Christian Monitor,* June 13, 1956). A similar study is also being conducted by a U.N. committee.

A prolific contributor to professional journals, Wolman has also served as editor in chief of the *Journal of the American Water Works Association* (1921-37) and of *Municipal Sanitation* (1929-35). He was an associate editor of the *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health* from 1923 to 1927 and editor since 1954. Wolman edited the manuel *Water Works Practice* (Williams & Wilkins, 1924) and collaborated with Arthur E. Gorman on *The Significance of Waterborne Typhoid Fever Outbreaks* (Williams & Wilkins, 1931).

Wolman has served as president of the American Public Health Association (1939) and the American Water Works Association (1942). Other organizations in which he holds memberships include the American Public Works Association, American Society of Military Engineers, and American Society of Municipal Improvements. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and an honorary member of the Institute of Engineers of Chile and the Franklin Institute. In England he belongs to the Royal Institute of Public Health and the Faraday Society. While at Johns Hopkins Wolman was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, and Omicron Delta Kappa. In 1937 he was awarded an honorary D.Eng. degree by his alma mater. He has "twinkling eyes and light graying hair." On June 10, 1919 Abel Wolman married Anne Gordon in Baltimore. The couple has one son, Markley Gordon.

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WYATT, JANE (WADDINGTON) Aug. 12, 1912- Actress

Address: b. c/o Actors' Equity Association, 226 W. 47th St., New York 36; h. 1025 N. Kings Rd., Hollywood, Calif.

To the millions of viewers of the popular television show *Father Knows Best* on the National Broadcasting Company network, actress Jane Wyatt typifies the modern American housewife as she portrays the mother opposite Robert Young in the title role. The program won a Sylvania Award in 1954. Born into a New York family of social distinction, Miss Wyatt was dropped from the New York Social Register when she left college at eighteen to become a Broadway actress. She is remembered for her role in the motion picture *Lost Horizon* in 1937. Subsequently she has worked in all four media—stage, screen, radio, and television.

Jane Waddington Wyatt, born on August 12, 1912, was the second of the four children of Christopher Billop and Euphemia Van Rensselaer (Waddington) Wyatt. Her father's ancestors were "English with a touch of Irish," and included Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Rufus King, founder of Columbia University and Ambassador to England, was an ancestor on her mother's side. Jane's father, Christopher Wyatt, was a lawyer and her mother is a writer who has contributed many articles to *Commonweal* and *Catholic World.* She is currently president of the Catholic Big Sisters and still does theatrical criticism for the latter magazine. Jane was born in Campgaw, New Jersey, and her mother, in an article entitled "Our Farm at Campgaw" (*Commonweal,* July 21, 1944), describes how the local physician arrived an hour after Jane was born.

The Wyatt family moved to New York City and Jane attended the Chapin School, where she did some of her earliest acting. Her sister Elizabeth wrote plays for Jane to act in at home, and their mother directed them. The sisters were taken to the theatre often; after seeing Maude Adams in *A Kiss for Cinderella,* Jane announced that she was going to be an actress. After graduation from the Chapin School in 1928, she went to Barnard College "because of the drama courses there" and majored in history. After two years she enrolled at the Apprentice School of the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. She made her first appearance on the professional stage in Philadelphia in 1930, in a walk-on role in *Trade Winds.* In the same year she understudied in *The Vinegar Tree* on Broadway, and soon thereafter, the New York Social Register dropped her name.

Her first appearance in New York City was at the Charles Hopkins Theatre on March 4, 1931 as Freda Mannock in A. A. Milne's *Give Me Yesterday.* She played several roles with the summer stock company at the Berkshire Playhouse in 1931, and until the fall of 1933, alternated between summer theaters and minor Broadway roles. In *Evensong* which opened at the Selwyn Theatre in January 1933, she was described by Joseph Wood Krutch (*Nation,* February 3, 1933) as "a very pretty and talented young ingénue." Following appearances in *Conquest* and *For Services Rendered,* both of which closed after short runs, Miss Wyatt succeeded Margaret Sullavan as Paula Jordan in *Dinner at Eight,* in May 1933, and subsequently toured in the same part.

After another brief run in *The Love Story,* she opened in the Philip Barry play *The Joyous Season* in January 1934. Miss Wyatt was included among the play's "able performers." In the same year she appeared in the Broadway production of *Lost Horizons* by Harry Segall, and in February 1935, she was seen briefly in *The Bishop Misbehaves.*

JANE WYATT

Her long run in *Dinner at Eight* had led to a Hollywood offer, and in 1937 she had a featured role with Ronald Colman in the Columbia Pictures version of James Hilton's novel, *Lost Horizon.* Frank S. Nugent of the New York *Times* (March 7, 1937) commented on her performance: "Jane Wyatt, an extremely attractive Miss . . . never for a second convinced me that she could have been raised in a lamasery." Another New York newspaper critic commented: "Jane Wyatt vigorously establishes herself as Colman's vis-à-vis, looking decidedly comely and handling her romance opportunities with definite understanding."

For the next several years beginning in 1938 she alternated between stage and screen productions. Miss Wyatt appeared in three Broadway plays: *Save Me the Waltz* (1938), *Night Music* (1940) and *Quiet Please* (1940) and in Hollywood movies which included *The Navy Comes Through* (1942) and *The Kansan* (1943).

None But the Lonely Heart, a 1944 movie in which Miss Wyatt appeared with Cary Grant, won the Committee on Exceptional Photoplays' award as the best dramatic film of the year, and the *National Board of Review Magazine* (December 1944) said the "convincing reality of the picture also depends in large part on the superb acting of . . . Jane Wyatt." The New York *Post* (November 18, 1944) observed that she "demonstrates an ability far above that of the reigning stars."

Miss Wyatt was starred on Broadway opposite Franchot Tone in *Hope for the Best,* which played for 117 performances, beginning in February 1945. The same year she was named by the Fashion Academy as one of the nation's best-dressed women. During 1946 she toured as Sabina in *The Skin of Our Teeth* and appeared in the *The Bachelor's Daughters* and in 1947 was in *Boomerang.* She starred in

WYATT, JANE—*Continued*

the picture *Pitfall* with Dick Powell in 1948. John O'Hara in *Collier's* (June 22, 1956) wrote: "As the wife, Jane Wyatt's performance is perfect when it could have been excusably soft . . . perhaps a little of her performance in *Pitfall* . . . has carried over into *Father Knows Best* . . . in which her children I think are rather more typical . . . than the hopheads and tyro deliquents that fascinate the TV people. . ."

In 1948 she played a minor role in *Gentleman's Agreement,* the controversial and Academy Award-winning film about anti-Semitism, based on the novel by Laura Hobson. The same year, she played what she has described as her favorite role in the *Saturday Evening Post* (February 11, 1950), that of Mary Morgan in *Task Force.*

Films in which she appeared in 1949 included *Canadian Pacific, Bad Boy,* and *No Minor Vices;* and *Our Very Own* and *My Blue Heaven* in 1950. About this time Miss Wyatt worked with Charles Laughton in his Shakespearean repertory group in Hollywood and with Vincent Price in the stage production of *The Winslow Boy.*

"The talented and photogenic Miss Wyatt" (New York *Journal-American,* March 4, 1951) returned to Broadway in the Lillian Hellman play, *The Autumn Garden,* which opened March 7, 1951, at the Coronet Theatre. Miss Wyatt's role of a "contemptuous but weak wife" was "admirably played" (New York *Times,* March 8, 1951).

The film *The Man Who Cheated Himself* was released in 1951. The *World-Telegram and Sun* (February 9, 1951) noted Jane Wyatt was among "unusually excellent players" working "uncertainly through a bad case of miscasting." For *Criminal Lawyer* (1951) the reviews were uniformly good.

Miss Wyatt made her television debut in a production of *Kitty Foyle,* and has subsequently appeared in several *Studio One* productions and other dramatic programs. *Father Knows Best* was first seen on the CBS-TV network Sunday, October 3, 1954. Columnist Harriet Van Horne in the *World-Telegram and Sun* (October 20, 1954) said the stars "have lots of homey charm." J. P. Shanley of the New York *Times* (March 25, 1955) observed: "Robert Young and Miss Wyatt, tested and skilled performers, have restored parental prestige on TV." When the P. Lorillard Company, the sponsor, decided to replace the show in March 1956, both viewers and TV columnists loudly protested. The show was bought by the Scott Paper Company and began a season on the NBC network. Miss Wyatt appeared in *Daisy, Daisy* on the *Playwrights 56* television program in November 1956.

Jane Wyatt and her husband, Edgar Bethune Ward, a Los Angeles investment broker whom she married on November 9, 1935, have two children, Christopher, nineteen, who attends Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Michael, thirteen.

The actress is a member of the Actors Equity Association, Screen Actors Guild, Catholic Actors Guild, Carroll Club and Colonial Dames of America. She is a Roman Catholic and a Democrat. She is five feet four inches tall, weighs 115 pounds, has hazel eyes and brown hair. Her favorite activities are tennis, riding, swimming, bird watching, gardening and camping.

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YAFFE, JAMES Mar. 31, 1927- Author

Address: c/o Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6, Mass.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Jan. 1957.

"If there was ever a born writer, it is James Yaffe," Brendan Gill commented in the *New Yorker,* October 16, 1954. The occasion was a review of Yaffe's third book, *What's the Big Hurry?,* in which Gill praised the young writer for his skillful delineation of a small but important segment of American life, the community of well-to-do Jewish businessmen and their families in New York and Chicago. To Gill, Yaffe resembles Charles Dickens "in being able to gather up what is mean and drab and, without in the least diminishing its meanness and drabness, reveal it to be not merely worthy of attention but actually desirable, because it is more violent, more stuffed with sweet and bitter savors, more like life as the reader has always supposed and half dreaded, half hoped life would be than anything in his experience."

The world that Yaffe records is one he knows at firsthand. "I come from a fairly typical middle-class big-city American Jewish family," he writes. "Had I gone into business with my father, I undoubtedly would be spending most of my time with people much like him, only closer to my own age. Why I am a writer today, and not a manufacturer of ladies' clothing, is a question more puzzling to me, I am sure, than anybody else."

James Yaffe was born in Chicago, March 31, 1927, son of Samuel and Florence (Scheinman) Yaffe. His parents were born in America, of European parentage. His father is a successful businessman who rose in the world by his own efforts. He was able to give his son and his two daughters the education and advantages that he and his wife never had. James Yaffe was sent to the Fieldston School, in New York City, from which he graduated in 1944. He then entered Yale University where he majored in English literature and received his B.A. degree in 1948. There followed a year in the U.S. Navy, stationed in Shanghai, China and a year of European travel, a large part of which he spent in France.

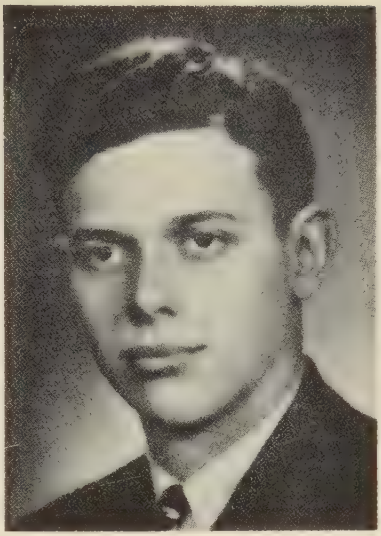
Yaffe began his literary career at the age of fifteen with a detective short story that appeared in *Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine.* In college he was associate editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine.* Since 1949 his short stories have been appearing regularly in the *Atlantic Monthly, Ladies' Home Journal, Esquire,* and *Commentary.* For a year, 1951-52, he held the post of regular novel reviewer for the *Yale Review.*

Yaffe was only twenty-four when his first book, *Poor Cousin Evelyn* (Little, 1951), was published. A collection of short stories, all of them set in the prosperous bourgeois Jewish area of New York City's West Side, the book was widely praised for its warmth, its compassion, its "gentle irony and rueful humor." The range of the stories was narrow, but the writing was mature. Joseph Henry Jackson, in the San Francisco *Chronicle,* described it as a rewarding book, written "with gentleness and sympathy for all the harried, troubled yet simultaneously gay and courageous creatures that constitute the human race."

The Good-for-Nothing (Little, 1953), Yaffe's first novel, proved something of a disappointment to most of the reviewers, who measured it by the standard set by the first book. A broadly comic novel about a New York Jewish family and their efforts to marry off a good-for-nothing young brother, it was in the critical consensus a failure, though, as Brendan Gill remarked in the *New Yorker,* "by no means an ominous failure."

What's the Big Hurry? (Little, 1954) showed the grasp of human characterization that *Poor Cousin Evelyn* promised. The novel is a study of an excitable and all-too-human young Jewish boy who rises to business success in Chicago in the 1920's and then spends the rest of his life searching restlessly for some purpose and set of values by which to live. "There is grace, honor, and dignity in this excellent novel," Richard Sullivan wrote in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune.* "He tells a story well," Max Wilk observed in the *Saturday Review,* "his scenes have power and strength, and it will be a rare reader who does not feel at the end of this novel that he has not learned something about his fellow man." In early 1957 Little, Brown & Company, published another book by Yaffe called *Nothing but the Night.*

The best summary of Yaffe's work to date is his own statement: "I have dealt with the same segment of society—the upper-middleclass Jewish people whose parents have come from Europe, who have made their money, who have settled in New York [and Chicago], who dominate and dote on their children, who support their poor relations, who live in the same world, feel the same desires and practice the same acts of vanity, self-deception and generosity as any other group. They are unified by no symbolic thread, no common theme or purpose, no particular goal or theory—by nothing, in fact, but my desire to write about people as I see them. To my mind this is the only legitimate concern of a writer who is really serious about his work."



JAMES YAFFE

Yaffe's television plays have been produced on the *U.S. Steel Hour, Studio One,* the *Elgin Hour,* and *Frontiers of Faith.* He is unmarried. He lives in New York City. Music—especially opera—is his favorite recreation; reading detective stories his "favorite harmless habit."

YEAKLEY, MARJORY HALL *See* Hall, Marjory

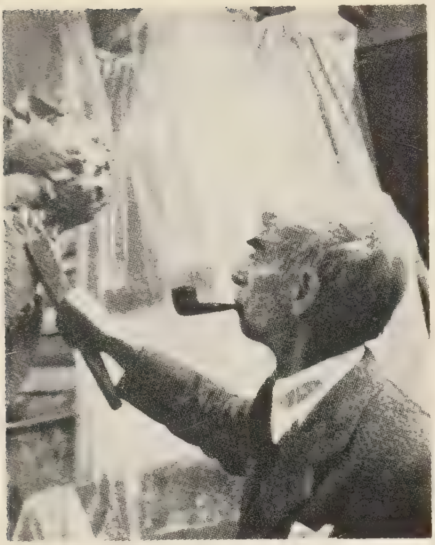
YEAKLEY, MRS. TAYLOR B. *See* Hall, Marjory

ZADKINE, OSSIP (JOSELYN) July 14, 1890- Sculptor

Address: 100 bis, rue d'Assas, Paris 6ᵉ, France

Russian-born sculptor Ossip Zadkine belongs to a group of foreign artists like Alexander Archipenko and Jacques Lipchitz who began their work in Paris and became noted for their development of experimental forms of sculpture. The most impressive aspect of Zadkine's work is its quality of aliveness and movement achieved through the play of light upon forms that he seeks to develop from the character of his materials, mainly wood, stone and bronze. In revolting against academic tradition, he owes much of his early inspiration to primitive African sculpture. At the same time, a number of critics have compared Zadkine the sculptor to Picasso the painter in the use of such devices as convex and concave shapes and extra profiles.

(Continued next page)



OSSIP ZADKINE

Many public and private collections in Europe, the United States, South America and Japan contain pieces of Zadkine's sculpture. He became especially familiar to Americans through his stay in New York during World War II when several exhibitions of his work were held. Long admired in the Netherlands, he was chosen to create a public monument, *The Devastated City* (1953), to memorialize the 1940 Nazi bombing of Rotterdam. In November 1956 his sculpture was exhibited at the Art Gallery of Toronto in a showing sponsored by the National Gallery of Canada.

Ossip Joselyn Zadkine was born in Smolensk, Russia on July 14, 1890 to Alexis and Sophie (Lester) Zadkine. Of Scottish origin, his mother belonged to a family which had migrated to Russia in the seventeenth century. His forebears were shipbuilders, and Zadkine has said that his goal has been to make his sculpture "as beautiful and perfect as a well-built boat" (*Time*, October 9, 1950).

Until he was about sixteen years old, Zadkine lived and was educated in Smolensk, where his father was professor of classical languages and literature at Smolensk Seminary. Sent to England to learn English, the youth attended school in Sunderland but soon left to study at the Art School of Polytechnic in London and earned money by making wood carvings for churches. When he returned to Russia after two years, he persuaded his father to let him go to Paris and become a sculptor.

In 1909 he enrolled at the École des Beaux Arts, but withdrew after six months to work on his own, establishing himself by 1911 in a small Paris studio, where he began cutting in wood and stone. "I had no masters," he states, "I loved and still love Rodin." He made his home permanently in Paris and during World War I fought as a private second class in the French Army, from 1915 to 1917. He was gassed in battle and later invalided out of the service with a 15 per cent pension for life.

From the beginning, Zadkine showed a concern for bringing out the character of the materials with which he worked. "He used the primitive forms of African idols for suggestions of shape which would enable him to preserve the simple tree-like forms of natural woods which he carved." Gradually becoming more experimental, he turned to concave and convex shapes, among others. "But these forms would follow the natural cut of gouge edge or chisel and the effect would be one of surprise and intrigue at the variety of rhythmical pattern obtained" (Arnold Auerbach, *A Brief History of Sculpture,* 1952).

Drawing ideas from many diverse sources, he introduced suggestions from classical Greek sculpture as well as from contemporary cubism and futurism. It soon also became apparent that one identifying feature of his work was the use of musical instruments to give varied action to his human forms. By 1932 art critic R. H. Wilenski could write that he looked on Zadkine "as the most agile-minded and technically adventurous figure in the whole field of European sculpture" (*The Meaning of Modern Sculpture).*

Zadkine, to whom recognition had come early, held his first one-man exhibition in 1919, in Brussels, Belgium. Among the notable pieces of sculpture that he had produced by the end of that year were *Demeter* (wood, 1918), *Joueur d'Accordion* (1918) and *La Guitariste* (bronze, 1919). His work was subsequently seen in other European cities, and in January 1931 a comprehensive exhibition of his sculpture was shown by the Arts Club of Chicago, which in January 1936 sponsored an exhibition of his *gouaches.* In early 1937 thirty-three pieces of his sculpture in hard stones and in plaster, bronze and various woods were on view at Brummer Gallery in New York.

Leaving Paris during World War II, Zadkine went to the United States in 1941, where he remained for four years. Since he had been able to take with him only a few essential tools and several *gouaches,* his exhibitions in New York during the following war years consisted entirely of new work. In 1942 at the Bignou Gallery (New York) he showed a series of small compositions in terra cotta which a critic for the New York *World-Telegram* (May 8, 1943) thought "reflected the confusion, even the torment, through which he had passed."

The following year (May 1943) Zadkine gave a widely reviewed one-man exhibition at the Curt Valentin Gallery. Several critics found interesting similarities and contrasts between Zadkine and Henry Moore, whose work was also at that time being exhibited in New York. *Newsweek* (May 24, 1943) pointed out that both sculptors were "pioneers, doing for (or to) sculpture what men like Picasso and Braque have done for (or to) painting. Consequently they are men of courage." A reviewer for the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 16, 1943) commented that "while Moore's approach . . . is reminiscent of the disciplined ancients, Zadkine exhibits more flair for dynamic line and surface, and his sculpture is essentially baroque in its formal aspect." (An earlier critic, Stanley Casson in *XXth Century Sculptors,* 1930, wrote of Zadkine as representing "a reaction against the baroque.")

One of the most striking compositions at Zadkine's 1944 exhibition at the Bignou Gallery was *La Prisonnière.* As described in the New York *Times* (January 16, 1944), "This strange work objectively represents the incarceration of several women, so tightly crated (and *crated* is the word) that their bodies merge in a kind of indeterminate mass of flesh, the heads, however, remaining separate. Subjectively the impact is undeniable, even if plastically the device be thought dubious, or at any rate to call for extended mediation—encouraged by Leo Lerman's catalogue assurance that *La Prisonnière* is 'one of the decade's supreme sculptural achievements.'" Besides several other pieces of sculpture, Zadkine exhibited twenty-four drawings, mostly delineating the labors of Hercules and the Minotaur legends.

After the war Zadkine returned to Paris and from 1946 to 1953 was professor of sculpture at l'Académie de la Grande-Chaumière. Exhibitions of his work included those in Brussels and Amsterdam (1948), Paris and Rotterdam (1949), London and Arnhem (1952) and the retrospective shows in Darmstadt (1953) and Tokyo and Arnhem (1954). He was awarded the Grand Prize for sculpture at Venice's Biennale exhibition in 1950.

Commissioned to create a monument in commemoration of the 1940 German bombing of Rotterdam, Zadkine produced the twenty-foot bronze statue, *The Devastated City,* which was sent to Rotterdam from Paris in 1953 and unveiled in May of that year. For his Rotterdam memorial, *Time* (October 1950) reported in a description of the model, Zadkine "combined the soft delicate architecture of flesh with slashed and squared chunks derived, at least in part, from cubist painting. . . . The arms, as if elongated by its terror, writhed upwards to hold back the sky in a futile, contorted gesture of self-preservation. The statue looked like a cross between Atlas and a frightened child, which was perhaps just what its subject required."

In another comment on Zadkine's aptness of symbolism, the New York *Times* (May 16, 1953) observed that the statue "has also become known as the *City Without a Heart.* Indeed, a deadly instrument appears to have cut the heart out of the contorted giant." The Netherlands claims to have been one of the first countries to appreciate Zadkine's art, and many young Dutch sculptors have gone to Paris to study under him.

The "familiar Zadkine idiom," from which, however, the sculptor sometimes departs, is said to consist of "concave and convex surfaces used in juxtaposition, to model form, rather than the conventional round volumes; the embellishment of surface with linear motifs, not merely as decoration but to emphasize the rhythmic development of the composition or give added weight to the masses; the use of incisive parallel planes to augment the feeling of the flattened curves and general angularization of volumes" (New York *World-Telegram,* May 8, 1943).

Zadkine is a member of l'Académie Flamande in Brussels, Officier Légion d'Honneur (France), and Chevalier Léopold II (Belgium). His book on Greece and sculpture, written in French, is being published in the Netherlands. He married Henriette Valentine Prax, a painter, on July 2, 1920. "Unlike most of the Russian artists living in France, Zadkine is gay, effervescent," as *Life* (December 12, 1949) characterized him, "and according to [Djon] Mili, 'flits around like a bug.'" He is a slightly built man with gray eyes and white hair.

A piano and accordion player, Zadkine writes of modern sculpture, "A mysterious musicality is the outcome of the organic intermarriage of its forms. The even distribution of light and shade, wandering from plane to plane into a deep clarity of light, awakens a philosophy. The high singing phrase of a straight line bordering a plane, sharply, resolves into a profound peace" (*Arts and Architecture,* March 1951).

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ZEINEDDINE, FARID (zĕn'ĕ-dēn fȧ-rēd') Dec. 22, 1907- Syrian Ambassador to the United Nations; lawyer

Address: Syrian Mission to the United Nations, 515 Park Ave., New York 22

In reply to accusations that the Republic of Syria is "bending to Soviet influence," Ambassador Farid Zeineddine has repeatedly stated in news conferences that his country has "no foreign technicians or volunteers aiding the Syrian armed forces." The Ambassador has emphasized that U.N. observers found no indication of a build-up of Syrian troops along the Israeli border, and in the fall of 1956 he informed the U.N. of a threat of aggression from Israeli, British and French forces massing along the borders of Syria and Jordan (New York *Times,* December 1, 1956).

The Syrian government appointed Farid Zeineddine as its first Ambassador to the United States and Minister to Mexico in 1952. In 1945 he had been a member of the Syrian delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and from 1951 to 1954 he served as Syria's permanent representative to the U.N. He became active in the Arab Liberation Movement in 1924, while still a student, and has continued this activity officially since 1947.

Just prior to the Syrian-Turkish crisis, the U.S. Department of State declared Zeineddine *persona non grata* on August 14, 1957. This was in retaliation for Syrian expulsion of three U.S. diplomatic aids and to protest Syrian charges that the United States had plotted to

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FARID ZEINEDDINE

overthrow the Syrian government. On September 21, Zeineddine returned to the United States to serve as Syrian Ambassador to the U.N.

He has expressed the opinion that the creation of Israel was "an act of aggression by the world-wide Zionist Movement against an Arab land from which the Zionists had turned out the rightful inhabitants." His attitude was illustrated in March 1956 during NBC-TV's *American Forum* program in which a debate took place between Israel's Ambassador Abba S. Eban and Zeineddine, who had insisted that a wall be placed between himself and Eban, because "Israel is not a fact" (New York *Times*, March 12, 1956). On a later TV appearance (NBC-TV's *Meet the Press* in December 1956) he asserted that a "colonial Western policy" was "pushing" the Middle East countries closer toward the Soviet Union.

Farid Zeineddine, a member of a rural family of pure Arab stock was born in Ankenyeh, Syria on December 22, 1907, the son of Mohammed Bey Zeineddine, a farmer, landowner and judge, and Amira, the daughter of Dr. Assad Bey Salim, a physician. The senior Zeineddine was active in the Arab Liberation Movement in its initial stages when Syria was a part of the Ottoman Empire, and his father, Zeineddine Pasha El Nassan Zeineddine, was also a landowner interested in Moslem law and the political activities of his time.

Young Farid attended secondary schools in Syria and majored in history at the American University of Beirut in Lebanon and was graduated with a B.A. degree in 1925. He continued his studies at the Sorbonne in Paris and received law degrees in international law and in economics and finance in 1929 and 1932. While at Beirut and the Sorbonne, he also studied Moslem law and Arabic culture. During this period he took a summer course on German culture at the University of Vienna and studied political science at the University of Berlin for four semesters.

Then for two years during the 1930's he taught at the University of Beirut in the School of Arts and Sciences and for a year at the Law School of the University of Damascus, Syria. At the request of the Minister of Education of Iraq, he went to Baghdad, where for two years he gave a series of about 100 lectures dealing with Arab society, its evolution and the contemporary renaissance in the Arab countries viewed from historical, political, social and cultural angles. For a brief period in 1934 he served as a member of an advisory board to the Minister of Education and Public Instruction on matters of policy in his own country. (Syria at that time was under French mandate.)

Zeineddine's book *Le Régime du Contrôle des Mandats Internationaux,* on the subject of the mandate established by the League of Nations for Lebanon and Syria, was published in 1933. *National Movements for Liberty and Unity in 19th Century Europe* was published in Arabic in 1935. Many of his articles on various phases of political and economic policies in the Arab world attracted wide attention and when he established a private law practice in Damascus, people in other cities in Syria sought his services, as well as in Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine.

Several times he was obliged to leave Syria because of his political statements and for a short time in 1942 he was imprisoned. France had formally recognized Syrian independence in September 1941, as a result of national unrest that caused strikes and riots, but elections were not permitted until August 1943 when a national government was formed. Zeineddine was released before the election and appointed Director-General of Supply in the government under President Shukri al Kuwatly (see *C.B.,* May 1956). At the request of the Prime Minister, Zeineddine contributed late in 1943 a long memorandum on the reasons, possibilities and plans for the formation of a league, or confederation of Arab states. In 1944 he resigned from the government office and resumed his private law practice.

He was appointed as a delegate to the San Francisco conference in 1945 and served as reporter for the first committee, which prepared the provisions concerning principles and purposes of the United Nations. Later in 1945 and in early 1946 he was one of the Syrian delegates who presented Syria's case against England and France, concerning the evacuation of foreign troops, before the U.N. Security Council. The troops were removed in April 1946.

Briefly, beginning in October 1946, he was secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Then in 1947 he became Syria's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U.S.S.R. While still accredited as Minister to the U.S.S.R., he was named as delegate to the Fourth Session of the U.N. General Assembly and took part in the debates which resulted in the decision to make Libya an independent country. He returned for the Fifth Session and the New York *Times* (October 20, 1950) reported that after a special political committee had sanctioned the five points that paved the way for assuring Libyan independence, Zeineddine summed up the feelings of the Arab delegations with: "The peoples of Libya and . . . Syria are parts of the Arab nation."

In June 1951 he left the U.S.S.R. to become Syria's permanent representative to the United Nations. He retained this post for two years after he was appointed as Syria's Ambassador to the United States and Minister to Mexico on October 20, 1952. In an address before the conference of American Friends of the Middle East held in New York, Zeineddine said that many Middle East intellectuals who opposed Communism were favorably impressed by the "Soviet Union's attitude on Palestine, Morocco, Tunisia and other issues of colonialism." In a "bitter attack" on Zionism, he said that it had "undermined the moral ascendency which the United States had enjoyed in the Middle East and sapped the United Nations of much of its moral worth in the eyes of the Middle East peoples" (New York *Times,* January 30, 1953).

Acting as chairman of the Asian-African-Arab fifteen-nation bloc, Zeineddine attempted to place France's ouster of the Morocco Sultan before the U.N. General Assembly's political committee according to the New York *Herald Tribune* (August 21, 1953), but was ruled out of order. An effort to put the case on the agenda of the Security Council was rejected after the United States had rejected it.

In a report for Syria of the General Assembly's Seventh Session (*U.N. Bulletin,* October 15, 1953) Zeineddine wrote that the Assembly was under the influence of "power politics" and used two yardsticks in defining collective action. In Palestine it amounted to "condoned aggression," he maintained, but in Korea discrimination was made between "so-called neutrals and belligerents."

To support Syria's complaint that Israel had been "illegally diverting the waters of the Jordan River, where it is part of the demilitarized zone between the two countries," Zeineddine told the Security Council that the various armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab states "must be observed above all other considerations." He said that the question of Israel's economy was of secondary importance and not a matter for U.N. concern (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 11, 1953).

He proposed the creation of an international development to utilize the resources of the Jordan that would benefit Palestine Arab refugees and "attacked the compromise resolution" introduced by Britain, France and the United States to refer the dispute back to the Truce Supervision Organization (New York *Times,* December 18, 1953). Syria and other Arab states have continued to block the issue.

He was relieved of his U.N. duties in 1954 to concentrate on his activities in Washington. Egypt's purchase of arms from Czechoslovakia had caused Israel to ask for arms from the United States. In talks with Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen, Zeineddine declared that any U.S. security guarantee for Israel "would very probably create outright struggle in the Middle East" (New York *Times,* October 12, 1955). The warning was again sounded, the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (November 18, 1955) reported, when Zeineddine said that Syria "might be forced to buy arms from the Communists" if American weapons went to Israel.

"The Middle East—Danger Zone" was the subject of the debate on an *American Forum* NBC-TV program between the Israeli and Syrian Ambassadors. They were separated by a plasterboard curtain at the request of Zeineddine. Two Arab students questioned Eban and two Israeli students questioned Zeineddine, who charged that Israel was "preparing feverishly for big-stage military action."

In a "most unusual diplomatic move," as the New York *Herald Tribune* (August 5, 1956) reported, the Syrian Ambassador called a special news conference on August 4 to "assail" the statement read over the air by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the crisis caused by the seizure of the Suez Canal by Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Zeineddine charged that the plan made by Britain, France and the United States for a twenty-four-nation conference was designed to "prepare for military action in the Middle East." He declared that "international Zionism" had exerted a strong influence in formulating Western policy, and stated further that the Suez situation was "triggered by a broken offer for the Aswan Dam" and that if the Western powers wanted peace they would "desist from the present colonial policy."

On several occasions after the start of Israeli action against Egyptian commando bases on the Sinai peninsula in late October 1956, followed by Anglo-French intervention, Ambassador Zeineddine protested what he called a build-up for an attack by the Baghdad Pact powers and France and Israel on Syria. He also denied charges of using Soviet volunteers to protect Syria's borders. However, on November 28 the U.S. State Department protested to the Syrian government its "concern" over "substantial shipments" of Soviet arms to the Middle East country (New York *Times,* November 29, 1956).

Farid Zeineddine and his wife Maifa have two daughters. He has gray hair and brown eyes, is of medium height and build, and has been called a "fiery" speaker. He uses English, French, German and Arabic freely and has some knowledge of Russian. For exceptional services rendered and personal merit, he was awarded the Medal of Merit in 1953 by Syria's President.

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ZIMMERMAN, M(AX) M(ANDELL)

Aug. 1, 1889- Economist; publisher; editor; author

Address: b. 67 W. 44th St., New York 36; h. 88 Central Park West, New York 23

Author of *The Super Market: A Revolution in Distribution* (1955), M. M. Zimmerman has written what is generally recognized as the standard work on the history and operation of this "revolutionary" development in retailing over a period of twenty-five years. Zimmerman, a journalist, economist and merchandising counsel, may in the opinion of one of his associates "well have made the revolution." A student of chain store methods and the author of a book *The Challenge of Chain Store Distribution* (1931), which appeared at the time of the advent of the supermarket, he has been the editor of the trade paper *Super Market Merchandising* since 1936 and was a prime mover in founding the Super Market Institute in 1937. According to *American Business* (July 1956), more than half of the $44 billion grossed by the United States food trade in 1955 had "tinkled through the cash registers" of the country's 20,000 "giant" supermarkets.

M. M. ZIMMERMAN

A native of Holyoke, Massachusetts, Max Mandell Zimmerman was born to Isaac and Annie (Cooperman) Zimmerman on August 1, 1889. He was graduated from Yale University and received his LL.B. degree from the Yale Law School in 1911. Instead of practicing law, he entered the employ of the Kolynos Company as a New York representative not long after graduation. In 1913 he joined the editorial staff of the magazine *Printer's Ink*.

At approximately that time the chain store method of merchandising had reached such proportions that the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company was operating 800 stores throughout the country in the grocery field alone. The F. W. Woolworth Company had 774 stores in the "five-and-ten" category, and other chains had developed in the men's furnishings, drug and cigar store, piano-selling, confectionary and other areas. *Printer's Ink* published in 1914 a series of fourteen articles described as "the first comprehensive analysis of chain store distribution as part of the general merchandising field." Max Zimmerman, or "Zim" as he is called by his associates, was one of the collaborators on this series who, while noting that "the leading retailers' chains enjoyed many and important advantages over independent retailers," nevertheless predicted that "the eventual supremacy of the independents in cooperation" would "be established and the chain store movement checked and perhaps reversed."

After four years (1914-18) as a free-lance writer, three (1918-21) as the export manager for a Philadelphia trunk and bag company, and four more (1921-25) as a manufacturers' representative, Zimmerman established himself as a "merchandising counsel." He was asked some four or five years later by John Irving Romer, editor of *Printer's Ink*, to bring the magazine's 1914 series on the chain stores up to date. Zimmerman wrote a series of twenty-five articles, the first of which appeared in late August 1930 and which were subsequently put into book form as *The Challenge of Chain Store Distribution* (Harper, 1931). In the period since 1914 the number of chains in the United States had grown from 2,500 (with approximately 30,000 store units) to 8,200 (with 210,000 stores) and the volume of business had increased from not more than $1,000,000,000 to $8,525,460,000, or 18.9 per cent of the country's total.

Zimmerman's articles fully discussed problems and methods of merchandising, manufacturer and customer relations, development by the chains of their "private" brands, "antichain" legislation, and the impact on the independent retailer. The author concluded that despite the "depression" the chain would remain, although weaker chains caught in overexpansion would fall by the way. He also noted the gradual strengthening of the independent retailers' competitive position through the formation of "voluntary grocery chains" and cooperative purchasing and advertising. For two cooperative organizations, the Associated Delicatessen Stores, Inc., of New York and the Metropolitan Delicatessen Dealers Association, Zimmerman formed the A.D.S. Publishing Company to publish the *National Delicatessen Grocer*, which made its first appearance in July 1933.

A supermarket, as defined by Zimmerman in 1936, "is a highly departmentalized retail establishment, dealing in foods and other merchandise, either wholly owned or concession operated, with adequate parking space, doing a minimum of $250,000 annually. The grocery department, however, must be on a self-service basis." Separate features of the supermarket (the term seems first to have gained currency in southern California) had appeared in various forms—departmentalizing with the Mohican Stores as early as 1896 and self-service, the check out and the turnstile with Clarence Saunders' first Piggly Wiggly store in 1916. In August 1930 Michael Cullen launched at Jamaica, Long Island, the King Kullen Grocery Company and (in the words of Zimmerman) "made merchandising history." Through unorthodox advertising and the selling of groceries at the "lowest possible markup," Cullen did a "phenomenal" business in groceries and soon opened stores in neighboring communities and added concessions covering dry goods, furniture, cosmetics, and other items.

The second recognizable supermarket venture, Big Bear, launched by Robert M. Otis and Roy O. Dawson in 1932 in a vacated Elizabeth, New Jersey automobile plant, also stressed price slashing, operated eleven departments on a concession basis, and provided ample parking space. Six additional stores were soon added in other New Jersey communities, and when the venture survived various attempts of competitors to put it out of business, the supermarket idea spread along the Atlantic seaboard and then in the Midwest, where William H. Albers opened his first Albers Super Mkts., Inc., store at Cincinnati, Ohio, in November 1933. The A. & P. enterprise is said to have become interested in the self-service idea as early as 1932, and four years later the chain established its first supermarket at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Meanwhile, in 1934, Zimmerman had begun a two-year study of the new "mass merchandising methods" for a series of articles published in *Printer's Ink* in 1936 and subsequently reprinted in book form as *Super Market: Spectacular Exponent of Mass Distribution* (Super Market Publishing Company, 1937). Convinced that supermarkets were "not merely an outgrowth of an old system but a new industry," he decided to found a trade paper to be published by the Super Market Publishing Company The magazine *Super Market Merchandising*, edited by Zimmerman, made its first appearance in November 1936. Six months later (May 1937) Zim outlined to a small group of operators the idea of organizing the Super Market Institute, which held its first convention in July and elected William H. Albers as its first president and Zimmerman as the executive secretary.

An influential article by Zimmerman and his associate Frances R. Grant entitled "Warning—Here Comes the Super-market!" was published in *Nation's Business* in March 1937, and two years later another book by Zimmerman, *The Super Market Grows Up* (Super Market Publishing Company), made its appearance. When the Super Market Institute was organized in 1937 only 134 operators had been in attendance, but by the time of the fourth convention at Kansas City in 1940 the number had increased to 351, representing 1,581 units. On September 29, 1941 *Time* reported that the United States had about 10,000 supermarket stores in operation.

Rationing and other controls prevented any great change in the picture during World War II; thus in the first full postwar year (1946) the supermarkets stood at 10,000 stores. These, however, were distributed through every state in the union, were enjoying a sales volume of $5.5 billion and were accounting for 28 per cent of the nation's grocery sales. Thereafter the spread was rapid, with the increase of private automobile driving, air conditioning of stores, and frozen foods packaging among the contributing factors in their development. In 1953 the "Supers hit a 16.1-billion-dollar sales record" and while they still represented only 5.1 per cent of the total of 341,300 retail grocery stores in the nation, they "accounted for 48 per cent of the grocery store volume—a 71 per cent larger share than in 1946" (Zimmerman, *The Super Market*, 1955).

Following visits to Europe in 1947, 1948 and 1949 Zimmerman reported (February 1950) that there were then some 185 self-service or semi-self-service stores in England, that the Priba organization in Belgium had opened twelve American-style supermarkets, and that Paridoc, an organization of thirty French chain store groups, had seventy *"libre service"* stores. Zimmerman's visits led in 1950 to the calling at Paris of the first International Congress on Food Distribution, a convention attended by 2,000 participants from twenty-two countries. A permanent International Association of Food Distribution was organized, with Henry Toulouse of Paridoc as its first president. A second congress met at Oostende, Belgium in 1953 and a third at Rome, Italy in 1956.

Zimmerman is the author of *Surveying Europe's Food Picture* (1949) and *Food Congress Meets in Europe* (1950). He was made an honorary citizen of Paris in 1950 and was also made a Chevalier du Mérite Commercial. Belgium made him a Chevalier of the Ordre de la Couronne in 1953. A domestic honor conferred on Zimmerman was that of election to the "Distribution Hall of Fame" by the Boston Conference on Distribution in October 1953.

When Zimmerman's book *The Super Market: A Revolution in Distribution* appeared in 1955, it was described by the publishers, McGraw-Hill Book Company, as "a complete study of this fascinating and fantastic industry" and by Thomas P. McMahon (in a foreword) as the work of one who "may very well have made the revolution" and to whom every "successful operator" owed "a deep debt in both dollars and inspiration." The book is not only a history of supermarketing but is also a guide to operators including layouts, advertising, and promotion. "The Super Market . . . remains the leading and most efficient method of food retailing as yet evolved in this country," is Zimmerman's conclusion. "It will continue to retain its present leadership in the world of distribution."

Max Zimmerman is a member of the American Academy of Social and Political Sciences; an honorary life member of the Super Market Institute; and the donor of an annual Super Market Merchandising Fellowship at the Harvard School of Business Administration, the University of Southern California, and Ohio State University. Of the Jewish faith, he is a member of the congregation of Temple

ZIMMERMAN, M. M.—*Continued*

Emanu-El in New York City. His favorite outdoor recreations have been mentioned as squash tennis at the Yale Club of New York and light tackle salmon fishing in Nova Scotia. Max Zimmerman and Hylda Grant were married at Lamy, New Mexico in August 1921 and have one son, Richard Grant Zimmerman, now the research director for *Super Market Merchandising*.

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ZOLOTOW, MAURICE (zŏl'ă-tō) Nov. 23, 1913- Writer

Address: h. Hastings-on-Hudson, New York

The "Boswell of Broadway," who chronicles the doings of the talented, the unconventional, and the eccentric along the Great White Way as well as in Hollywood, is Maurice Zolotow. He has written nearly 300 articles and five books about theatrical celebrities and also about astrologers, pitchmen, hat check girls, panhandlers, magicians, and scalpers. His best known book is *No People Like Show People* (Random, 1951), with an introduction by drama critic Brooks Atkinson, which was published in pocket book form by Bantam Books in 1952. Since 1940 Zolotow has written more than 200 articles for the *Saturday Evening Post*. He is also a frequent contributor to *Cosmopolitan, Theatre Arts,* and *American Weekly* and he writes a newspaper column for the Spades Syndicate.

Charmante Studio

MAURICE ZOLOTOW

Maurice Zolotow was born on November 23, 1913 in New York City, the son of Harry Zolotow and Pauline (Edelstein) Zolotow. He says, "I became an avid reader around the age of eight and began to write short stories a few years later at the suggestion of an eighth grade teacher. I recall trying to imitate de Maupassant's stories at the age of thirteen or fourteen."

He became the drama critic of his school paper at New Utrecht High School in Brooklyn; and, at the age of fifteen, he was awarded a medal by Channing Pollock for a drama column he wrote for the paper. After graduating from high school in 1931, Zolotow went to college in the Midwest, where he majored in English at the University of Wisconsin, receiving his B.A. degree in 1936.

He then returned to New York City and obtained work as a reporter for *Billboard,* covering music and radio news for the Broadway periodical. A year later he left *Billboard* and, for the next two years, acted as a Broadway press agent for actors and entertainers. He embarked on his present career as a magazine and book writer, specializing in stories about show people, in 1939. He has written over 300 articles with such titles as "Case History of a Model," "Headaches of a Headwaiter," "Quiz Queen," and "Opera's Funny Man," and "Her Favorite Star Is Herself."

At the beginning of his career, Maurice was always being mistaken for Sam Zolotow, the New York *Times* drama reporter. When Maurice received a criticism award in high school, he was asked if his "uncle" helped him to write the article; and when he would ask press agents for show tickets, they laughed at him. Maurice must have felt that success was his when Sam started being mistaken for him.

Zolotow collected several of his articles from national magazines and published them in book form, under the title *Never Whistle in a Dressing Room* (1944, E. P. Dutton and Company).

Critical opinion generally agreed with the review in the *Library Journal*, which said that Zolotow's "style is rousing, even racy, and quite in keeping with his subjects [Broadway Rose, the panhandler; Crosby Gaige, producer and gourmet; and Abe Ellis, hat check entrepreneur, to name a few]. Admittedly trivial but nonetheless fascinating."

His next book was *The Great Balsamo* (1946, Random House), which is his only novel. To get the necessary material for this story about the life of a great magician and escape artist, Zolotow studied magic tricks for two years, eventually becoming a member of the Magicians' Guild. When the book was published, Zolotow was given a party in Philadelphia, at which, appropriately enough, the entertainment was provided by a magician—Blackstone the Great.

Before publishing another book about entertainers and Broadway, Zolotow wrote *Maurice William and Sun Yat-Sen* (1948, R. Hale), which related how an obscure book written by Maurice William, a New York dentist, influenced the thought of China's great leader. While writing both *The Great Balsamo* and

Maurice William and Sun Yat-Sen, Zolotow continued to turn out magazine articles on Broadway personalities and characters, the end product being another collection of Zolotow portraits, *No People Like Show People* (1951, Random House).

No People Like Show People contained sketches of Tallulah Bankhead, Fred Allen, Frank Fay, Jack Benny, Jimmy Durante, Ethel Merman, Oscar Levant, and Jed Harris. Before the book appeared, Zolotow had been psychoanalyzed; and in the book, Zolotow himself did a little analyzing, showing, according to the *Saturday Review of Literature* (August 25, 1951), "that actors with talent, despite eccentricities (not because of them), are really people after all." The book received favorable reviews from the critics, Charles Poore of the New York *Times* calling it "the best vaudeville bill that has come along since the days of the Palace."

Zolotow's third collection of magazine articles appearing in book form, *It Takes All Kinds* (Random, 1952), was described in the New York *Times Book Review* as "a museum wherein uncommon individuals are on display. . . . Some of these individuals merely follow uncommon occupations, such as S. S. Adams, who manufactures dribble glass and explosive cigarettes. Others are eccentrics in their mode of life." The New York *Herald Tribune* felt that "this group of sketches of very real people should be of interest to most any reader."

Zolotow has found that people with talent are not necessarily successful. He thinks that "Broadway is full of eccentric characters full of talents who knock around between Times Square and Columbus Circle" without amounting to anything.

Among the many prominent personalities whom Zolotow has interviewed for recent articles are Marilyn Monroe, Bert Lahr, Nanette Fabray, Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, Grace Kelly, Maurice Evans, and Rudolf Bing.

Once Zolotow decides to write a portrait, he approaches his subject with a determination to get beneath the surface. When he was writing a sketch of comedian Sid Caesar, he spent eight hours a day with Caesar for over a week. Caesar, notoriously shy offstage, offered Zolotow the problem of how to get the comedian to talk about himself. At first Zolotow, who loves to talk, tried being silent, hoping to draw Caesar out. When this approach failed, Zolotow started to talk about his own life, telling the TV star his worries about getting his wife to the hospital when she was expecting a baby. Caesar then began to talk about how he worried when his wife was pregnant, and before long Zolotow had obtained enough material for another profile, which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post,* May 16, 1953 under the title "TV Gives Him Nightmares."

As a dedicated theatre-goer, Zolotow has deplored the fact that "so many producers play it safe with adaptations rather than original playscripts, tending to frustrate creative talent. The problem—as any good play agent will tell you—is not how to lay hands on an exciting and original play, but rather: Who on earth can you show it to?" (*Theatre Arts*, December 1955). In *Variety* (January 9, 1957) he criticized Broadway investors for being so unwilling to risk money on unknown dramatists even when they like their scripts.

Although Zolotow admits to being "a big-mouth type of man who loves to exercise his big mouth," he also enjoys privacy. He even warns playwrights to beware "the trap of success." The necessity "of withdrawing for long periods of solitary thinking and self-discovery," he wrote in *Theatre Arts* (December 1955), "is one of the least appreciated needs in this age of group adjustment. . . . The playwright must preserve his own idealism and his contemplative privacy at all costs."

Maurice Zolotow is six feet one inch tall, weighs 178 pounds, has blue eyes and dark receding hair. He married Charlotte Shapiro on May 14, 1938. When she is not busy with their two children, Stephen and Ellen, Mrs. Zolotow, an editor before her marriage, writes books for children. Zolotow's faith is Jewish and his political affiliation Republican. He is very fond of lobster cantonese and moo goo guy pan, sauerbraten and kaiserschmarren. He enjoys listening to name bands.

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Who's Who, 1957
Who's Who in America, 1956-57
Who's Who in American Art (1956)
Who's Who in American Education, 1955-56
Who's Who in American Jewry, 1938-39
Who's Who in Art (1956)

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Who's Who in Austria (1955)
Who's Who in Aviation, 1955
Who's Who in British Science, 1953
Who's Who in Canada, 1956-57
Who's Who in Central and East-Europe, 1935-36
Who's Who in Chicago and Illinois (1950)
Who's Who in Colored America, 1950
Who's Who in Commerce and Industry (1957)
Who's Who in Egypt and the Near East, 1956
Who's Who in Engineering, 1954
Who's Who in France, 1955-56
Who's Who in France (Paris), 1953-54
Who's Who in Germany (1956)
Who's Who in Government (1932-33)
Who's Who in Insurance, 1957
Who's Who in Japan, 1940-41
Who's Who in Labor (1946)
Who's Who in Latin America Pts 1-7 (1946-51)
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Who's Who in Library Service (1955)
Who's Who in Modern China (1955)
Who's Who in New England (1949)
Who's Who in New York, 1952
Who's Who in New Zealand, 1956
Who's Who in Philosophy (1952)
Who's Who in Railroading, 1946
Who's Who in Switzerland: 1955
Who's Who in the East (1955)
Who's Who in the Midwest (1956)
Who's Who in the Nation Capital, 1938-39
Who's Who in the South and Southwest (1956)
Who's Who in the Theatre (1957)
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PERIODICAL AND NEWSPAPER ABBREVIATIONS

NOTE: Most, but not all, of the publications below are listed in Wilson Company periodical indexes found in most libraries. For addresses, subscription price, etc., consult your librarian.

ALA Bul—American Library Association Bulletin
Am Artist—American Artist
Am Assn Univ Women J—Journal of the American Association of University Women
Am Bar Assn J—American Bar Association Journal
Am Hist R—American Historical Review
Am Mag—American Magazine (discontinued)
Am Mercury—American Mercury
Am Pol Sci R—American Political Science Review
Am Scholar—American Scholar
Am Sociol R—American Sociological Review
Am W—American Weekly
America—America
Américas—Américas (incorporating Bul Pan Am Union)
Ann Am Acad—Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Arch Forum—Architectural Forum, the Magazine of Building
Arch Rec—Architectural Record
Archaeology—Archaeology: A Magazine Dealing with the Antiquity of the World
Art N—Art News
Arts—Arts (incorporating Arts Digest)
Arts & Arch—Arts & Architecture
Atlan—Atlantic Monthly
Aviation W—Aviation Week

Barrons—Barron's
Bet Hom & Gard—Better Homes & Gardens
Book-of-the-Month Club N—Book-of-the-Month Club News
Books Abroad—Books Abroad
Bsns W—Business Week
Bul Atomic Sci—Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

Can Hist R—Canadian Historical Review
Cath World—Catholic World
Chem & Eng N—Chemical and Engineering News
Christian Cent—Christian Century
Christian Sci Mon—Christian Science Monitor
Colliers—Collier's (discontinued)
Commonweal—Commonweal
Cong Digest—Congressional Digest
Cong Q—Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report
Coronet—Coronet
Cosmop—Cosmopolitan
Cue—Cue
Cur Hist—Current History

Dance Mag—Dance Magazine

Ed—Education
Ed & Pub—Editor & Publisher
Ed Res Reports—Editorial Research Reports
Etude—Etude (discontinued)

Facts on File—Facts on File
For Affairs—Foreign Affairs
For Policy Bul—Foreign Policy Bulletin
Forbes—Forbes Magazine
Fortune—Fortune

Gen Army—Generals of the Army and the Air Force and Admirals of the Navy (discontinued)
Good H—Good Housekeeping

Harper—Harper's Magazine
Holiday—Holiday
House & Gard—House & Garden

Illus London N—Illustrated London News
Ind Woman—Independent Woman. Continued as National Business Woman

J Am Med Assn—Journal of the American Medical Association

Ladies Home J—Ladies' Home Journal
Library J—Library Journal

Life—Life
Look—Look

McCalls—McCall's
Macleans Mag—Maclean's Magazine
Mag of Wall St—Magazine of Wall Street and Business Analyst
Mlle—Mademoiselle
Mo Labor R—Monthly Labor Review
Mus Am—Musical America
Mus Courier—Musical Courier
Mus Mod Art—Museum of Modern Art Bulletin

N Y Herald Tribune—New York Herald Tribune
N Y Herald Tribune Bk R—New York Herald Tribune Book Review
N Y Post—New York Post
N Y Times—New York Times
N Y Times Bk R—New York Times Book Review
N Y Times Index—New York Times Index
N Y Times Mag—New York Times Magazine
N Y World-Telegram—New York World-Telegram and Sun
Nat Bsns Woman—National Business Woman
Nat Ed Assn J—Journal of the National Education Association
Nat Geog Mag—National Geographic Magazine
Nation—The Nation
Nations Bsns—Nation's Business
Nature—Nature
New Engl Q—New England Quarterly
New Repub—New Republic
New Statesm—New Statesman and Nation
New Yorker—New Yorker
Newsweek—Newsweek

Opera N—Opera News

Pathfinder—See The Town Journal, Pathfinder
Pol Sci Q—Political Science Quarterly
Pop Mech—Popular Mechanics Magazine
Pop Phot—Popular Photography
Pop Sci—Popular Science Monthly
Pub W—Publishers' Weekly

Read Digest—Reader's Digest
Reporter—The Reporter
Rotarian—Rotarian

Sat Eve Post—Saturday Evening Post
Sat Night—Saturday Night
Sat R—Saturday Review
Sch & Soc—School and Society
Scholastic—Senior Scholastic
Sci Am—Scientific American
Sci Mo—Scientific Monthly
Sci N L—Science News Letter
Science—Science
Spec—Spectator
Sport Illus—Sports, Illustrated

Theatre Arts—Theatre Arts
This Week—This Week Magazine
This World—This World (San Francisco Chronicle)
Time—Time
Toronto Globe and Mail—Toronto Globe and Mail
Town J—The Town Journal, Pathfinder (discontinued)
Travel—Travel

U N R—United Nations Review
U S News—U. S. News & World Report

Variety—Variety
Vital Speeches—Vital Speeches
Vogue—Vogue

Washington (D.C.) Post—Washington Post and Times Herald
Wilson Lib Bul—Wilson Library Bulletin
Womans Home C—Woman's Home Companion (discontinued)

Yale R—Yale Review

NECROLOGY

This is a list of biographees' obituaries which are in the Yearbook, including those of late 1956. Deaths which occurred in late 1957 are recorded in the early 1958 issues of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.

Abbell, Maxwell (biog 1951)
Abbott, Edith (biog 1941)
Abercrombie, Sir Patrick (biog 1946)
Aga, Khan, The (biog 1946)
Ambedkar, B. R. (biog 1951)
Aydelotte, Frank (biog 1952)

Badoglio, Pietro (biog 1940)
Baker, Nina Brown (biog WLB 1947)
Behn, Sosthenes (biog 1947)
Bell, Lawrence D. (biog 1942)
Birdseye, Clarence (biog 1946)
Blanding, Don (biog 1947)
Bogart, Humphrey (biog 1942)
Bothe, Walther (biog 1955)
Brancusi, Constantin (biog 1955)
Brooks, C. Wayland (biog 1947)
Buck, Gene (biog 1941)
Byrd, Richard E. (biog 1956)

Cary, Joyce (biog WLB 1949)
Castillo Armas, Carlos (biog 1955)
Chafee, Zechariah, Jr. (biog 1942)
Chase, Edna Woolman (biog 1940)
Cherwell, Frederick Alexander Lindemann, 1st Viscount (biog 1952)
Clark, Leonard (biog 1956)
Cottrell, Dorothy (biog WLB 1955)
Covarrubias, Miguel (biog 1940)
Crosser, Robert (biog 1953)
Cullen, Hugh Roy (biog 1955)
Cullis, Winifred C. (biog 1943)

Darré, R. Walther (biog 1941)
Dorsey, Jimmy (biog 1942)
Dorsey, Tommy (biog 1942)
Dreyfus, Camille (biog 1955)

Edge, Walter E. (biog 1945)
Elliston, Herbert (biog 1949)

Fairchild, Henry Pratt (biog 1942)
Field, Marshall, 3d (biog 1952)
Frank, Jerome N. (biog 1941)
Funk, Charles Earle (biog 1947)

Gardner, Lester D. (biog 1947)
George, Walter F. (biog 1955)
Gieseking, Walter (biog 1956)
Gillis, James M., Rev. (biog 1956)
Gogarty, Oliver (biog 1941)
Grady, Henry F. (biog 1947)
Graham, Evarts A. (biog 1952)

Haakon VII, King of Norway (biog 1940)
Halley, Rudolph (biog 1953)
Hamlin, Talbot (biog 1954)
Hancock, John M. (biog 1949)
Haslett, Dame Caroline (biog 1950)
Herriot, Edouard (biog 1946)
Hill, Edwin C. (biog 1940)
Hitler, Adolf (biog 1942)
Hopkins, John Jay (biog 1954)
Hore-Belisha, Leslie Hore-Belisha, 1st Baron (biog 1941)
Horthy de Nagybanya, Nicholas (biog 1940)
Hudson, Robert S. Hudson, 1st Viscount (biog 1942)
Hughes, Rowland R. (biog 1956)
Hull, Josephine (biog 1953)

Jimerson, Earl W. (biog 1948)
Johnson, Charles Spurgeon (biog 1946)
Jowitt, William Allen Jowitt, 1st Earl (biog 1941)

Kaempffert, Waldemar B. (biog 1943)
Kelly, Judith (biog 1941)
Knox, Ronald, Msgr. (biog 1950)
Körner, Theodor (biog 1951)

Langmuir, Irving (biog 1950)
La Roe, Wilbur, Jr. (biog 1948)
Lawson, Robert (biog 1941)
Leiserson, William M. (biog 1942)
Lincoln, Leroy A. (biog 1946)
Lockhart, Gene (biog 1950)
Lundeberg, Harry (biog 1952)

McCarthy, Joseph R. (biog 1950)
McHale, Kathryn (biog 1947)
Magsaysay, Ramón (biog 1952)
Marchal, Léon (biog 1943)
Mistral, Gabriela (biog 1946)
Mountevans, Edward R. G. R. Evans, 1st Baron (biog 1941)

Negrín, Juan (biog 1945)
Nobs, Ernst (biog 1949)
Nufer, Albert F. (biog 1955)

Ogden, C. K. (biog 1944)

Paasikivi, Juho Kusti (biog 1944)
Packer, Fred L. (biog 1952)
Pick, Lewis Andrew (biog 1946)
Pinza, Ezio (biog 1953)

Rogers, Bruce (biog 1946)
Ryti, Risto (biog 1941)

Salvemini, Gaetano (biog 1943)
Shigemitsu, Mamoru (biog 1943)
Sigerist, Henry Ernest (biog 1940)
Sterne, Maurice (biog 1943)
Stokes, Richard R. (biog 1951)
Straus, Roger W. (biog 1952)
Suhr, Otto (biog 1955)
Sullivan, Francis L. (biog 1955)
Sullivan, Gael (biog 1947)

Talbott, Harold E. (biog 1953)
Tallant, Robert (biog WLB 1953)
Tchelitchew, Pavel (biog 1943)
Toscanini, Arturo (biog 1954)

Vanderbilt, Arthur T. (biog 1947)
Van Doren, Harold Livingston (biog 1940)
Vansittart, Robert Vansittart, 1st Baron (biog 1941)
Ventris, Michael (biog 1957)
Von Neumann, John (biog 1955)

Warren, Avra M. (biog 1955)
Weir, Ernest T. (biog 1941)
White, Francis W. (biog 1954)
White, Nelia Gardner (biog WLB 1950)
Wiggam, Albert Edward (biog 1942)
Wilder, Laura Ingalls (biog WLB 1948)

CLASSIFICATION BY PROFESSIONAL FIELD—1957

Agriculture

Felton, Ralph A.
Hardy, Porter, Jr.
Moya, Manuel A. de

Archaeology

Ventris, Michael

Architecture

Johnson, Philip C.
Ventris, Michael
Walker, Ralph

Art

Armitage, Kenneth
Assis Chateaubriand
Bacon, Francis
Blanding, Don
Capogrossi, Giuseppe
Feininger, Andreas
Hepworth, Barbara
Hurd, Peter
Lassaw, Ibram
Lober, Georg
Manessier, Alfred
Matta
Redpath, Anne
Rothenstein, Sir John
Slobodkin, Louis
Steinberg, Saul
Sterne, Hedda
Tobey, Mark
Walker, John
Zadkine, Ossip

Aviation

Briggs, James E.
Bunker, George M.
Burgess, Carter L.
Doolittle, James H.
Douglas, James H., Jr.
Hess, Dean E.
Schriever, Bernard A.
Shea, Andrew B.
Simons, David G.
Tupolev, Andreĭ N.
White, Thomas D.
Wilkins, Sir Hubert

Business

Abelson, Nat
Alexander, Madame
Arden, Elizabeth
Barnes, Wendell B.
Bay, Mrs. Charles Ulrick
Bechtel, Stephen D.
Berlitz, Charles F.
Bishop, Hazel
Blancke, Harold
Bowles, Chester
Brundage, Percival F.
Buchanan, Wiley T., Jr.
Bunker, George M.
Burgess, Carter L.
Chandler, Dorothy Buffum
Chandler, Norman
Chapman, Gilbert W.
Cohen, Barbara
Crump, N. R.
Fairless, Benjamin F.
Ferguson, Malcolm P.
Goldenson, Leonard H.
Guardia, Ernesto de la, Jr.
Halligan, William J.
Hicks, Beatrice A.
Houser, Theodore V.
Kappel, Frederick R.
Leser, Tina
Lindsley, Thayer
Love, J. Spencer
Maas, Melvin J.
Mack, Lawrence L.
Mulloy, Gardnar
Rathbone, Monroe J.
Roney, Marianne
Rothschild, Louis S.
Sale, Rhys M.
Sardi, Vincent, Jr.
Sardi, Vincent, Sr.
Shea, Andrew B.
Swigert, Ernest G.
Syme, John P.
Talbert, Billy
Watson, Burl S.
Zimmerman, M. M.

Dance

Benesh, Joan
Benesh, Rudolf
Holder, Geoffrey
Marceau, Marcel
Moylan, Mary Ellen
Nerina, Nadia
Rao, Shanta

Diplomacy

Asakai, Koichiro
Assis Chateaubriand
Bowles, Chester
Buchanan, Wiley T., Jr.
Caccia, Sir Harold
Campa, Miguel Angel
Cannon, Cavendish W.
Eban, Abba
Hare, Raymond A.
Jarring, Gunnar V.
Kase, Toshikazu
Loutfi, Omar
Menon, K. P. S.
Moya, Manuel A. de
Nabulsi, Suleiman
Nuñez Portuondo, Emilio
Riddleberger, James W.
Robertson, Norman A.
Romulo, Carlos P.
Thompson, Llewellyn E., Jr.
Zeineddine, Farid

Education

Bardeen, John
Berlitz, Charles F.
Best, Charles H.
Braun, Werner
Briggs, James E.
Bucher, Walter H.
Burney, Leroy E.
Chapman, Sydney
Cournand, André F.
Davidson, Garrison H.
Derthick, L. G.
Ellingson, Mark
Giordani, Francesco
Glueck, Sheldon
Hammon, William McDowell
Hammond, E. Cuyler
Hancher, Virgil M.
Heisenberg, Werner
Johnson, Walter
Kelsen, Hans
Kiphuth, Robert J. H.
Kleitman, Nathaniel
Lyons, Harry
McCrady, Edward
Montgomery, Deane
Murdock, George Peter
Newsom, Carroll Vincent
Oettinger, Katherine Brownell
Payne-Gaposchkin, Cecilia
Price, Charles C.
Rees, Mina S.
Revelle, Roger
Richards, Dickinson W.
Richards, Robert E., Rev.
Riebel, John P.
Saulnier, Raymond J.
Sayegh, Fayez A.
Shull, Martha A.
Simons, Hans
Smedberg, William Renwick, 3d
Tolkien, J. R. R. (WLB)
Walker, Norma Ford
Williams, Roger J.
Wolman, Abel

Engineering

Armand, Louis
Bardeen, John
Bechtel, Stephen D.
Crump, N. R.
Doolittle, James H.
Dubulier, William
Hicks, Beatrice A.

Kappel, Frederick R.
Lindsley, Thayer
Potter, W. E.
Schriever, Bernard A.
Slocum, Harvey
Steinman, D. B.
Tallamy, Bertram D.
Tupolev, Andreĭ N.
Wheeler, Raymond A.
Wolman, Abel

Fashion

Abelson, Nat
Alexander, Madame
Arden, Elizabeth
Bacharach, Bert
Leser, Tina

Finance

Barnes, Wendell B.
Bay, Mrs. Charles Ulrick
Brundage, Percival F.
Fairclough, Ellen
Gates, Thomas S., Jr.
Lindsley, Thayer

Government—Foreign

Abdullah al-Salim al Subah, Sir, Sheikh of Kuwait
Ahmadu, Alhaji, Sardauna of Sokoto
Aramburu, Pedro Eugenio
Armand, Louis
Assis Chateaubriand
Averoff-Tositsas, Evangelos
Awolowo, Obafemi
Azikiwe, Nnamdi
Ben-Gurion, David
Bourgès-Maunoury, Maurice
Braddock, E. M.
Briscoe, Robert
Caccia, Sir Harold
Campa, Miguel Angel
Chou En-lai
Cyrankiewicz, Józef
Daud Khan, Sardar Mohammed
Diefenbaker, John G.
Douglas, Thomas C.
Etzel, Franz
Fairclough, Ellen
Garcia, Carlos P.
Giordani, Francesco
Gomulka, Wladyslaw
Guardia, Ernesto de la, Jr.
Hailsham, Quintin McGarel Hogg, 2d Viscount
al-Hassan, Prince of the Yemen
Hinton, Sir Christopher
Ishibashi, Tanzan
Jarring, Gunnar V.
Kádár, János
Kase, Toshikazu
Kishi, Nobusuke
Kurchatov, Igor V.
Lacoste, Robert
Liu-Shao-ch'i
Loutfi, Omar
Menon, K. P. S.
Moya, Manuel A. de
Nabulsi, Suleiman
Noble, Allan
Noon, Malik Firoz Khan
Nuñez Portuondo, Emilio
Pearkes, G. R.
Popović, Koča
Rahman, Abdul, Paramount Ruler of Malaya
Rahman, Abdul, Prince
Randers, Gunnar
Robertson, Norman A.
Romulo, Carlos P.
Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman
Schärf, Adolf
Siroky, Viliam
Strauss, Franz Josef
Streuli, Hans
Suhrawardy, H. S.
Suslov, Mikhail A.
Zeineddine, Farid

Government—United States

Albert, Carl
Barnes, Wendell B.
Bible, Alan
Bowles, Chester
Brennan, William J., Jr.
Brooks, Overton
Brundage, Percival F.
Buchanan, Wiley T., Jr.
Burgess, Carter L.
Burney, Leroy E.
Davis, James C.
Derthick, L. G.
Diggs, Charles C., Jr.
Dirksen, Everett M.
Doolittle, James H.
Douglas, James H., Jr.
Durham, Carl
Eisenhower, Dwight D.
Engle, Clair
Felix, Robert H.
Frankfurter, Felix
Gates, Thomas S., Jr.
Gordon, Thomas S.
Hardy, Porter, Jr.
Hare, Raymond A.
Hillings, Patrick J.
Lesinski, John
McKinney, Robert
Mason, Noah M.
Morsch, Lucile M.
Morse, Clarence G.
Morton, Thruston B.
Oettinger, Katherine Brownell
Porter, Charles O.
Potter, W. E.
Rees, Mina S.
Riddleberger, James W.
Rothschild, Louis S.
Saulnier, Raymond J.
Simpson, Milward L.
Tallamy, Bertram D.
Thompson, Llewellyn E., Jr.
Timmerman, George Bell, Jr.
Tucker, B. Fain
Voorhees, Tracy S.
Whittaker, Charles Evans
Wilkins, Sir Hubert

Industry

Blancke, Harold
Bunker, George M.
Chapman, Gilbert W.
Dubulier, William
Fairless, Benjamin F.
Ferguson, Malcolm P.
Halligan, William J.
Kappel, Frederick R.
Lindsley, Thayer
Love, J. Spencer
Rathbone, Monroe J.
Sale, Rhys M.
Swigert, Ernest G.
Watson, Burl S.

International Relations

Armand, Louis
Asakai, Koichiro
Averoff-Tositsas, Evangelos
Buchanan, Wiley T., Jr.
Caccia, Sir Harold
Campa, Miguel Angel
Cannon, Cavendish W.
Chou En-lai
Eban, Abba
Etzel, Franz
Garcia, Carlos P.
Giordani, Francesco
Hare, Raymond A.
al-Hassan, Prince of the Yemen
Jarring, Gunnar V.
Kase, Toshikazu
Loutfi, Omar
Menon, K. P. S.
Moya, Manuel A. de
Nabulsi, Suleiman
Noble, Allan
Noon, Malik Firoz Khan
Nuñez Portuondo, Emilio
Popović, Koča
Randers, Gunnar
Riddleberger, James W.
Robertson, Norman A.
Romulo, Carlos P.
Sayegh, Fayez A.
Siroky, Viliam
Thompson, Llewellyn E., Jr.
Zeineddine, Farid

Journalism

Bacharach, Bert
Blanding, Don
Crowther, Bosley
Daniel-Rops, Henry
Feininger, Andreas

Gordon, Thomas S.
Hagy, Ruth Geri
Ishibashi, Tanzan
Jones, Russell
Landers, Ann
Lynes, Russell
McKinney, Robert
Montgomery, Ruth
Moraes, Frank
Pollack, Jack Harrison
Prescott, Orville
Romulo, Carlos P.
Rountree, Martha
Sayegh, Fayez A.
Wolman, Abel

Labor

Dubinsky, David

Law

Alcorn, Meade
Barnes, Wendell B.
Bible, Alan
Brennan, William J., Jr.
Davis, James C.
Diefenbaker, John G.
Douglas, James H., Jr.
Etzel, Franz
Frankfurter, Felix
Glueck, Sheldon
Hailsham, Quintin McGarel Hogg, 2d Viscount
Hancher, Virgil M.
Hillings, Patrick J.
Kelsen, Hans
Kinnear, Helen
Maxwell, David F.
Morse, Clarence G.
Mulloy, Gardnar
Pike, James A., Very Rev.
Porter, Charles O.
Schärf, Adolf
Shea, Andrew B.
Simpson, Milward L.
Suhrawardy, H. S.
Timmerman, George Bell, Jr.
Tucker, B. Fain
Voorhees, Tracy S.
Whittaker, Charles Evans

Library Service

Kinder, Katharine L.
Morsch, Lucile M.
Norton, Andre

Literature

Abrahams, Peter (WLB)
Blanding, Don
Campbell, Patricia (WLB)
Clark, Dorothy Park (WLB)
Daniel-Rops, Henry
Eyre, Katherine Wigmore (WLB)
Finney, Gertrude E. (WLB)
Garth, David (WLB)
Gipson, Fred (WLB)
Hall, Marjory (WLB)
Han Suyin (WLB)
Hawley, Cameron (WLB)
Hedden, Worth Tuttle (WLB)
Jiménez, Juan Ramón
Karp, David (WLB)
McMeekin, Isabel McLennan (WLB)
Mirvish, Robert F. (WLB)
Norton, Andre
Onís, Harriet de
Randall, Ruth Painter (WLB)
Riesenberg, Felix, Jr. (WLB)
Romulo, Carlos P.
Salverson, Laura Goodman (WLB)
Schoonover, Lawrence (WLB)
Steinman, D. B.
Tolkien, J. R. R. (WLB)
Yaffe, James (WLB)

Medicine

Best, Charles H.
Burney, Leroy E.
Cournand, André F.
Dean, H. Trendley
Dooley, Thomas A.
Felix, Robert H.
Forssmann, Werner
Griffin, John D.
Hammon, William McDowell
Han Suyin (WLB)
Kessler, Henry H.
Kleitman, Nathaniel
Lyons, Harry
MacLean, Basil C.
Murray, Dwight H.
Richards, Dickinson W.
Robertson, R. B.
Simons, David G.
Steincrohn, Peter J.
Velikovsky, Immanuel
Walker, Norma Ford

Military

Aramburu, Pedro Eugenio
Briggs, James E.
Daud Khan, Sardar Mohammed
Davidson, Garrison H.
Dayan, Moshe
Doolittle, James H.
Eisenhower, Dwight D.
Hess, Dean E.
Holt, Cooper T.
Milligan, Mary Louise
Pearkes, G. R.
Popović, Koča
Potter, W. E.
Schriever, Bernard A.
Simons, David G.
Strauss, Franz Josef
Stuhlinger, Ernst
Wheeler, Raymond A.
White, Thomas D.

Motion Pictures

Anderson, Erica
Chayefsky, Paddy
Clooney, Rosemary
Crowther, Bosley
Fellini, Federico
Gobbi, Tito
Heston, Charlton
Leighton, Margaret
Malden, Karl
Naish, J. Carrol
Niven, David
Novak, Kim
Portman, Eric
Quinn, Anthony
Ritter, Thelma
Rotha, Paul
Silvers, Phil
Sloane, Everett
Vidor, King
Wyatt, Jane

Music

Barbieri, Fedora
Campora, Giuseppe
Clooney, Rosemary
Dello Joio, Norman
Gillespie, Dizzy
Gobbi, Tito
Hurley, Laurel
Jackson, Mahalia
Miller, Mildred
Monaco, Mario del
Ritchard, Cyril
Sullivan, Brian
Vaughan, Sarah
Weede, Robert
Welk, Lawrence

Naval

Dooley, Thomas A.
Dufek, George J.
Gates, Thomas S., Jr.
Maas, Melvin J.
Morse, Clarence G.
Noble, Allan
Smedberg, William Renwick, 3d

Nonfiction

Bacharach, Bert
Ben-Gurion, David
Blanding, Don
Bowles, Chester
Dooley, Thomas A.
Feininger, Andreas
Frankfurter, Felix
Glueck, Eleanor T.
Glueck, Sheldon
Hailsham, Quintin McGarel Hogg, 2d Viscount
Han Suyin (WLB)
Hess, Dean E.
Ishibashi, Tanzan
Jarring, Gunnar V.
Johnson, Philip C.

Kelsen, Hans
Lynes, Russell
Marek, Kurt W.
Mindszenty, József, Cardinal
Moraes, Frank
Murdock, George Peter
Nicholson, Margaret
Payne-Gaposchkin, Cecilia
Pollack, Jack Harrison
Prescott, Orville
Randall, Ruth Painter (WLB)
Riebel, John P.
Riesenberg, Felix, Jr. (WLB)
Robertson, R. B.
Rotha, Paul
Rothenstein, Sir John
Schärf, Adolf
Siple, Paul A.
Slobodkin, Louis
Steincrohn, Peter J.
Steinman, D. B.
Tolkien, J. R. R. (WLB)
Velikovsky, Immanuel
Wedgwood, C. V.
Wilkins, Sir Hubert
Williams, Roger J.
Zimmerman, M. M.
Zolotow, Maurice

Organizations

Alcorn, Meade
Chandler, Dorothy Buffum
Chapman, Gilbert W.
Daniel, W. C. Dan
Dean, H. Trendley
Fairless, Benjamin F.
Goldmann, Nahum
Griffin, John D.
Hammond, E. Cuyler
Holt, Cooper T.
Kinder, Katharine L.
King, Martin Luther, Jr., Rev.
Knorr, Nathan H.
Lober, Georg
Lyons, Harry
Maas, Melvin J.
MacLean, Basil C.
Maxwell, David F.
Morsch, Lucile M.
Murray, Dwight H.
Pollack, Jack Harrison
Price, Charles C.
Shull, Martha A.
Swigert, Ernest G.
Syme, John P.
Trulock, Mrs. Guy Percy
Williams, Roger J.
Zimmerman, M. M.

Philosophy

Kelsen, Hans

Politics— Foreign

Ahmadu, Alhaji, Sardauna of Sokoto
Averoff-Tositsas, Evangelos
Awolowo, Obafemi
Azikiwe, Nnamdi
Ben-Gurion, David
Bourgès-Maunoury, Maurice
Braddock, E. M.
Briscoe, Robert
Chou En-lai
Cyrankiewicz, Józef
Daud Khan, Sardar Mohammed
Diefenbaker, John G.
Douglas, Thomas C.
Etzel, Franz
Fairclough, Ellen
Garcia, Carlos P.
Gomulka, Władyslaw
Guardia, Ernesto de la, Jr.
Hailsham, Quintin McGarel Hogg, 2d Viscount
Ishibashi, Tanzan
Kádár, János
Kishi, Nobusuke
Kurchatov, Igor V.
Lacoste, Robert
Liu Shao-ch'i
Nabulsi, Suleiman
Noble, Allan
Noon, Malik Firoz Khan
Nuñez Portuondo, Emilio
Pearkes, G. R.
Popović, Koča
Rahman, Abdul, Prince Schärf, Adolf
Siroky, Viliam
Strauss, Franz Josef
Streuli, Hans
Suhrawardy, H. S.
Suslov, Mikhail A.

Politics— United States

Albert, Carl
Alcorn, Meade
Bible, Alan
Bowles, Chester
Brooks, Overton
Davis, James C.
Diggs, Charles C., Jr.
Dirksen, Everett M.
Durham, Carl
Eisenhower, Dwight D.
Engle, Clair
Gordon, Thomas S.
Hardy, Porter, Jr.
Hillings, Patrick J.
Johnson, Walter
Lesinski, John
Mason, Noah M.
Morton, Thruston B.
Porter, Charles O.
Simpson, Milward L.
Timmerman, George Bell, Jr.

Publishing

Assis Chateaubriand
Azikiwe, Nnamdi
Chandler, Dorothy Buffum
Chandler, Norman
Guinzburg, Harold K.
Ishibashi, Tanzan
Knopf, Mrs. Alfred A.
McKinney, Robert
Marek, Kurt W.
Nicholson, Margaret
Zimmerman, M. M.

Radio

Assis Chateaubriand
Bacharach, Bert
Clooney, Rosemary
Elliott, Bob
Friendly, Fred W.
Goldenson, Leonard H.
Goulding, Ray
Hagy, Ruth Geri
Halligan, William J.
Jackson, Mahalia
Naish, J. Carrol
Rountree, Martha
Sardi, Vincent, Jr.
Sloane, Everett
Wallace, Mike

Religion

Felton, Ralph A.
Hess, Dean E.
King, Martin Luther, Jr., Rev.
Knorr, Nathan H.
McCrady, Edward
Mindszenty, József, Cardinal
Pike, James A., Very Rev.
Richards, Robert E., Rev.

Science

Bardeen, John
Best, Charles H.
Bishop, Hazel
Brattain, Walter H.
Braun, Werner
Bucher, Walter H.
Chapman, Sydney
Cournand, André F.
Forssmann, Werner
Franck, James
Giordani, Francesco
Hagen, John P.
Hammon, William McDowell
Hammond, E. Cuyler
Heisenberg, Werner
Hinshelwood, Sir Cyril
Hinton, Sir Christopher
Kleitman, Nathaniel
Kurchatov, Igor V.
McCrady, Edward
Montgomery, Deane
Morse, Marston
Newsom, Carroll Vincent
Oberth, H.
Payne-Gaposchkin, Cecilia
Price, Charles C.
Randers, Gunnar
Rees, Mina S.
Revelle, Roger

Richards, Dickinson W.
Semenov, Nikolaï N.
Siple, Paul A.
Stuhlinger, Ernst
Velikovsky, Immanuel
Walker, Norma Ford
Williams, Roger J.
Wolman, Abel

Social Science

Felton, Ralph A.
Glueck, Eleanor T.
Glueck, Sheldon
Johnson, Walter
Murdock, George Peter
Oettinger, Katherine Brownell
Saulnier, Raymond J.
Simons, Hans
Wedgwood, C. V.

Social Service

Griffin, John D.
Huck, Arthur
Oettinger, Katherine Brownell

Sports

Gibson, Althea
Kiphuth, Robert J. H.
Mulloy, Gardnar
Newcombe, Don
Richards, Robert E., Rev.
Talbert, Billy

Technology

Bardeen, John
Brattain, Walter H.
Bucher, Walter H.
Dubulier, William
Ellingson, Mark
Hagen, John P.
Hinton, Sir Christopher
Kappel, Frederick R.
Kurchatov, Igor V.
Oberth, H.
Randers, Gunnar
Schriever, Bernard A.
Steinman, D. B.
Stuhlinger, Ernst
Syme, John P.
Tupolev, Andreï N.

Television

Assis Chateaubriand
Chayefsky, Paddy
Clooney, Rosemary
Elliott, Bob
Friendly, Fred W.
Goldenson, Leonard H.
Goulding, Ray
Hagy, Ruth Geri
Halligan, William J.
Heston, Charlton
Jackson, Mahalia
Marceau, Marcel
Montgomery, Ruth
Naish, J. Carrol
Newsom, Carroll Vincent
Niven, David
Ritchard, Cyril
Ritter, Thelma
Rountree, Martha
Silvers, Phil
Sloane, Everett
Wallace, Mike
Welk, Lawrence
Wyatt, Jane

Theatre

Chayefsky, Paddy
Heston, Charlton
Leighton, Margaret
Malden, Karl
Marceau, Marcel
Naish, J. Carrol
Portman, Eric
Quinn, Anthony
Ritchard, Cyril
Ritter, Thelma
Sardi, Vincent, Sr.
Sardi, Vincent, Jr.
Silvers, Phil
Weede, Robert
Wyatt, Jane
Zolotow, Maurice

BIOGRAPHIES OF WOMEN—1957

Alexander, Madame
Anderson, Erica
Arden, Elizabeth

Barbieri, Fedora
Bay, Mrs. Charles Ulrick
Benesh, Joan
Bishop, Hazel
Braddock, E. M.

Campbell, Patricia (WLB)
Chandler, Dorothy Buffum
Clark, Dorothy Park (WLB)
Clooney, Rosemary
Cohen, Barbara

Eyre, Katherine Wigmore (WLB)

Fairclough, Ellen
Finney, Gertrude E. (WLB)

Gibson, Althea
Glueck, Eleanor T.

Hagy, Ruth Geri
Hall, Marjory (WLB)
Han Suyin (WLB)
Hedden, Worth Tuttle (WLB)
Hepworth, Barbara
Hicks, Beatrice A.
Hurley, Laurel

Jackson, Mahalia

Kinder, Katharine L.
Kinnear, Helen
Knopf, Mrs. Alfred A.

Landers, Ann
Leighton, Margaret
Leser, Tina

McMeekin, Isabel McLennan (WLB)
Miller, Mildred
Milligan, Mary Louise
Montgomery, Ruth
Morsch, Lucile M.
Moylan, Mary Ellen

Nerina, Nadia
Nicholson, Margaret
Norton, Andre
Novak, Kim

Oettinger, Katherine Brownell
Onís, Harriet de

Payne-Gaposchkin, Cecilia

Randall, Ruth Painter (WLB)
Rao, Shanta
Redpath, Anne
Rees, Mina S.
Ritter, Thelma
Roney, Marianne
Rountree, Martha

Salverson, Laura Goodman (WLB)
Shull, Martha A.
Sterne, Hedda

Trulock, Mrs. Guy Percy
Tucker, B. Fain

Vaughan, Sarah

Walker, Norma Ford
Wedgwood, C. V.
Wyatt, Jane

CUMULATED INDEX—1951-1957

This is a seven-year cumulation of all names which have appeared in CURRENT BIOGRAPHY from 1951 through 1957. The dates after names indicate monthly issues and/or Yearbooks in which biographies and obituaries are contained.

For the index to 1940-1950 biographies, see CURRENT BIOGRAPHY 1950 Yearbook.

Aaltonen, Wäinö (Waldemar) Jun 54
Abbé, Pierre See Pierre, Abbé Nov 55
Abbell, Maxwell biog Jul 51 obit Sep 57
Abbott, Edith biog Sep 41 obit Oct 57
Abdullah al-Salim al Subah, Sir, Sheikh of Kuwait Jul 57
Abdullah ibn Hussein, King of Jordan biog Jun 48 obit Sep 51
Abdullah, Mohammad Nov 52
Abdullah, Seif-ul-Islam, Prince See Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah, Prince biog Dec 47 obit Sep 55
Abelson, Nat(han) Nov 57
Abend, Hallett (Edward) biog Sep 42 obit Feb 56
Abercrombie, Sir (Leslie) Patrick biog Apr 46 obit Jun 57
Abrahams, Peter (Henry) (WLB) Yrbk 57
Abrams, Benjamin Sep 54
Achelis, Elisabeth Jun 54
Adamic, Louis biog Yrbk 40 obit Oct 51
Adams, Arthur S(tanton) Jan 51
Adams, Diana Apr 54
Adams, Edith Feb 54
Adams, Sherman Nov 52
Adams, Stanley Feb 54
Addams, Charles (Samuel) Jan 54
Addis Ababa, Duca d' See Badoglio, Pietro biog Oct 40 obit Jan 57
Adkins, Bertha S(heppard) May 53
Adler, Julius Ochs biog Jun 48 obit Dec 55 Yrbk 56
Adler, Mortimer J(erome) Sep 52
Adrian, E(dgar) D(ouglas) Adrian, 1st Baron Feb 55
Aga Khan, The (Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah) biog May 46 obit Sep 57
Ahlgren, Mildred Carlson See Ahlgren, Mrs. O. A. Jul 52
Ahlgren, Mrs. Oscar A(lexander) Jul 52
Ahmad, King of the Yemen Mar 56
Ahmadu, Alhaji, Sardauna of Sokoto; Awolowo, Obafemi; and Azikiwe, Nnamdi Jul 57
Ala, Hussein May 51
Alberghetti, Anna Maria Jan 55
Albert, Carl (Bert) Jun 57
Albert, Eddie Jan 54
Albion, Robert Greenhalgh May 54
Albright, Tenley Sep 56
Albright, William F(oxwell) Sep 55
Alcorn, (Hugh) Meade (Jr.) May 57
Aldrich, Richard (Stoddard) Jun 55
Aldrich, Winthrop W(illiams) Mar 53
Alexander, Archie A. Jun 55
Alexander, Madame (Beatrice) Sep 57
Alexander, Holmes (Moss) Sep 56
Alexander, Madame See Alexander, Madame (Beatrice) Sep 57
Alexanderson, Ernst F(redrik) W(erner) Sep 55
Alexei, Patriarch of Russia Mar 53
Al-Hassan, Prince See al-Hassan, Prince of the Yemen Feb 57
Ali, Chaudhri Mohamad Feb 56
Ali, Mohammed Oct 52
Al Kuwatly, Shukri See Kuwatly, Shukri al May 56
Allen, Ethan (Nathan) Mar 54
Allen, Fred biog Feb 41 obit May 56
Allen, Gracie See Burns, G. and Allen, G. Mar 51
Allen, Helen Howe See Howe, H. (WLB) Yrbk 54
Allen, Raymond B(ernard) Mar 52
Allen, Stephen Valentine See Allen, S. Jul 51
Allen, Steve Jul 51
Allen, William L. Sep 53
Allen, William M(cPherson) Mar 53
Allison, John M(oore) Mar 56
Allott, Gordon (Llewellyn) May 55
Allyn, Stanley C(harles) Mar 56
Allyson, June Jan 52
Almond, Edward M(allory) Mar 51
Alonso, Alicia Jul 55
Alphand, Hervé Nov 51
Al-Shabandar, Moussa See Shabandar, Moussa Feb 56
Alsop, Joseph W(right), Jr. and Stewart (Johonnot Oliver)
Alsop, Stewart See Alsop, Joseph W., Jr. Oct 52
Alston, Walter (Emmons) Jun 54
Alvarez, Walter C(lement) Sep 53
Ambedkar, B(himrao) R(amji) biog Nov 51 obit Feb 57
Amery, L(eopold Charles Maurice) S(tennett) biog Jul 42 obit Nov 55 Yrbk 56
Ames, Louise See Ilg, Frances L. Sep 56
Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari See Kaur, Rajkumari Amrit Oct 55
Anderson, Carl D(avid) Jan 51
Anderson, Erica (Kellner Collier) Feb 57
Anderson, Gaylord W(est) Feb 53
Anderson, Howard (Richmond) Jan 55
Anderson, John W(illiam) Jul 53
Anderson, Leroy Sep 52
Anderson, Maxwell Sep 53
Anderson, R(obert) B(ernerd) Jun 53
Anderson, Robert (Woodruff) Sep 54
Anderson, Samuel W(agner) Jun 54
Anderson, Sigurd Sep 53
Anderson, Victor E(manuel) Sep 56
Andrade, Victor (Manuel) Feb 53
Andresen, August H(erman) Feb 56
Andrewes, Sir William (Gerrard) Sep 52
Andrews, Bert biog Sep 48 obit Oct 53
Andrews, Julie Jul 56
Andrews, Roy Chapman Jul 53
Andrews, Stanley Jun 52
Andrews, T(homas) Coleman Apr 54
Angeles, Victoria de los Feb 55
Angle, Paul M(cClelland) Jul 55
Angoff, Charles (WLB) Yrbk 55
Anouilh, Jean Apr 54
Anspach, Charles L(eroy) Sep 56
Antheil, George Jul 54
Antoine Jun 55
Araki, Eikichi Oct 52
Aramburu, Pedro Eugenio Jan 57
Arbenz Guzman, Jacobo Sep 53
Archipenko, Alexander Sep 53
Arciniegas, Germán May 54

Ardalan, Ali Gholi Apr 54
Arden, Elizabeth Jul 57
Arden, Eve Sep 53
Areilza, José María de, Count of Motrico Apr 55
Arlen, Harold Jul 55
Armand, Louis; Etzel, Franz; and Giordani, Francesco Sep 57
Armas, Carlos Castillo See Castillo Armas, Carlos biog Jan 55 obit Sep 57
Armitage, Kenneth Apr 57
Armstrong, Edwin Howard biog Apr 40 obit Mar 54
Armstrong, George E(llis) Apr 52
Armstrong, Harry G(eorge) Jul 51
Arnaz, Desi See Ball, L. and Arnaz, D. Sep 52
Arnon, Daniel I(srael) Jun 55
Arnow, Harriette (Louisa) Simpson (WLB) Yrbk 54
Aron, Raymond (Claude Ferdinand) Jun 54
Aronin, Jeffrey Ellis Jan 55
Aronson, J(ohn) Hugo Feb 54
Arp, Hans See Arp, J. May 54
Arp, Jean May 54
Asaf Ali biog Jun 47 obit May 53
Asakai, Koichiro Sep 57
Ascoli, Max Feb 54
Asgeirsson, Asgeir Sep 52
Ashton, Frederick May 51
Asimov, Isaac (WLB) Yrbk 53
Assis Chateaubriand (Bandeira de Mello, Francisco de) Jun 57
Astin, Allen V(arley) May 56
Astor, John Jacob May 54
Aswell, James biog (WLB) Yrbk 51 obit Apr 55
Atkinson, Joseph Hampton May 56
Atkinson, Oriana (Torrey) (WLB) Yrbk 53
Atwood, Donna May 54
Auchincloss, Louis (WLB) Yrbk 54
Auriol, Jacqueline Sep 53
Austin, Margretta (Stroup) Feb 54
Avenol, Joseph (Louis Anne) biog Jan-Feb 40 obit Oct 52
Averoff-Tositsas, Evangelos May 57
Avila Camacho, Manuel biog Sep 40 obit Dec 55 Yrbk 56
Awolowo, Obafemi See Ahmadu, Alhaji, Sardauna of Sokoto Jul 57
Aydelotte, Frank biog Apr 52 obit Feb 57
Azikiwe, Nnamdi See Ahmadu, Alhaji, Sardauna of Sokoto Jul 57
Azuma IV, Tokuho Apr 54

Babb, James T(inkham) Jul 55
Babson, Naomi Lane (WLB) Yrbk 52
Bacharach, Bert(ram Mark) Dec 57
Bachauer, Gina Jun 54
Backman, Jules Apr 52
Backstrand, C(lifford) J(ulius) Feb 54
Bacon, Francis Feb 57
Bacon, Leonard biog Jun 41 obit Mar 54
Bacon, Selden D(askam) May 52
Badoglio, Pietro biog Oct 40 obit Jan 57
Bailey, Consuelo Northrop Jun 54
Bailey, L(iberty) H(yde) biog Jun 48 obit Mar 55
Bailey, Pearl (Mae) Jun 55
Baird, Bil and Cora Mar 54
Baker, George T(heodore) Jun 53
Baker, Louise (WLB) Yrbk 54
Baker, Nina Brown biog (WLB) Yrbk 47 obit Nov 57
Bakke, E(dward) Wight Sep 53
Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad Jun 56
Balanchine, George Jun 54
Balenciaga, (Cristóbal) May 54
Ball, Lucille and Arnaz, Desi Sep 52
Ball, Stuart S(coble) Jul 52
Ball, Zachary (WLB) Yrbk 53
Ballantine, Ian (Keith) May 54
Balmain, Pierre (Alexandre) Jul 54
Bandaranaike, S(olomon) W(est) R(idgeway) D(ias) Sep 56
Bankhead, Tallulah (Brockman) Jan 53
Bannister, Constance Jul 55
Bannister, Roger (Gilbert) Apr 56
Barbieri, Fedora Feb 57
Barcelona, Count of See Juan Carlos, Count of Barcelona Oct 51
Bard, Mary (Ten Eyck) (WLB) Yrbk 56
Bardeen, John Sep 57
Barkley, Alben W(illiam) biog Jan 49 obit Jul 56
Barlow, Howard Jul 54
Barnes, Albert C(oombs) biog Mar 45 obit Sep 51
Barnes, Henry A. Jun 55
Barnes, Margaret Campbell (WLB) Yrbk 53
Barnes, Stanley N(elson) Sep 53
Barnes, Wendell B(urton) Jun 57
Barnhart, Clarence L(ewis) Sep 54
Barrault, Jean-Louis and Renaud, Madeleine Mar 53
Barrett, Frank A. Jul 56
Barrymore, Lionel biog Jul 43 obit Jan 55
Bartlett, E(dward) L(ewis) Jun 51
Barton, George A(rthur) May 53
Barzin, Leon (Eugene) May 51
Bassett, Sara Ware (WLB) Yrbk 56
Bates, Marston Apr 56
Bateson, Mrs. Gregory See Mead, M. May 51
Batista (y Zaldívar), Fulgencio Apr 52
Baum, Kurt Sep 56
Bausher, Mrs. J. Lee See Jordan, M. (WLB) Yrbk 51
Bax, Sir Arnold (Edward Trevor) biog Sep 43 obit Jan 54
Baxter, Frank C(ondie) Mar 55
Bay, Mrs. Charles Ulrick Jun 57
Bay, Josephine Perfect See Bay, Mrs. Charles Ulrick Jun 57
Beadle, G(eorge) W(ells) Apr 56
Beall, J(ames) Glenn Apr 55
Beals, Ralph A(lbert) biog Feb 47 obit Dec 54
Beard, Charles E(dmund) Jul 56
Beardsley, William S(hane) biog Jun 50 obit Jan 55
Beau, Lucas Victor Jun 54
Beauchamp, Mrs. Antony See Churchill, S. May 55
Bechtel, Stephen D(avison) Apr 57
Becker, Mrs. Harry J. See Freeman, L. (G.) Oct 53
Beech, Olive Ann (Mellor) Jun 56
Beech, Mrs. Walter H(erschel) See Beech, Olive Ann Jun 56
Beecham, Sir Thomas Jan 51
Beecroft, John (William Richard) Mar 54
Begley, Ed Mar 56
Behn, Sosthenes biog Jan 47 obit Sep 57
Behrman, Mrs. Philip See Alexander, Madame (Beatrice) Sep 57
Beinum, Eduard (Alexander) van Apr 55
Belafonte, Harry Jan 56
Belkin, Samuel Nov 52
Bell, Bernard Iddings, Rev. Dr. Apr 53
Bell, Elliott V(allance) Mar 53
Bell, Lawrence D(ale) biog Jul 42 obit Jan 57
Bell, Margaret Elizabeth (WLB) Yrbk 52
Bell, Marilyn Sep 56
Bellamy, Ralph Nov 51
Ben-Gurion, David Jan 57
Ben Halim, Mustafa See Halim, Mustafa Ben Sep 56
Ben-Zvi, Isaac Apr 53
Benavente (y Martínez), Jacinto biog Jun 53 obit Sep 54
Benchley, Nathaniel (Goddard) Sep 53
Bender, George H(arrison) Jan 52
Bendetsen, Karl R(obin) May 52
Benesh, Rudolf (Frank) and Joan (Dorothy Rothwell) Jul 57
Bengough, Percy R(obert) Apr 51
Bennett, Henry G(arland) biog Feb 51 obit Feb 52
Bennett, Ivan L(overidge) Nov 52

Bennett, W(illiam) A(ndrew) C(ecil) May 53
Bennett, W(illiam) J(ohn) Jun 54
Benson, Ezra Taft Feb 53
Berge, Wendell biog Feb 46 obit Dec 55 Yrbk 56
Beria, Lavrenti P(avlovitch) biog Dec 42 obit Sep 54
Berlitz, Charles F(rambach-) Feb 57
Bernstein, Philip S(idney) Nov 51
Berra, Lawrence (Peter) May 52
Berra, Yogi See Berra, L. (P.) May 52
Berry, James Gomer See Kemsley, J. G. B., 1st Viscount Jan 51
Best, Charles H(erbert) Jun 57
Best, Edna Jul 54
Bethune, Mary McLeod biog Jan 42 obit Jul 55
Bettis, Valerie (Elizabeth) May 53
Bevin, Ernest biog Sep 40 Jun 49 obit May 51
Bevis, Palmer Apr 53
Beyen, J(ohan) W(illem) Feb 53
Bhabha, Homi J(ehangir) Sep 56
Bhave, Vinoba Sep 53
Bhutan, Druk Gyalpo of See Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan Oct 56
Bialk, Elisa (WLB) Yrbk 54
Bible, Alan Feb 57
Bierut, Boleslaw biog Sep 49 obit May 56
Bigart, Homer Jun 51
Binder, Carroll biog May 51 obit Jul 56
Bingham, Hiram biog Mar 51 obit Sep 56
Bingham, Jonathan B(rewster) Jul 54
Binns, Joseph Patterson Jun 54
Bird, Will(iam) R(ichard) Sep 54
Birdseye, Clarence biog Mar 46 obit Dec 56 Yrbk 57
Birnie, William A(lfred) H(art) Sep 52
Birren, Faber May 56
Bishop, Hazel (Gladys) Sep 57
Björnsson, Sveinn biog Aug 44 obit Mar 52
Blackall, Frederick S(teele), Jr. Jan 53
Blackwell, Betsy Talbot Jun 54
Blake, Eugene Carson, Rev. Dr. Sep 55
Blake, Francis G(ilman) biog Jan 43 obit Mar 52
Blakeslee, A(lbert) F(rancis) biog Oct 41 obit Jan 55
Blamey, Sir Thomas (Albert) biog Jun 42 obit Jul 51
Blanch, Arnold (Alder) Jan 54
Blanch, Mrs. Arnold (Alder) See Lee, D. (E.) Jan 54
Blancke, Harold Jun 57
Blanding, Don(ald Benson) biog Jan 57 obit Sep 57
Blandy, W(illiam) H(enry) P(urnell) biog Nov 42 obit Mar 54
Blank, Theodor Sep 52
Blankenhorn, Herbert (Adolphe Heinrich) Apr 56
Blanton, Smiley Jun 56
Bliss, Henry E(velyn) biog Sep 53 obit Oct 55
Bliss, Raymond W(hitcomb) Jan 51
Blitch, Mrs. Brooks Erwin, Jr. See Blitch, Iris F. Apr 56
Blitch, Iris F(aircloth) Apr 56
Bloch, Ernest Sep 53
Bloch, Felix Sep 54
Block, Herbert (Lawrence) Jul 54
Blodgett, Katharine Burr May 52
Bloom, Claire May 56
Blough, Roger M(iles) Jul 55
Blücher, Franz Jan 56
Blume, Peter Mar 56
Blundell, Michael Mar 54
Blunt, Katharine biog Dec 46 obit Oct 54
Boatner, Haydon L(emaire) Jul 52
Bob and Ray See Elliott, Bob Oct 57
Bogart, Humphrey biog May 42 obit Mar 57
Boggs, J(ames) Caleb Jul 56
Boheman, Erik (Carlson) Mar 51
Bohrod, Aaron Feb 55
Bok, William Curtis May 54
Boles, Ewing T(homas) Apr 53
Boles, Paul Darcy (WLB) Yrbk 56
Bolt, Richard H(enry) Jun 54
Bolte, Charles L(awrence) Jan 54
Bolton, Frances P(ayne Bingham) Apr 54
Bond, Horace Mann Mar 54
Bonner, Herbert C(ovington) Jul 56
Bonner, Paul Hyde (WLB) Yrbk 55
Bonomi, Ivanoe biog Aug 44 obit May 51
Bonsal, Stephen biog Aug 45 obit Jul 51
Boone, J(oel) T(hompson) Mar 51
Booth, Shirley Apr 53
Borberg, William Nov 52
Borden, Neil H(opper) May 54
Borgese, G(iuseppe) A(ntonio) biog Dec 47 obit Jan 53
Borgnine, Ernest Apr 56
Born, Max May 55
Borne, Mortimer Apr 54
Borst, Lyle B(enjamin) Jul 54
Bothe, Walther (Wilhelm Georg) biog May 55 obit Apr 57
Bourgès-Maunoury, Maurice (Jean-Marie) Jul 57
Bourguiba, Habib ben Ali Sep 55
Boutelle, Richard S(chley) Sep 51
Bowater, Sir Eric (Vansittart) Sep 56
Bowditch, Richard L(yon) Jul 53
Bowen, Ira Sprague Jun 51
Bowles, Chester (Bliss) Jan 57
Boyd, Alan T. Lennox- See Lennox-Boyd, Alan T. Jun 56
Boyer, Harold Raymond Feb 52
Boyer, M(arion) W(illard) Jan 51
Brackett, Charles Feb 51
Brackman, Robert Jul 53
Bradbury, Ray (Douglas) Jun 53
Braddock, Bessie See Braddock, E. M. Jul 57
Braddock, E(lizabeth) M(argaret Bamber) Jul 57
Bradley, Preston, Rev. Dr. Mar 56
Bragdon, Helen D(alton) Feb 51
Brahdy, Mrs. Leopold See Rees, Mina S. Nov 57
Brailowsky, Alexander Jun 56
Brancusi, Constantin biog Sep 55 obit Jun 57
Brando, Marlon Apr 52
Braniff, T(homas) E(lmer) biog Apr 52 obit Mar 54
Bransome, Edwin D(agobert) Apr 52
Brattain, Walter H(ouser) Sep 57
Braun, (Joachim) Werner Jun 57
Braun, Wernher von See Von Braun, W. Jan 52
Breckinridge, Aida de Acosta Jun 54
Breech, Ernest R(obert) Sep 55
Brennan, William J(oseph), Jr. Jun 57
Brentano (di Tremezzo), Heinrich von Feb 55
Brenton, W(oodward) Harold Jan 53
Brewer, Roy M(artin) Sep 53
Brice, Fanny biog Jun 46 obit Jul 51
Brick, John (WLB) Yrbk 53
Brickell, (Henry) Herschel biog Nov 45 obit Jul 52
Bricker, John W(illiam) Jul 56
Bridgman, P(ercy) W(illiams) Apr 55
Brier, Howard M(axwell) (WLB) Yrbk 51
Briggs, James E(lbert) Jun 57
Brind, Sir (Eric James) Patrick Nov 52
Briney, Nancy (Wells) Jan 54
Briney, Mrs. Paul See Briney, N. (W.) Jan 54
Briscoe, Robert May 57
Britton, Edgar C(lay) Apr 52
Bro, Margueritte Harmon (WLB) Yrbk 52
Brod, Mrs. Albert Thomas See Hagy, Ruth Geri Oct 57
Broglie, Louis (Victor Pierre Raymond), Prince de Sep 55
Bromfield, Louis biog Jul 44 obit May 56
Brooke-Popham, Sir Robert (Moore) biog Oct 41 obit Jan 54

Brooks, C(harles) Wayland biog Sep 47 obit Mar 57
Brooks, D(avid) W(illiam) Jun 51
Brooks, Overton Jun 57
Brophy, Thomas D'Arcy Sep 52
Brosio, Manlio (Giovanni) Sep 55
Brossard, Edgar B(ernard) Jul 54
Brouwer, Dirk Mar 51
Browdy, Benjamin G. Jul 51
Brown, Harrison (Scott) Jul 55
Brown, Irving (Joseph) Jul 51
Brown, Lewis H(erold) biog Oct 47 obit Mar 51
Brownell, Herbert, Jr. Feb 54
Brownell, Samuel Miller Feb 54
Brownson, Charles B(ruce) Jul 55
Broz, Josip See Tito Mar 55
Brubeck, Dave Mar 56
Brucker, Wilber M(arion) Sep 55
Brundage, Percival F(lack) Apr 57
Brunner, Jean Adam biog Sep 45 obit Jun 51
Bruns, Franklin R(ichard), Jr. May 54
Brunsdale, (Clarence) Norman Sep 54
Bryan, Ernest R(owlett) biog Jul 50 obit Feb 55
Brynner, Yul Sep 56
Bryson, Lyman (Lloyd) Sep 51
Buber, Martin Jun 53
Buchanan, Frank biog Feb 51 obit May 51
Buchanan, Wiley T(homas), Jr. Nov 57
Bucher, Walter H(erman) Feb 57
Buck, Gene biog Feb 41 obit May 57
Buck, Paul H(erman) Jul 55
Buck, Pearl (Sydenstricker) Jul 56
Budenz, Louis F(rancis) Jun 51
Buford, John Lester Apr 56
Bugher, John C(lifford) Apr 53
Buley, R(oscoe) Carlyle Jul 51
Bulganin, Nikolai A(leksandrovich) Feb 55
Bullard, Sir Edward (Crisp) Sep 54
Bulosan, Carlos biog (WLB) Yrbk 46 obit Nov 56
Bunker, Ellsworth Apr 54
Bunker, George M(averick) Apr 57
Burdell, Edwin S(harp) Feb 52
Burdick, Usher L(loyd) Apr 52
Burgess, Carter L(ane) Apr 57
Burghley, David George Brownlow Cecil, Lord Jan 56
Burke, Arleigh A(lbert) Sep 55
Burke, Thomas A(loysius) Jul 54
Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane May 54
Burnett, Hallie Southgate (WLB) Yrbk 54
Burnett, Mrs. Whit See Burnett, H. S. (WLB) Yrbk 54
Burney, Leroy E(dgar) Jul 57
Burns, Sir Alan Sep 53
Burns, Arthur F(rank) Sep 53
Burns, Edward McN(all) Feb 54
Burns, E(edson) L(ouis) M(illard) Feb 55
Burns, George and Allen, Gracie Mar 51
Burns, H(endry) S(tuart) M(ackenzie) May 54
Burpee, David Mar 55
Burrows, Abe Nov 51
Burrows, Abram S. See Burrows, A. Nov 51
Burrows, Millar, Rev. Jul 56
Burton, Alan C(hadburn) Sep 56
Busch, Fritz biog Jan 46 obit Oct 51
Bush, Prescott S(heldon) Jan 54
Bushnell, Asa S(mith) Jul 52
Butler, Hugh (Alfred) biog Feb 50 obit Sep 54
Butler, John Jun 55
Butler, John Marshall May 54
Butler, Paul M(ulholland) May 55
Butler, Reg(inald Cotterell) Sep 56
Butts, Alfred M(osher) Jul 54
Byington, Spring Sep 56
Byrd, Harry F(lood) Sep 55
Byrd, Richard E(velyn) biog May 56 obit May 57
Byrd, Sam(uel Armanie) biog Nov 42 obit Jan 56
Byrnes, James F(rancis) Oct 51
Byroade, Henry A(lfred) Feb 52

Cabot, John M(oors) Sep 53
Cabot, Thomas D(udley) Jun 51
Caccia, Sir Harold (Anthony) Feb 57
Cadell, (Violet) Elizabeth (WLB) Yrbk 51
Caesar, Sid Apr 51
Café Filho, Joao (Fernandes Campos) Jan 55
Calderone, Frank A(nthony) Jul 52
Caldwell, Mrs. Leslie Godfrey See Caldwell, S. C. Jan 53
Caldwell, Sarah C(ampbell) Jan 53
Calhern, Louis biog Jul 51 obit Jul 56
Calkins, Robert D(e Blois) Oct 52
Callas, Maria Meneghini Sep 56
Callender, John Hancock Sep 55
Callery, Mary Jul 55
Camacho, Manuel Avila See Avila Camacho, Manuel biog Sep 40 obit Dec 55 Yrbk 56
Cameron, Charles S(herwood) Sep 54
Campa (y Caraveda), Miguel Angel Sep 57
Campanella, Roy Jun 53
Campbell, (Alexander) Boyd May 56
Campbell, Patricia (Piatt) (WLB) Yrbk 57
Campbell, Mrs. W(illiam) E. Burton See Campbell, Patricia (WLB) Yrbk 57
Campney, Ralph Osborne Sep 55
Campora, Giuseppe Jul 57
Camrose, William Ewert Berry, 1st Viscount biog Oct 41 obit Sep 54
Canaday, Ward M(urphey) Mar 51
Candau, Marcolino G(omes) Sep 54
Canfield, Cass Apr 54
Cannon, Cavendish W(elles) Jul 57
Cantinflas Jun 53
Cantor, Eddie May 54
Capogrossi, Giuseppe Dec 57
Capote, Truman Sep 51
Capper, Arthur biog Sep 46 obit Feb 52
Caraway, Hattie W(yatt) biog Mar 45 obit Jan 51
Cardon, P(hilip) V(incent) May 54
Carey, James B(arron) Jul 51
Carlson, A(nton) J(ulius) biog Jan 48 obit Nov 56
Carlson, William S(amuel) Jul 52
Carmona, Antonio Oscar de Fragoso biog Nov 50 obit May 51
Carnegie, Dale biog Dec 41 Sep 55 obit Jan 56
Carnegie, Mrs. Dale See Carnegie, Dorothy Sep 55
Carnegie, Dorothy (Reeder Price) Sep 55
Carnegie, Hattie biog Oct 42 obit May 56
Carney, Robert B(ostwick) Oct 51
Carol II, former King of Romania biog Aug 40 obit May 53
Caron, Leslie Sep 54
Carpenter, John Alden biog May 47 obit May 51
Carpenter, J(ulius) Henry, Rev. Dr. biog Feb 43 obit Sep 54
Carpentier, Marcel-Maurice Apr 51
Carr, William G(eorge) Sep 52
Carraway, Gertrude S(prague) Jan 54
Carroll, John Jul 55
Carson, Rachel (Louise) Nov 51
Cary, (Arthur) Joyce (Lunel) biog (WLB) Yrbk 49 obit Jun 57
Casa, Lisa Della See Della Casa, Lisa Jul 56
Case, Clifford P(hilip) Mar 55
Cashman, Robert Nov 52
Cassady, John H(oward) Oct 52
Cassidy, Claudia Sep 55
Castagnetta, Grace Feb 54
Castillo Armas, Carlos biog Jan 55 obit Sep 57
Castillo Nájera, Francisco biog May 46 obit Feb 55

Caswell, Hollis L(eland) Jul 56
Catton, (Charles) Bruce (WLB) Yrbk 54
Caulfield, Joan May 54
Cavanah, Frances (Elizabeth) (WLB) Yrbk 54
Cavert, Samuel McCrea, Rev. Dr. Jan 51
Cenerazzo, Walter W. Sep 55
Ceram, C. W. See Marek, Kurt W. Jan 57
Chafee, Zechariah, Jr. biog Aug 42 obit Apr 57
Chamberlain, Samuel Sep 54
Chamoun, Camille N(imer) Jul 56
Champion, Mrs. Gower See Champion, M. and G. Sep 53
Champion, Marge and Gower Sep 53
Chandler, A(lbert) B(enjamin) Sep 56
Chandler, Dorothy Buffum and Norman Jul 57
Chandler, Happy See Chandler, A. B. Sep 56
Chandler, Norman See Chandler, Dorothy Buffum Jul 57
Chandler, Mrs. Norman See Chandler, Dorothy Buffum Jul 57
Chanel, Gabrielle (Bonheur) Sep 54
Chapman, Albert K(inkade) Sep 52
Chapman, Gilbert W(hipple) Jun 57
Chapman, Helen Louise Busch See Chapman Mrs. T. S. Apr 55
Chapman, Sydney Jul 57
Chapman, Mrs. Theodore S. Apr 55
Charisse, Cyd Jan 54
Charles-Roux, François (-Jules) Jan 52
Charlesworth, James C(lyde) Sep 54
Chase, Edna Woolman biog Nov 40 obit Jun 57
Chase, Mrs. Hamilton See Seton, A. (WLB) Yrbk 53
Chase, Harry Woodburn biog Jun 48 obit Jun 55
Chase, Joseph Cummings May 55
Chase, William C(urtis) Nov 52
Chateaubriand, Assis See Assis Chateaubriand Jun 57
Chaudhri Mohamad Ali See Ali, Chaudhri Mohamad Feb 56
Chauncey, Henry Jul 51
Chayefsky, Paddy Sep 57
Chelf, Frank L(eslie) Jun 52
Cherry, Francis A(dams) Jul 54
Cherwell, Frederick Alexander Lindemann, 1st Viscount biog Mar 52 obit Sep 57
Chevrier, Lionel Jun 52
Chiang Ching-kuo Sep 54
Chiang Kai-shek May 53
Chidlaw, Benjamin W(iley) Mar 55
Chifley, Joseph B(enedict) biog Aug 45 obit Jul 51
Childs, Richard S(pencer) Sep 55
Chiperfield, Robert B(ruce) Sep 56
Chipp, Mrs. Rodney Duane See Hicks, Beatrice A. Jan 57
Chirico, Giorgio de Jan 56
Chou En-lai Jul 57
Christenberry, Robert K(eaton) Mar 52
Christians, Mady biog May 45 obit Dec 51
Christopher, George T. biog Nov 47 obit Jul 54
Chubb, L(ewis) Warrington biog Feb 47 obit May 52
Church, Mrs. Marguerite Stitt Feb 51
Churchill, (Clementine Ogilvy Hozier Spencer), Lady Jul 53
Churchill, Sarah May 55
Churchill, Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer) Jul 53
Churchill, Mrs. Winston (Leonard Spencer) See Churchill, (C.O. H.S.), Lady Jul 53
Chute, Charles Lionel biog Sep 49 obit Jan 54
Cicognani, Amleto Giovanni, Archbishop Jul 51
Cisler, Walker (Lee) Sep 55
Claire, Ina May 54
Clark, Bennett Champ biog Nov 41 obit Sep 54
Clark, Dorothy Park See McMeekin, Isabel McLennan (WLB) Yrbk 57
Clark, Mrs. Edward R. See McMeekin, Isabel McLennan (WLB) Yrbk 57
Clark, Eugenie Sep 53
Clark, John Apr 52
Clark, J(oseph) J(ames) Jan 54
Clark, Joseph S(ill), Jr. Jun 52
Clark, Leonard (Francis) biog Jan 56 obit Sep 57
Clark McMeekin See McMeekin, Isabel McLennan (WLB) Yrbk 57
Clark, Paul F(oster) Apr 55
Clark, Robert L(incoln) Nov 52
Clark, Sydney (Aylmer) Sep 56
Clayton, P(hilip Thomas) B(yard), Rev. May 55
Clement, Frank G(oad) Jul 55
Clements, Earle C. Sep 55
Clift, David H(orace) Jun 52
Clift, Montgomery Jul 54
Cline, John Wesley Jun 51
Clooney, Rosemary Feb 57
Coanda, Henri (-Marie) Jul 56
Cobb, Ty(rus Raymond) Sep 51
Coblentz, Stanton A(rthur) Jun 54
Coblentz, W(illiam) W(eber) Mar 54
Cobo, Albert E(ugene) Nov 51
Coca, Imogene Apr 51
Cochran, Sir Charles Blake biog Oct 40 obit Mar 51
Cochrane, Edward L(ull) Mar 51
Cocke, C(harles) Francis Mar 52
Cocke, Erle, Jr. Jan 51
Cockrell, Ewing May 51
Coffin, Henry Sloane, Rev. Dr. biog Apr 44 obit Jan 55
Cohen, Barbara and Roney, Marianne May 57
Cohu, La Motte T(urck) Apr 51
Coit, Margaret Louise June 51
Colbert, Lester L(um) Apr 51
Cole, Albert M(cDonald) Jan 54
Cole, Nat King Feb 56
Cole, W(illiam) Sterling Mar 54
Coleman, J(ames) P(lemon) Sep 56
Coleman, John S(trider) Apr 53
Colina, Rafael de la Jan 51
Collet, John C(askie) biog Feb 46 obit Feb 56
Collier, Constance biog Jul 54 obit Jun 55
Collins, LeRoy See Collins, (Thomas) LeRoy Jun 56
Collins, Seaborn P. Apr 55
Collins, (Thomas) LeRoy Jun 56
Colvin, Mrs. D(avid) Leigh biog Dec 44 obit Jan 56
Comber, Elizabeth (Chow) See Han Suyin (WLB) Yrbk 57
Comber, Mrs. Leonard See Han Suyin (WLB) Yrbk 57
Compton, Karl T(aylor) biog Mar 41 obit Sep 54
Compton, Wilson (Martindale) Apr 52
Conan Doyle, Adrian (Malcolm) See Doyle, A. (M.) C. Sep 54
Conant, James Bryant Feb 51
Concheso, Aurelio Fernández biog May 42 obit Jan 56
Conley, Eugene (Thomas) Jul 54
Connell, Arthur J(oseph) Feb 54
Conner, Nadine Jan 55
Connolly, Maureen (Catherine) Nov 51
Conroy, Pat(rick Dominic) Jul 54
Cook, Donald Jul 54
Cook, Donald C(larence) May 52
Cooke, (Alfred) Alistair Jun 52
Cooley, Harold D(unbar) Mar 51
Coolidge, Elizabeth Sprague biog Aug 41 obit Jan 54
Coon, Carleton S(tevens) Sep 55
Cooper, Alfred Duff See Norwich, A. D. C., 1st Viscount biog Aug 40 obit Mar 54
Cooper, Gladys Feb 56
Cooper, Jere See Cooper, (Leon) Jere Mar 55
Cooper, Joseph D(avid) Feb 52
Cooper, (Leon) Jere Mar 55
Copland, Aaron Mar 51
Coppers, George H(enry) May 52

Corbett, Jim biog May 46 obit Jun 55
Cordiner, Ralph J(arron) Jan 51
Cordon, Guy Apr 52
Cornell, Katharine Mar 52
Cortines, Adolfo Ruiz See Ruiz Cortines, A. Sep 52
Costain, Thomas B(ertram) May 53
Cothran, James W. Sep 53
Cotterell, (Alan) Geoffrey (WLB) Yrbk 54
Cotton, Norris Feb 56
Cottrell, (Ida) Dorothy (Wilkinson) biog (WLB) Yrbk 55 obit Sep 57
Coty, René (Jules Gustave) Apr 54
Coulter, John B(reitling) Jun 54
Cournand, André F(rederic) Mar 57
Cousins, (Sue) Margaret Jun 54
Cousteau, J(acques-)Y(ves) Jun 53
Couve de Murville, (Jacques) Maurice Apr 55
Covarrubias, Miguel biog Jul 40 obit Apr 57
Cowden, Howard A(ustin) Mar 52
Cowen, Joshua Lionel Sep 54
Cowles, Fleur (Fenton) Apr 52
Cowles, John Jun 54
Cox, Allyn Jul 54
Cox, E(dward) Eugene biog Apr 43 obit Feb 53
Cox, Wally Feb 54
Coyne, James E(lliott) Jul 55
Craig, Cleo F(rank) Sep 51
Crain, Jeanne Nov 51
Craveiro Lopes, Francisco Higino Mar 56
Creel, George (Edward) biog Jun 44 obit Jan 54
Cripps, Sir (Richard) Stafford biog Jul 40 Apr 48 obit Jun 52
Croce, Benedetto biog Jan 44 obit Jan 53
Crockett, Lucy Herndon (WLB) Yrbk 53
Croft, Arthur C(larence) Jun 52
Cronkite, Walter (Leland, Jr.) Jan 56
Cronyn, Hume Mar 56
Crosby, Bing Jun 53
Crosby, Harry Lillis See Crosby, B. Jun 53
Crosby, John (Campbell) Jun 53
Crosby, Robert (Berkey) Jun 54
Cross, Burton M(elvin) Apr 54
Crosser, Robert biog Mar 53 obit Sep 57
Crowther, (F.) Bosley Jul 57
Crump, N(orris) R(oy) Sep 57
Culbertson, Ely biog May 40 obit Mar 56
Cullen, Hugh Roy biog Jul 55 obit Sep 57
Cullis, Winifred C(lara) biog Nov 43 obit Jan 57
Cullman, Howard S(tix) Jun 51
Cummings, Robert Jan 56
Cunningham, Mrs. James L. See Jenkins, S. (WLB) Yrbk 53
Curie, Irène See Joliot-Curie, Irène biog Apr 40 obit May 56
Curtice, Harlow H(erbert) Mar 53
Curtis, Carl T(homas) Sep 54
Cushing, Richard J(ames), Archbishop Jun 52
Cyrankiewicz, Józef Feb 57

Dalai Lama Jul 51
Daley, Arthur (John) Sep 56
Daley, Richard J(oseph) Sep 55
Dali, Salvador Apr 51
Dalrymple, Jean Sep 53
Damon, Ralph S(hepard) biog Jul 49 obit Mar 56
Damrosch, Walter (Johannes) biog Mar 44 obit Jan 51
Dangerfield, George (Bubb) Sep 53
Daniel, (Marion) Price Jan 56
Daniel, Robert Prentiss May 52
Daniel, W(ilbur) C(larence) Dan Jun 57
Daniel-Rops, Henry Mar 57
Daringer, Helen Fern (WLB) Yrbk 51
Darré, R(ichard) Walther (Oskar) biog Nov 41 obit Jan 57 (died Sep 53)
Darrell, R(obert) D(onaldson) Sep 55
Daud Khan, Sardar Mohammed Mar 57
Davenport, Russell W(heeler) biog Jan 44 obit Jun 54
Davidson, Garrison H(olt) Jun 57
Davidson, Irwin D(elmore) Jan 56
Davidson, Jo biog Apr 45 obit Feb 52
Davidson, William L(ee) Jul 52
Davies, Ernest (Albert John) May 51
Davis, Benjamin O(liver), Jr. Sep 55
Davis, Bette Mar 53
Davis, Edward W(ilson) Sep 55
Davis, Mrs. Floyd (MacMillan) See Davis, G. R. Sep 53
Davis, Gladys Rockmore Sep 53
Davis, Harvey N(athaniel) biog Jul 47 obit Jan 53
Davis, James C(urran) Apr 57
Davis, Jess H(arrison) Jan 56
Davis, John W(illiam) biog Mar 53 obit May 55
Davis, Roy H(enry) biog Feb 55 obit Sep 56
Davis, Sammy, Jr. Sep 56
Dawson, John A(lbert) Sep 52
Day, Doris Apr 54
Day, Edmund Ezra biog Sep 46 obit Apr 51
Day, Laraine Sep 53
Dayan, Moshe Mar 57
Deakin, Arthur biog Jan 48 obit Jun 55
Dean, Arthur H(obson) Mar 54
Dean, Dizzy Sep 51
Dean, H(enry) Trendley Jun 57
Dean, Jay Hanna See Dean, D. Sep 51
Dean, Jerome Herman See Dean, D. Sep 51
Dean, William F(rishe) Sep 54
Deane, Martha See Young, M. Jun 52
Déat, Marcel biog Jan 42 obit May 55
De Broglie, Louis, Prince See Broglie, Louis, Prince de Sep 55
DeButts, Harry A(shby) Apr 53
De Chirico, Giorgio See Chirico, Giorgio de Jan 56
DeCoursey, Elbert Sep 54
De Galard Terraube, Geneviève See Galard Terraube, G. de Oct 54
De Gasperi, Alcide See Gasperi, A. de biog Dec 46 obit Oct 54
De Givenchy, Hubert See Givenchy, H. (J. T.) de May 55
Dehler, Thomas Jul 55
Dejong, Meindert (WLB) Yrbk 52
De Kauffmann, Henrik See Kauffmann, Henrik Apr 56
De Kiewiet, Cornelis W(illem) Jul 53
De Kleine, William biog Apr 41 obit Dec 57
De Kooning, Willem Jun 55
De La Colina, Rafael See Colina, R. de la Jan 51
De la Guardia, Ernesto, Jr. See Guardia, Ernesto de la, Jr. Jan 57
DeLany, Walter S(tanley) Dec 52
Della Casa, Lisa Jul 56
Dello Joio, Norman Sep 57
Del Monaco, Mario See Monaco, Mario del Feb 57
De los Angeles, Victoria See Angeles, V. de los Feb 55
DeMott, Richard H(opper) Feb 51
De Moya, Manuel A. See Moya, Manuel A. de Nov 57
Dendramis, Vassili biog Jun 47 obit Jul 56
Denebrink, Francis C(ompton) Feb 56
Denham, R(obert) N(ewton) biog Oct 47 obit Sep 54
Deniel, Enrique, Cardinal Pla y See Pla y Deniel, E., Cardinal Feb 55
De Onís, Harriet See Onís, Harriet de Apr 57
Der Harootian, Koren Jan 55

Derthick, L(awrence) G(ridley) Apr 57
De Sapio, Carmine G(erard) Sep 55
De Sica, Vittorio Jul 52
Dessès, Jean Jan 56
De Valera, Eamon Sep 51
Deviny, John J(oseph) biog Sep 48 obit Apr 55
De Voto, Bernard biog Sep 43 obit Jan 56
Dewey, John biog Aug 44 obit Jul 52
De Wohl, Louis (WLB) Yrbk 55
Dexheimer, W(ilbur) A(pp) Feb 55
D'Harnoncourt, René Sep 52
Dhebar, U(chharangrai) N(avalshanker) Jun 55
Dial, Morse G(rant) Mar 56
Dibelius, Otto (Friedrich Karl), Bishop May 53
Dickey, John Sloan Apr 55
Dickinson, Robert L(atou) biog Mar 50 obit Jan 51
Dickson, Marguerite (Stockman) biog (WLB) Yrbk 52 obit Jan 54
Didrikson, Babe (Mildred) See Zaharias, Babe Didrikson biog Apr 47 obit Dec 56
Diefenbaker, John G(eorge) May 57
Diem, Ngo Dinh See Ngo-dinh-Diem Mar 55
Dietrich, Marlene Jun 53
Diggs, Charles C(ole), Jr. Jul 57
Dillon, C(larence) Douglas Apr 53
DiMaggio, Joe Jul 51
DiMaggio, Joseph Paul See DiMaggio, J. Jul 51
Dingell, John D(avid) biog Mar 49 obit Nov 55 Yrbk 56
Dirksen, Everett M(cKinley) Sep 57
DiSalle, Michael V(incent) Jan 51
Disney, Doris Miles (WLB) Yrbk 54
Disney, Walt Apr 52
Ditchy, Clair W(illiam) Mar 54
Dix, Dorothy biog Jan-Jun 40 obit Feb 52
Dixon, Sir Pierson (John) Sep 54
Doan, Leland I(ra) Oct 52
Dobbs, Mattiwilda Sep 55
Dodd, Alvin E(arl) biog Nov 47 obit Jul 51
Dodge, Cleveland E(arl) Mar 54
Dodge, David (Francis) (WLB) Yrbk 56
Dolan, D(aniel) Leo Sep 56
Dolbier, Maurice (Wyman) (WLB) Yrbk 56
Donegan, Horace W(illiam) B(aden), Rt. Rev. Jul 54
Donnelly, Phil M. Jun 56
Donnelly, Walter J(oseph) Sep 52
Donovan, William J(oseph) Sep 54
Dooley, Thomas A(nthony) Jul 57
Doolittle, James H(arold) Mar 57
Dorsey, Jimmy biog Apr 42 obit Sep 57
Dorsey, Tommy biog Apr 42 obit Feb 57
Doughton, Robert L(ee) biog Jul 42 obit Dec 54 Yrbk 55
Douglas, Arthur F(iske) biog Nov 50 obit May 56
Douglas, James H(enderson), Jr. Sep 57
Douglas, Kirk Mar 52
Douglas, Marjory Stoneman Jul 53
Douglas, Thomas C(lement) Jul 57
Dowling, Robert W(hittle) Oct 52
Downes, Olin biog Mar 43 obit Oct 55
Downs, Robert B(ingham) Jun 52
Doyle, Adrian (Malcolm) Conan Sep 54
Draper, William H(enry), Jr. Mar 52
Dressen, Charles Walter See Dressen, C. Jul 51
Dressen, Chuck Jul 51
Dreyfus, Camille (Edouard) biog May 55 obit Dec 56 Yrbk 57
Drum, Hugh A(loysius) biog Jul 41 obit Nov 51
Dubilier, William Sep 57
Dubinsky, David Jun 57
Dubos, René J(ules) Oct 52
Duchin, Eddy biog Jan 47 obit Mar 51
Dufek, George J(ohn) Mar 57
Duffy, Bernard C(ornelius) Jul 52
Dufy, Raoul (Ernest Joseph) biog Mar 51 obit May 53
Duggar, Benjamin Minge biog Nov 52 obit Nov 56
Du Jardin, Rosamond (Neal) (WLB) Yrbk 53
Dulles, John Foster Sep 53
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae biog Jul 41 obit May 52
Dunlap, John B(ettes) Dec 51
Dunlop, John T(homas) Apr 51
Dunn, Loula F(riend) Mar 51
Dunnock, Mildred Sep 55
Du Pont, Pierre Samuel biog Sep 40 obit May 54
Durgin, C(alvin) T(hornton) Sep 54
Durham, Carl (Thomas) Jul 57
Durkin, Martin P(atrick) biog Feb 53 obit Jan 56
Durocher, Mrs. Leo (Ernest) See Day, L. Sep 53
Du Vigneaud, Vincent Jan 56
Dwinell, Lane Jun 56
Early, Stephen T(yree) biog Jul 41 Dec 49 obit Sep 51
Early, William Ashby Mar 54
Eaton, Charles A(ubrey) biog May 45 obit Mar 53
Eban, Abba (Solomon) May 57
Ebbott, Percy J(ohn) Oct 54
Eccles, David (McAdam) Jan 52
Echols, Oliver P(atton) biog Dec 47 obit Jul 54
Eckardt, Felix von Jan 56
Eckstine, Billy Jul 52
Eddy, Manton S(prague) Feb 51
Edelman, Maurice Jan 54
Eden, Anthony Apr 51
Edge, Walter E(vans) biog Jun 45 obit Jan 57
Edman, Irwin biog Jul 53 obit Oct 54
Edwards, Joan Oct 53
Eglevsky, André Feb 53
Einem, Gottfried von Jul 53
Einstein, Albert biog May 53 obit Jun 55
Eisenhower, Dwight D(avid) Sep 57
Eisenhower, Mrs. Dwight D(avid) May 53
Eisenhower, Mamie (Doud) See Eisenhower, Mrs. D. D. May 53
el-Glaoui, Thami el-Mezouari, Pasha of Marrakech biog Sep 54 obit Mar 56
Elizabeth II, Queen of Great Britain Jun 55
El-Khoury, Bechara See Khoury, Bechara El- Dec 51
Ellingson, Mark Sep 57
Elliott, Bob and Goulding, Ray Oct 57
Elliston, Herbert (Berridge) biog Jun 49 obit Mar 57
El Mallakh, Kamal Oct 54
Ely, Paul (Henri) Oct 54
El-Yafi, Abdullah See Yafi, Abdullah El- Jun 56
Emanuel, Victor May 51
Emerson, Faye Sep 51
Emerson, Lee E(arl) Oct 53
Emery, Anne (Eleanor McGuigan) (WLB) Yrbk 52
Emery, DeWitt (McKinley) biog Oct 46 obit Oct 55
Emmet, Evelyn (Violet Elizabeth) Mar 53
Emmet, Mrs. Thomas Addis See Emmet, E. (V. E.) Mar 53
Emmons, Glenn L(eonidas) Oct 54
Emrich, Duncan (Black Macdonald) Mar 55
Enders, John F(ranklin); Robbins, Frederick C(hapman); and Weller, Thomas H(uckle) Jun 55
Engle, Clair Mar 57
English, Mrs. William D. See Kelly, Judith biog Oct 41 obit Jul 57

Engstrom, E(lmer) W(illiam) Dec 51
Enters, Angna Jun 52
Erikson, Leonard F. Oct 53
Erkin, Feridun C(emal) Jan 52
Erskine, Sir George (Watkin Eben James) Jan 52
Ervin, Samuel J(ames), Jr. Jan 55
Estenssoro, Víctor Paz See Paz Estenssoro, V. May 53
Ettinger, Richard P(rentice) Dec 51
Etzel, Franz See Armand, Louis Sep 57
Eustis, Helen (White) (WLB) Yrbk 55
Evans, Admiral Lord See Mountevans, Edward R. G. R. Evans, 1st Baron biog May 41 obit Nov 57
Evans, Bergen (Baldwin) (WLB) Yrbk 55
Evans, Dale See Rogers, Dale Evans Sep 56
Evans, Dame Edith (Mary) Jun 56
Evans, Sir Edward R. G. R. See Mountevans, Edward R. G. R. Evans, 1st Baron biog May 41 obit Nov 57
Ewing, (William) Maurice Jan 53
Exeter, David George Brownlow Cecil, 6th Marquis of—See Burghley, David George Brownlow Cecil, Lord Jan 56
Eyre, Mrs. Dean Atherton See Eyre, Katherine Wigmore (WLB) Yrbk 57
Eyre, Katherine Wigmore (WLB) Yrbk 57
Eyüboglu, Bedri Rahmi Sep 54

Fabian, Robert (Honey) Apr 54
Fabiani, Mrs. Alberto See Simonetta Dec 55
Fabray, Nanette Jan 56
Fadiman, Clifton (Paul) Oct 55
Fagg, Fred D(ow), Jr. Feb 56
Fairbanks, Douglas (Elton), Jr. Feb 56
Fairchild, David (Grandison) biog Jul 53 obit Oct 54
Fairchild, Henry Pratt biog Dec 42 obit Dec 56 Yrbk 57
Fairclough, Ellen (Louks Cook) Oct 57
Fairclough, Mrs. Gordon See Fairclough, Ellen Oct 57
Fairless, Benjamin F(ranklin) May 57
Falkenburg, Jinx See McCrary T. and J. (F.) Jul 53
Farmer, Guy (Otto) Feb 55
Farnsworth, Jerry Oct 54
Farnsworth, Mrs. Jerry See Sawyer, H. (A.) Oct 54
Farrar, John (Chipman) Jun 54
Farrar, Mrs. John (Chipman) See Farrar, Margaret Jul 55
Farrar, Margaret (Petherbridge) Jul 55
Farrington, Elizabeth Pruett See Farrington, (Mary) Elizabeth Pruett Jun 55
Farrington, Joseph R(ider) biog May 48 obit Sep 54
Farrington, Mrs. Joseph R(ider) See Farrington, (M.) E. P. Jun 55
Farrington, (Mary) Elizabeth Pruett Jun 55
Fatemi, Hossein biog May 53 obit Jan 55
Fath, Jacques biog Apr 51 obit Jan 55
Faubus, Orval E(ugene) Oct 56
Faulkner, Nancy (WLB) Yrbk 56
Faulkner, William Jan 51
Faure, Edgar Feb 52
Faust, Clarence H(enry) Mar 52
Fawzi, Mahmoud Dec 51
Fechteler, William M(orrow) Sep 51
Feininger, Andreas (Bernhard Lyonel) Oct 57
Feininger, Lyonel (Charles Adrian) biog Jul 55 obit Mar 56
Feinsinger, Nathan P(aul) May 52
Feisal II, King of Iraq Jul 55
Feldmann, Markus Jun 56
Felix, Robert H(anna) Apr 57
Feller, Abraham H(oward) biog Nov 46 obit Jan 53
Fellini, Federico Jun 57
Fellows, Harold E(verett) Feb 52
Feltin, Maurice, Cardinal May 54
Felton, Ralph A(lmon) Sep 57
Ferguson, Harry (George) Mar 56
Ferguson, Malcolm P(hilip) May 57
Fergusson, Erna (WLB) Yrbk 55
Fermi, Enrico biog Oct 45 obit Jan 55
Fermor, Patrick Leigh (WLB) Yrbk 55
Fernandel Oct 55
Ferrer, José (Pepe) Figueres See Figueres Ferrer, J. (P.) Oct 53
Ferrier, Kathleen biog Oct 51 obit Dec 53
Feynman, R(ichard) P(hillips) Oct 55
Field, Henry Mar 55
Field, Marshall, 3d biog Mar 52 obit Jan 57
Figueres Ferrer, José (Pepe) Oct 53
Figueroa, Ana Feb 52
Filho, Joao Café See Café Filho J. (F.C.) Jan 55
Fine, John S(ydney) Sep 51
Finet, Paul Sep 51
Fingesten, Peter Oct 54
Finkelstein, Louis, Rabbi Mar 52
Finley, David E(dward) Feb 51
Finney, Gertrude E(lva Bridgeman) (WLB) Yrbk 57
Finney, Mrs. John Montfort See Finney, Gertrude E. (WLB) Yrbk 57
Finnie, Mrs. Haldeman See Holt, Isabella (WLB) Yrbk 56
Fischer, John May 53
Fisher, Eddie Oct 54
Fisher, Harry L(inn) Oct 54
Fitzgerald, Ella Oct 56
Fitz Gerald, Leslie M(aurice) Sep 54
Flaherty, Robert (Joseph) biog Mar 49 obit Sep 51
Fleck, Sir Alexander Apr 56
Fleck, Jack Sep 55
Fleischmann, Manly Jul 51
Fleming, Sir Alexander biog Apr 44 obit May 55
Fleming, (Jiles) Berry (WLB) Yrbk 53
Fleming, John A(dam) biog May 40 obit Oct 56
Fleming, Philip Bracken biog Apr 40 obit Dec 55 Yrbk 56
Flemming, Arthur S(herwood) Jun 51
Fletcher, C(yril) Scott Feb 53
Florence, Fred F(arrel) Jun 56
Flynn, Edward J(oseph) biog Sep 40 obit Oct 53
Foot, Sir Hugh (Mackintosh) Oct 53
Forbes, B(ertie) C(harles) biog Mar 50 obit Jul 54
Forbes, John J. (V.) Apr 52
Ford, Benson Feb 52
Forssmann, Werner (Theodor Otto) Mar 57
Forsyth, W(illiam) D(ouglass) Apr 52
Foss, Joe See Foss, Joseph Jacob Oct 55
Foss, Joseph Jacob Oct 55
Fowler, Henry H(amill) Sep 52
Fowler, R(obert) M(acLaren) Oct 54
Foyle, Gilbert (Samuel) and William Alfred Jun 54
Foyle, W. & G. See Foyle, G. (S.) and W. A. Jun 54
Foyle, William Alfred See Foyle, G. (S.) and W. A. Jun 54
Franca, Celia May 56
France, Pierre Mendès- See Mendès-France, P. Oct 54
Francis, Arlene May 56
Franck, James May 57
Franco (y Bahamonde), Francisco Mar 54
Frank, Jerome N(ew) biog Apr 41 obit Mar 57
Frankenberg, Mrs. Lloyd See MacIver, L. (N.) Nov 53
Frankfurter, Felix Jul 57
Fraser, Ian Forbes Jun 54
Fraser, James Earle biog Jul 51 obit Jan 54
Fraser, Peter biog May 42 obit Jan 51
Fraser, Sir Robert (Brown) Oct 56
Frear, J(oseph) Allen, Jr. Oct 54
Frederick, Pauline Oct 54

Frederika (Louise), Consort of Paul I, King of the Hellenes Jan 55
Freehafer, Edward G(eier) Jun 55
Freeman, Lucy (Greenbaum) Oct 53
Freeman, Orville L(othrop) Jun 56
Freitag, Walter Jan 54
French, Paul Comly May 51
Friendly, Fred W. Sep 57
Frost, Leslie M(iscampbell) Oct 53
Fruehauf, Roy (August) Feb 53
Fry, Christopher Feb 51
Fulbright, J(ames) William Oct 55
Fuller, Charles E(dward), Rev. Dr. Dec 51
Funk, Charles Earle biog Jun 47 obit Jul 57
Funk, Wilfred (John) Jan 55
Funston, G(eorge) Keith Jul 51
Furman, N(athaniel) Howell Dec 51
Furnas, Clifford Cook Oct 56
Furtseva, Ekaterina A(lexeyevna) Jun 56
Fyan, Loleta D(awson) Dec 51
Fyfe, Sir David (Patrick) Maxwell Dec 51
Fyfe, H(enry) Hamilton biog Yrbk 40 obit Jul 51

Gaer, Joseph (WLB) Yrbk 51
Gainza Paz, Alberto Apr 51
Gaither, Frances biog (WLB) Yrbk 50 obit Jan 56
Gaither, H(orace) Rowan, Jr. May 53
Galard Terraube, Geneviève de Oct 54
Gallagher, Buell Gordon May 53
Gallagher, William M. Oct 53
Galloway, Irene O(tillia) May 53
Gallup, George (Horace) Dec 52
Gamble, Ralph A(bernethy) Jan 53
Gambrell, E(noch) Smythe Jun 56
Gamow, George Oct 51
Gaposchkin, Cecilia Payne- See Payne-Gaposchkin, Cecilia Dec 57
Garbett, Cyril Forster, Archbishop of York biog Feb 51 obit Mar 56
Garbo, Greta Apr 55
Garcia, Carlos P. Jun 57
Gardiner, James Garfield Jun 56
Gardner, Arthur Jan 56
Gardner, John W(illiam) Mar 56
Gardner, Lester D(urand) biog Sep 47 obit Feb 57
Gardner, Matthias B(ennett) Jun 52
Garfield, John biog Apr 48 obit Jul 52
Garland, Judy Dec 52
Garroway, Dave May 52
Garroway, David Cunningham See Garroway, D. May 52
Garth, David (WLB) Yrbk 57
Gary, Raymond Oct 55
Gasparotti, Mrs. John J. See Seifert, E. (WLB) Yrbk 51
Gasperi, Alcide de biog Dec 46 obit Oct 54
Gates, Thomas S(overeign), Jr. Sep 57
Gauss, Christian biog Apr 45 obit Dec 51
Gautier, Felisa Rincón de Oct 56
Gehrmann, Don(ald Arthur) Oct 52 See correction page 664 Yrbk 52
George VI, King of Great Britain biog Mar 42 obit Mar 52
George, Walter F(ranklin) biog Jun 55 obit Oct 57
Gershwin, Ira Jan 56
Ghulam Mohammed See Mohammed, Ghulam biog Jul 54 obit Nov 56
Giacometti, Alberto Feb 56
Giannini, L(awrence) M(ario) biog Nov 50 obit Oct 52
Gibson, Althea Oct 57
Gibson, Hugh (Simons) biog Jan 53 obit Feb 55
Gidney, Ray M(illard) Oct 53
Gieseking, Walter (Wilhelm) biog Oct 56 obit Jan 57
Gilbreth, Mrs. Frank Bunker See Gilbreth, L. (E.) M. Sep 51
Gilbreth, Lillian (Evelyn) M(oller) Sep 51
Gilels, Emil G(rigoryevich) Oct 56
Gillespie, Dizzy Apr 57
Gillespie, John Birks See Gillespie, Dizzy Apr 57
Gillis, James M(artin), Rev. biog Jun 56 obit Jun 57
Gilmer, Elizabeth Meriwether See Dix, D. biog Jan-Jun 40 obit Feb 52
Giordani, Francesco See Armand, Louis Sep 57
Gipson, Fred(erick Benjamin) (WLB) Yrbk 57
Gipson, Lawrence Henry Oct 54
Givenchy, Hubert (James Taffin) de May 55
Glaoui, Thami el-Mezouari -el See el-Glaoui, Thami el-Mezouari, Pasha of Marrakech biog Sep 54 obit Mar 56
Gleason, Jackie Oct 55
Glick, Mrs. Frank See Kirkus, V. Jun 54
Glubb, John Bagot Sep 51
Glueck, Eleanor T. See Glueck, (Sol) Sheldon Oct 57
Glueck, Sheldon See Glueck, (Sol) Sheldon Oct 57
Glueck, (Sol) Sheldon and Eleanor T(ouroff) Oct 57
Gobbi, Tito Jan 57
Gobel, George (Leslie) Mar 55
Goedhart, G. J. van Heuven See Heuven Goedhart, G. J. van biog Oct 52 obit Sep 56
Goertz, Arthémise (WLB) Yrbk 53
Gogarty, Oliver (St. John) biog Jul 41 obit Dec 57
Gold, Herbert (WLB) Yrbk 55
Golden, John biog Mar 44 obit Sep 55
Goldenson, Leonard H(arry) Sep 57
Goldman, Edwin Franko biog Sep 42 obit May 56
Goldman, Frank Jan 53
Goldmann, Nahum May 57
Goldsborough, T(homas) Alan biog Jun 48 obit Jul 51
Goldstine, Herman H(eine) Nov 52
Goldwater, Barry M(orris) May 55
Golschmann, Vladimir Apr 51
Gomulka, Wladyslaw Jan 57
González, César Oct 54
Goodman, Bertram May 54
Goodrich, Frances and Hackett, Albert Oct 56
Goodwin, Robert C(lifford) May 51
Gordon, Dorothy Jan 55
Gordon, Thomas S(ylvy) Apr 57
Gore, Albert (Arnold) Jan 52
Görk, Haydar Oct 56
Gorman, Herbert Sherman biog Mar 40 obit Jan 55
Gorman, Mike Oct 56
Gorman, Thomas Francis Xavier See Gorman, Mike Oct 56
Gorrie, Jack (Osborne) Mar 52
Goshorn, Clarence B(aker) biog Mar 50 obit Jan 51
Gottwald, Klement biog Apr 48 obit Apr 53
Goudsmit, Samuel A(braham) Oct 54
Gould, Ronald Nov 52
Gow, James (Ellis) biog Mar 44 obit Mar 52
Gough, Lewis K(etcham) Jan 53
Grady, Henry F(rancis) biog Jul 47 obit Nov 57
Graham, Billy, Rev. See Graham, W. F., Rev. Apr 51
Graham, Elinor (Mish) (WLB) Yrbk 52
Graham, Elizabeth N(ightingale) See Arden, Elizabeth Jul 57
Graham, Evarts A(mbrose) biog Feb 52 obit May 57
Graham, Frank P(orter) Jul 51
Graham, Virginia Oct 56
Graham, William Franklin, Rev. Apr 51
Graham, Winston (WLB) Yrbk 55
Granik, (S.) Theodore Dec 52
Grant, Gordon (Hope) Jun 53
Grantham, Sir Alexander (William George Herder) May 54
Granville, William Spencer Leveson-Gower, 4th Earl biog Sep 50 obit Sep 53

Graves, Alvin C(ushman) Dec 52
Graves, Morris (Cole) Jul 56
Gray, Carl R(aymond), Jr. biog Mar 48 obit Feb 56
Graziani, Rodolfo biog Apr 41 obit Mar 55
Grebe, John J(osef) Oct 55
Greco, José Mar 52
Grede, William J(ohn) Feb 52
Green, Edith S(tarrett) May 56
Green, William biog Mar 42 obit Jan 53
Greenbaum, Lucy See Freeman, L. (G.) Oct 53
Greenstreet, Sydney (Hughes) biog May 43 obit Mar 54
Greenwood, Arthur biog Oct 40 obit Sep 54
Greenwood, Joan May 54
Gregg, Hugh Jan 54
Gregg, Milton F(owler) Oct 55
Gregory, Paul Apr 56
Grey, J(ames) D(avid) Sep 52
Grieder, Naomi Lane Babson See Babson, N. L. (WLB) Yrbk 52
Griffin, Bernard (William), Cardinal biog Oct 46 obit Oct 56
Griffin, John D(ouglas Morecroft) May 57
Griffin, Marvin See Griffin, (Samuel) Marvin Jun 56
Griffin, R(obert) Allen Feb 51
Griffin, (Samuel) Marvin Jun 56
Griffith, Clark (Calvin) biog Jun 50 obit Jan 56
Griffiths, Mrs. Hicks G(eorge) See Griffiths, Martha W(right) Oct 55
Griffiths, Martha W(right) Oct 55
Griswold, Dwight P(almer) biog Dec 47 obit Jun 54
Griswold, Erwin N(athaniel) Oct 56
Grogan, John Joseph Dec 51
Gronchi, Giovanni Oct 55
Gropius, Walter (Adolf) Mar 52
Gross, Ernest A(rnold) Feb 51
Gross, Robert E(llsworth) Jan 56
Grossinger, Jennie Oct 56
Grouès, Henri Antoine See Pierre, Abbé Nov 55
Guardia, Ernesto de la, Jr. Jan 57
Gueden, Hilde Apr 55
Guggenheim, Harry F(rank) Oct 56
Guggenheim, Mrs. Harry F(rank) See Patterson, Alicia Nov 55
Guillaume, Augustin (Léon) Jan 52
Guinzburg, Harold K(leinert) Jul 57
Gumpert, Martin Dec 51
Guptill, Arthur L(eighton) biog Mar 55 obit May 56
Guthrie, (William) Tyrone Jul 54
Guzman, Jacobo Arbenz See Arbenz Guzman, J. Sep 53
Gyalpo Wangchuk See Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan Oct 56
Györgyi, Albert Szent- See Szent-Györgyi, A. (von N.) Jan 55

Haakon VII, King of Norway biog May 40 obit Dec 57
Haas, Francis J(oseph), Bishop biog Aug 43 obit Oct 53
Haber, Heinz Dec 52
Hackett, Albert See Goodrich, Frances and Hackett, Albert Oct 56
Hackett, Mrs. Albert See Goodrich, Frances and Hackett, Albert Oct 56
Hafstad, Lawrence R(andolph) Oct 56
Hagen, John P(eter) Oct 57
Hagerty, James C. Mar 53
Hagy, Ruth Geri Oct 57
Hahn, Otto Mar 51
Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia Oct 54
Hailsham, Lord See Hailsham, Quintin McGarel Hogg, 2d Viscount Sep 57
Hailsham, Quintin McGarel Hogg, 2d Viscount Sep 57
Haley, Andrew G(allagher) Oct 55
Halim, Mustafa (Ahmed) Ben Sep 56
Hall, Fred(erick Lee) Oct 55
Hall, Joyce C(lyde) May 53
Hall, Leonard W(ood) Jul 53
Hall, Marjory (WLB) Yrbk 57
Hall, Raymond S(tewart), Rev. Dr. Oct 53
Hall, William Edwin Jan 54
Halley, Rudolph biog Jun 53 obit Jan 57
Halligan, William J(oseph) Oct 57
Hallinan, Vincent (W.) Oct 52
Hallstein, Walter Oct 53
Halpert, Edith Gregor Jul 55
Halpert, Mrs. Samuel See Halpert, Edith Gregor Jul 55
Hamblet, Julia E. Oct 53
Hamlin, Talbot (Faulkner) biog Oct 54 obit Dec 56 Yrbk 57
Hammarskjöld, Dag (Hjalmar Agne Carl) May 53
Hammon, William McDowell Sep 57
Hammond, Caleb D(ean), Jr. Apr 56
Hammond, E(dward) Cuyler Jun 57
Hammond, Godfrey Oct 53
Hammond-Innes, Ralph See Innes, (R.) H. (WLB) Yrbk 54
Hampden, Walter (Dougherty) biog May 53 obit Sep 55
Han Suyin (WLB) Yrbk 57
Hancher, Virgil M(elvin) Feb 57
Hancock, John M(ilton) biog Apr 49 obit Dec 56 Yrbk 57
Handlin, Oscar Jul 52
Handy, Thomas T(roy) Sep 51
Hannagan, Steve biog Aug 44 obit Mar 53
Hannah, John A(lfred) Oct 52
Hannikainen, Tauno (Heikki) Jul 55
Hansen, H(ans) C(hristian Svane) Mar 56
Harber, W. Elmer Mar 51
Hardie, S(teven) J(ames) L(indsay) Jul 51
Harding, Allan Francis See Harding, Sir J. Oct 52
Harding, Sir John Oct 52
Hardy, Porter, Jr. May 57
Hare, Raymond A(rthur) Jul 57
Harlan, John Marshall May 55
Harnoncourt, René d' See D'Harnoncourt, R. Sep 52
Harnwell, Gaylord P(robasco) Jun 56
Harootian, Koren Der See Der Harootian, K. Jan 55
Harp, Edward B(laine), Jr. Oct 53
Harrer, Heinrich Oct 54
Harriman, E(dward) Roland (Noel) Mar 51
Harrington, Russell C(hase) Apr 56
Harris, Mrs. Irving Drought See McCardell, C. Nov 54
Harris, Julie Feb 56
Harris, Oren May 56
Harris, Walter (Edward) Jun 55
Harrison, Earl G(rant) biog Aug 43 obit Oct 55
Harrison, William H(enry) biog Feb 49 obit Jul 56
Harrison, William K(elly), Jr. Jul 52
Hart, Edward J(oseph) Feb 53
Hartman, Grace biog Nov 42 obit Oct 55
Hartman, Louis F(rancis), Rev. Jan 53
Hartnell, Norman (Bishop) May 53
Harvey, E(dmund) Newton May 52
Haskell, William N(afew) biog Feb 47 obit Sep 52
Haslett, Dame Caroline biog Oct 50 obit Mar 57
Hass, Hans Feb 55
Hass, H(enry) B(ohn) Apr 56
al-Hassan, Prince of the Yemen Feb 57
Hatcher, Harlan (Henthorne) Oct 55
Hatoyama, Ichiro May 55
Hauge, Gabriel (Sylvest) Oct 53
Hauser, (Bengamin) Gayelord Jun 55
Havill, Edward (WLB) Yrbk 52
Hawkes, Anna L(orette) Rose Oct 56
Hawkins, Harry C(alvin) Apr 52
Hawley, Cameron (WLB) Yrbk 57
Haycraft, Howard Feb 54

Hayden, Carl T(rumbull) Jul 51
Hayden, Melissa May 55
Hayes, A(lbert) J. Oct 53
Hayes, Helen Oct 56
Hayes, Samuel P(erkins) Sep 54
Hayes, Samuel P(erkins), Jr. Sep 54
Hays, Arthur Garfield biog Sep 42 obit Feb 55
Hays, Will H(arrison) biog Jul 43 obit Apr 54
Hayward, Susan May 53
Haywood, Allan S(haw) biog May 52 obit Apr 53
Head, Walter W(illiam) biog Apr 45 obit Jun 54
Heald, Henry Townley Feb 52
Hearst, William Randolph, Jr. Oct 55
Hébert, F(elix) Edward Nov 51
Hedden, Mrs. Walter Page See Hedden, Worth Tuttle (WLB) Yrbk 57
Hedden, Worth Tuttle (WLB) Yrbk 57
Hedin, Sven Anders biog May 40 obit Jan 53
Hedtoft, Hans (Christian) biog Mar 49 obit Mar 55
Heeney, A(rnold) D(anford) P(atrick) Jun 53
Heidenstam, Rolf (Magnus) von Oct 51
Heinlein, Robert A(nson) Mar 55
Heintzleman, B. Frank Jun 53
Heisenberg, Werner (Karl) Apr 57
Hektoen, Ludvig biog Dec 47 obit Sep 51
Henderson, E(lmer) L(ee) biog Jun 50 obit Oct 53
Hendl, Walter Jun 55
Hendrickson, Robert C. Nov 52
Henie, Sonja Jan 52
Hennings, Thomas C(arey) Jr. Oct 54
Hepburn, Audrey Mar 54
Hepburn, Mitchell F(rederick) biog Dec 41 obit Feb 53
Hepworth, Barbara Feb 57
Herbert, Don(ald) (Jeffry) Feb 56
Herbert, Elizabeth Sweeney Feb 54
Herbert, Mrs. Leo J. See Herbert, E. S. Feb 54
Herblock See Block, H. (L.) Jul 54
Herod, William Rogers Mar 51
Herriot, Edouard biog Feb 46 obit Jun 57
Hershey, Lewis B(laine) Jun 51
Hersholt, Jean biog Dec 44 obit Sep 56
Herzog, Maurice Jul 53
Hesburgh, Theodore M(artin), Rev. Jan 55
Hess, Dean E(lmer) Sep 57
Hess, Elmer Jan 56
Heston, Charlton May 57
Heusinger, Adolf (Ernst) Feb 56
Heuven Goedhart, G(errit) J(an) van biog Oct 52 obit Sep 56
Heyman, Mrs. Marcus A. See Komarovsky, M. Oct 53
Hickman, Herman (Michael, Jr.) Nov 51
Hicks, Beatrice A(lice) Jan 57
Hicks, Henry D(avies) Oct 56
Higgins, Andrew J(ackson) biog May 43 obit Sep 52
Higgins, Daniel Paul biog Dec 50 obit Mar 54
Higgins, Marguerite Jun 51
Hightower, John M(armann) Nov 52
Higley, Harvey V(an Zandt) Oct 56
Hilaly, Ahmed Naguib Jul 52
Hildebrand, Joel H(enry) Feb 55
Hildred, Sir William P(ercival) Apr 56
Hill, Edwin C(onger) biog Sep 40 obit Apr 57
Hill, William S(ilas) Mar 55
Hillary, Sir Edmund (Percival) See Hunt, Sir (H. C.) J.; Hillary, Sir E. (P.); and Tenzing Norkey Oct 54
Hilleboe, Herman E(rtresvaag) Jun 55
Hillings, Patrick J(ohn) Oct 57
Hillis, Margaret (Eleanor) Feb 56
Hilsberg, Alex(ander) Oct 53
Hilton, Frank C. Jul 52
Hilton, James biog Sep 42 obit Feb 55
Hinshaw, (John) Carl (Williams) biog Jul 51 obit Oct 56
Hinshelwood, Sir Cyril (Norman) Apr 57
Hinton, Sir Christopher Jun 57
Hitchcock, Charles B(aker) Oct 54
Hitler, Adolf biog Mar 42 obit Jan 57 (died Apr 45)
Hoad, Lew(is A.) Sep 56
Hobbs, Leonard S(inclair) Oct 54
Hobby, Oveta Culp Feb 53
Hobby, Mrs. William (Pettus) See Hobby, O. C. Feb 53
Hodges, Luther H(artwell) Jul 56
Hoegh, Leo A(rthur) Jul 56
Hoey, Clyde R(oark) biog Oct 49 obit Jul 54
Hofstadter, Richard Oct 56
Hogan, Frank S(mithwick) Sep 53
Hogg, Quintin See Hailsham, Quintin McGarel Hogg, 2d Viscount Sep 57
Holden, William Jun 54
Holder, Geoffrey Oct 57
Holifield, Chet (Chester Earl) Oct 55
Holland, (George) Kenneth Mar 52
Hollenbeck, Don biog Feb 51 obit Sep 54
Holliday, Judy Apr 51
Hollister, John B(aker) Oct 55
Holm, Hanya Jul 54
Holt, Cooper T. Jul 57
Holt, Hamilton biog Dec 47 obit May 51
Holt, Isabella (WLB) Yrbk 56
Homer, Arthur B(artlett) Jul 52
Honegger, Arthur biog Apr 41 obit Feb 56
Honeywell, Annette Jul 53
Hood, Clifford F(iroved) Apr 53
Hook, Sidney Oct 52
Hooper, C(laude) E(rnest) biog Apr 47 obit Feb 55
Hoopes, Darlington Sep 52
Hooton, Earnest Albert biog Yrbk 40 obit Jun 54
Hoover, Herbert (Clark), Jr. Oct 54
Hope, Bob Oct 53
Hope, Clifford R(agsdale) May 53
Hope, Leslie Townes See Hope, B. Oct 53
Hopkins, John Jay biog Mar 54 obit Jul 57
Horder, Thomas J(eeves) Horder, 1st Baron biog Jul 44 obit Oct 55
Hore-Belisha, Leslie Hore-Belisha, 1st Baron biog Jul 41 obit May 57
Hormel, Jay C(atherwood) biog Jul 46 obit Oct 54
Horne, John E(lmer) Dec 52
Horner, H(orace) Mansfield Oct 55
Horney, Karen biog Aug 41 obit Jan 53
Hornsby, Rogers Sep 52
Horsbrugh, Florence Feb 52
Horthy de Nagybánya, Nicholas biog Oct 40 obit Apr 57
Horwich, Frances (Rappaport) Oct 53
Horwich, Mrs. Harvey L. See Horwich, F. (R.) Oct 53
Houser, Theodore V. Mar 57
Houtte, Jean van Mar 52
Hovde, Bryn(jolf) J(acob) biog Jan 46 obit Oct 54
Howard, Mrs. Charles P(agelsen) Jul 53
Howard, Elizabeth (WLB) Yrbk 51
Howard, Katherine (Montague) G(raham) See Howard, Mrs. C. P. Jul 53
Howe, Helen (WLB) Yrbk 54
Howell, Charles R(obert) Feb 54
Howley, Christine Wetherill See Leser, Tina Jun 57
Howorth, Mrs. Joseph Marion See Howorth, L. S. Oct 51
Howorth, Lucy Somerville Oct 51
Howrey, Edward F. Jul 53
Hruska, Roman Lee Jul 56
Huck, Arthur Feb 57
Hudleston, Edmund C(uthbert) May 51
Hudson, Robert S(pear) See Hudson, Viscount biog Nov 42 obit Apr 57

Hudson, Robert S. Hudson, 1st Viscount biog Nov 42 obit Apr 57
Huggins, Sir Godfrey See Malvern, Godfrey Huggins, 1st Viscount Nov 56
Hughes, Rowland R(oberts) biog Feb 56 obit Jun 57
Hulcy, Dechard A(nderson) Sep 51
Hull, Cordell biog Aug 40 obit Oct 55
Hull, John E(dwin) Apr 54
Hull, Josephine (Sherwood) biog Oct 53 obit May 57
Hume, Edgar Erskine biog Aug 44 obit Mar 52
Humphrey, George M(agoffin) Feb 53
Humphrey, Helen F(lorence) Nov 52
Hunt, Sir (Henry Cecil) John; Hillary, Sir Edmund (Percival); and Tenzing Norkey Oct 54
Hunt, Herold C(hristian) May 56
Hunt, Sir John See Hunt, Sir (H. C.) J.; Hillary, Sir E. (P.); and Tenzing Norkey Oct 54
Hunt, Lester C(allaway) biog Mar 51 obit Sep 54
Hunt, Mabel Leigh (WLB) Yrbk 51
Hunter, Croil Jul 51
Hunter, Evan (WLB) Yrbk 56
Hunter, Kim May 52
Huntington, Anna Hyatt Oct 53
Huntington, Mrs. Archer M(ilton) See Huntington, A. H. Oct 53
Huntley, Chester Robert See Huntley, Chet Oct 56
Huntley, Chet Oct 56
Hurd, Peter Oct 57
Hurley, Laurel Jun 57
Hurley, Roy T. Jun 55
Hurok, S(olomon) Apr 56
Hussein I, King of Hashemite Jordan Jul 55
Hussein, Ahmed Mar 56
Hussein, Taha Oct 53
Hutcheson, William L(evi) biog Sept 43 obit Jan 54
Hutchins, Robert Maynard Feb 54
Hutchinson, Paul biog Dec 49 obit Jun 56
Hutchison, (William) Bruce Oct 56
Hyatt, Anna See Huntington, A. H. Oct 53

Ibáñez (del Campo), Carlos Dec 52
Ibarra, José María Velasco See Velasco Ibarra, J. M. Nov 52
Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia biog Feb 43 obit Jan 54
Ickes, Harold L(e Claire) biog Jul 41 obit Mar 52
Idriss Senussi I, King of Libya Jan 56
Ilg, Frances L(illian) and Ames, Louise (Bates) Sep 56
Impellitteri, Vincent R(ichard) Feb 51
Ingalls, (Mildred Dodge) Jeremy (WLB) Yrbk 54
Inge, William (Motter) Jun 53
Ingram, Jonas H(oward) biog Apr 47 obit Oct 52
Innes, (Ralph) Hammond (WLB) Yrbk 54
Inverchapel of Loch Eck, Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, 1st Baron biog Dec 42 obit Sep 51
Ironside, Henry Allan biog Feb 45 obit Feb 51
Irving, Frederick A(ugustus) Mar 51
Irwin, Helen G(ould) Oct 52
Irwin, Robert B(enjamin) biog Mar 48 obit Jan 52
Ishibashi, Tanzan Mar 57
Ishimoto, Tatsuo Apr 56
Iverson, Kenneth R(oss) Apr 51
Ives, Charles E(dward) biog Jun 47 obit Jul 54

Jackson, C(harles) D(ouglas) Oct 51
Jackson, Henry M(artin) Oct 53
Jackson, Mahalia Oct 57
Jackson, Robert H(oughwout) biog Oct 50 obit Dec 54
Jackson, William H(arding) Mar 51
Jagendorf, Moritz (Adolf) (WLB) Yrbk 52
Jamali, Moh(amme)d Fadhel Jan 54
James, Charles (Wilson Brega) Jul 56
James, F(rank) Cyril Oct 56
Jameson, William J(ames) Jul 54
Jansen, William Oct 51
Jarman, Sanderford biog Sep 42 obit Dec 54 Yrbk 55
Jarring, Gunnar V(alfrid) Oct 57
Jaynes, Clare (pseud. of Mayer, Jane and Spiegel, Clara) (WLB) Yrbk 54
Jeanmaire, Renée Nov 52
Jeffers, William M(artin) biog Nov 42 obit Apr 53
Jenkins, Hayes Alan May 56
Jenkins, Ray H(oward) Jun 54
Jenkins, Sara (WLB) Yrbk 53
Jenner, William E(zra) Jun 51
Jennings, B(enjamin) Brewster May 51
Jensen, Mrs. Clyde R(eynolds) See Bard, Mary (WLB) Yrbk 56
Jensen, Mrs. Oliver See Stafford, J. (WLB) Yrbk 51
Jiménez, Marcos Pérez See Pérez Jiménez, M. Nov 54
Jiménez (Mantacon), Juan Ramón Feb 57
Jimerson, Earl W. biog Sep 48 obit Dec 57
Jodoin, Claude Mar 56
John, John P(ico) Oct 56
Johnson, Arnold M(ilton) Oct 55
Johnson, Charles Spurgeon biog Nov 46 obit Jan 57
Johnson, David M(offat) Jul 52
Johnson, Joseph B(laine) Jul 56
Johnson, Joseph T(ravis) Feb 52
Johnson, Lyndon B(aines) Jan 51
Johnson, Nelson T(rusler) biog Jan-Feb 40 obit Feb 55
Johnson, Osa biog Apr 40 obit Feb 53
Johnson, Philip C(ortelyou) Oct 57
Johnson, (Thomas) Walter Apr 57
Johnson, U(ral) Alexis Oct 55
Johnson, Walter See Johnson, (Thomas) Walter Apr 57
Johnston, Alvanley biog Jun 46 obit Nov 51
Johnston, Clem(ent) D(ixon) May 55
Johnston, Eric A(llen) Oct 55
Johnston, Olin D(eWitt) Nov 51
Johnston, Wayne A(ndrew) May 51
Johnstone, Margaret Blair, Rev. Jan 55
Joliot-Curie, Irène biog Apr 40 obit May 56
Jones, Sir Harold Spencer Mar 55
Jones, Jesse H(olman) biog Oct 40 obit Sep 56
Jones, Robert Edmond biog Nov 46 obit Jan 55
Jones, Russell Oct 57
Jooste, G(erhardus) P(etrus) Apr 51
Jordan, Mildred (WLB) Yrbk 51
Jordan, Sara M(urray) Mar 54
Jordan, W(ilbur) K(itchener) Mar 55
Josephs, Devereux C(olt) Jul 53
Jouhaux, Léon biog Jan 48 obit Jul 54
Jouvet, Louis biog Oct 49 obit Oct 51
Jowitt, William Allen Jowitt, 1st Earl biog Aug 41 obit Nov 57
Joy, C(harles) Turner biog Jun 51 obit Sep 56
Juan Carlos, Count of Barcelona Oct 51
Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands Jan 55
Jung, Carl Gustav Oct 53

Kádár, János May 57
Kaempffert, Waldemar B(ernhard) biog Sep 43 obit Feb 57
Kaganovich, Lazar M(oiseyevich) Oct 55
Kahmann, (Mable) Chesley (WLB) Yrbk 52
Kaiser, Jakob Feb 56

Kai-shek, Chiang See Chiang Kai-shek May 53
Kalich, Mrs. Jacob See Picon, M. Jun 51
Kallen, Horace M(eyer) Oct 53
Kamau, Johnstone See Kenyatta, J. Oct 53
Kanin, Garson Oct 52
Kanter, Albert L(ewis) Jul 53
Kapell, William biog May 48 obit Jan 54
Kapitza, Peter L(eonidovich) Oct 55
Kaplan, Joseph Oct 56
Kappel, Frederick R(ussell) Mar 57
Karajan, Herbert von Oct 56
Karamanlis, Constantine E. May 56
Karfiol, Bernard biog Nov 47 obit Oct 52
Kármán, Theodore von See von Kármán, T. May 55
Karp, David (WLB) Yrbk 57
Karsh, Yousuf Dec 52
Kase, Toshikazu Apr 57
Kasner, Edward biog Nov 43 obit Mar 55
Katz-Suchy, Juliusz Jun 51
Kauffmann, Henrik (Louis Hans) Apr 56
Kaufman, Irving R(obert) Apr 53
Kaur, Rajkumari Amrit Oct 55
Kaye, Danny Nov 52
Kaye, Nora Jan 53
Kazantzakis, Nikos Jul 55
Kearns, Carroll D(udley) Sep 56
Kearns, Mrs. Carroll D(udley) See Kearns, Nora Lynch Sep 56
Kearns, Nora Lynch Sep 56
Keck, Mrs. George Fred See Keck, L. L. Mar 54
Keck, Lucile L(iebermann) Mar 54
Kee, Elizabeth (Frazier) Jan 54
Kee, John biog Jun 50 obit Jun 51
Kee, Mrs. John See Kee, E. (F.) Jan 54
Keenan, Joseph B(erry) biog Sep 46 obit Feb 55
Keeney, Barnaby C(onrad) Mar 56
Keller, James (Gregory), Rev. Oct 51
Kelley, Augustine B(ernard) Apr 51
Kelly, Emmett Jul 54
Kelly, E(verett) Lowell Mar 55
Kelly, Grace (Patricia) Mar 55
Kelly, Judith biog Oct 41 obit Jul 57
Kelly, Mervin J(oe) Oct 56
Kelly, Nancy Jun 55
Kelly, Mrs. Norman H. See Kelly, Regina Z. (WLB) Yrbk 56
Kelly, Regina Z(immerman) (WLB) Yrbk 56
Kelly, Walt(er Crawford) Oct 56
Kelsen, Hans Sep 57
Kemsley, James Gomer Berry, 1st Viscount Jan 51
Kennedy, Stephen P(atrick) Jun 56
Kennelly, Ardyth (WLB) Yrbk 53
Kennon, Robert F(loyd) Oct 54
Kenny, Elizabeth biog Oct 42 obit Jan 53
Kenyatta, Jomo Oct 53
Kerr, Sir Archibald (John Kerr) Clark See Inverchapel of Loch Eck, A. J. K. C. K., 1st Baron biog Dec 42 obit Sep 51
Kerr, Walter F(rancis) Oct 53
Kersten, Charles J. Sep 52
Kessler, Henry H(oward) Oct 57
Kestnbaum, Meyer May 53
Ketcham, Hank Jan 56
Kettering, Charles Franklin Dec 51
Keyhoe. Donald E(dward) Jun 56
Khan, Aga See Aga Khan, The biog May 46 obit Sep 57
Khan, Liaquat Ali biog Jun 48 obit Dec 51
Khoury, Bechara El- Dec 51
Khrushchev, Nikita S(ergeyevich) Jul 54
Kiam, Omar biog Dec 45 obit May 54
Kiewiet, Cornelis W(illem) de See de Kiewiet, C. W. Jul 53
Kilgallen, Dorothy, and Kollmar, Dick Feb 52
Kilgore, Harley M(artin) biog Jun 43 obit May 56
Killion, George (Leonard) Nov 52
Kim Il Sung Sep 51
Kimball, Dan A(ble) Sep 51
Kimball, Lindsley F(iske) Jul 51
Kimble, George H(erbert) T(inley) Oct 52
Kimpton, Lawrence A(lpheus) Jun 51
Kindelberger, J(ames) H(oward) Mar 51
Kinder, Katharine L(ouise) May 57
Kiner, Ralph (McPherran) May 54
King Ahmad See Ahmad, King of the Yemen Mar 56
King Feisal II See Feisal II, King of Iraq Jul 55
King Hussein See Hussein I, King of Hashemite Jordan Jul 55
King Idris See Idriss Senussi I, King of Libya Jan 56
King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk See Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan Oct 56
King Mahendra See Mahendra, King of Nepal Jul 56
King Mohammed V See Sidi Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco Oct 51
King Zahir of Afghanistan See Mohammed Zahir Shah Mar 56
King, Cecil R(hodes) Feb 52
King, Ernest Joseph biog Feb 42 obit Sep 56
King, Martin Luther, Jr., Rev. May 57
King, Samuel Wilder Oct 53
Kinnear, Helen (Alice) Apr 57
Kinsey, Alfred C(harles) biog Jan 54 obit Oct 56
Kiphuth, Robert J(ohn) H(erman) Jun 57
Kirby, Rollin biog Dec 44 obit Jun 52
Kirk, Grayson L(ouis) May 51
Kirkus, Virginia Jun 54
Kirstein, Lincoln (Edward) Dec 52
Kishi, Nobusuke Jun 57
Kitchell, Iva Dec 51
Kitson, Harry Dexter Apr 51
Kitt, Eartha Apr 55
Kleist, Paul Ludwig (Ewald) von biog Jul 43 obit Jan 55
Kleitman, Nathaniel Oct 57
Kluckhohn, Clyde (Kay Maben) Nov 51
Knaths, (Otto) Karl Jul 53
Knight, Frances G(ladys) Oct 55
Knight, Goodwin (Jess) Jan 55
Knight, O(rie) A(lbert) Jun 52
Knight, Ruth Adams (Yingling) (WLB) Yrbk 55
Knoll, Hans G(eorge) biog May 55 obit Dec 55
Knopf, Mrs. Alfred A. Jul 57
Knopf, Blanche (Wolf) See Knopf, Mrs. Alfred A. Jul 57
Knopf, Mrs. Hans See Vanderbilt, A. Feb 54
Knorr, Nathan H(omer) Feb 57
Knox, Ronald (Arbuthnott), Msgr. biog Jul 50 obit Nov 57
Knutson, Coya Mar 56
Knutson, Harold biog Jan 47 obit Oct 53
Koch, Fred(erick Henry), Jr. Oct 53
Kohler, Walter J(odok), Jr. Jan 53
Kokoschka, Oskar Oct 56
Kollmar, Dick See Kilgallen, D. and Kollmar, D. Feb 52
Kollmar, Richard Tompkins See Kilgallen, D. and Kollmar, D. Feb 52
Kollmar, Mrs. Richard Tompkins See Kilgallen, D. and Kollmar D. Feb 52
Kollontay, Alexandra (Mikhailovna) biog Oct 43 obit Apr 52
Komarovsky, Mirra Oct 53
Konev, Ivan S(tepanovich) Jan 56
Konstantinu, Mrs. Ilias See Clark, E. Sep 53
Konstanty, Casimer James See Konstanty, J. Apr 51
Konstanty, Jim Apr 51
Kooning, Willem de See de Kooning, W. Jun 55
Köprülü, (Mehmet) Fuat Jun 53
Korda, Sir Alexander biog Sep 46 obit Mar 56

Körner, Theodor biog Jul 51 obit Mar 57
Kotelawala, Sir John (Lionel) Oct 55
Kotschnig, Walter M(aria) Oct 52
Koussevitzky, Serge biog Nov 40 obit Jul 51
Kraft, Ole Björn Feb 53
Kramer, Stanley (E.) May 51
Kramm, Joseph Jul 52
Krasna, Norman May 52
Krautter, Elisa Bialk See Bialk, E. (WLB) Yrbk 54
Krebs, H(ans) A(dolf) Mar 54
Krebs, Richard Julius Herman See Valtin, J. biog Apr 41 obit Jan 51
Krekeler, Heinz L(udwig) Dec 51
Kress, Samuel H(enry) biog Oct 55 obit Nov 55
Krishna Menon, V(engalil) K(rishnan) Mar 53
Kristiansen, Mrs. Erling See Selinko, A. Jan 55
Krohg, Per (Lasson) Nov 54
Krupp (von Bohlen und Halbach), Alfred (Felix Alwyn) May 55
Kubelik, Rafael Feb 51
Kubitschek (de Oliveira), Juscelino Apr 56
Kuchel, Thomas H(enry) Feb 54
Kuekes, Edward D(aniel) Mar 54
Kumm, (Herman) Henry W(illiam) Jun 55
Kuniyoshi, Yasuo biog Jun 41 obit Jun 53
Kurchatov, Igor V(asil'evich) Nov 57
Kurusu, Saburo biog Jan 42 obit May 54
Kusch, P(olykarp) Mar 56
Kuwait, Sheikh of See Abdullah al-Salim al Subah, Sir, Sheikh of Kuwait Jul 57
Kuwatly, Shukri al May 56
Kuznetsov, Vassili V(asilyevich) Jan 56

La Cava, Gregory biog Dec 41 obit Apr 52
Lacoste, Robert Nov 57
Lacy, Dan (Mabry) Nov 54
La Farge, Oliver (Hazard Perry) Jan 53
La Follette, Robert M(arion, Jr.) biog May 44 obit Apr 53
Lagerkvist, Pär (Fabian) Jan 52
La Gorce, John Oliver Nov 54
La Guardia, Ernesto de, Jr. See Guardia, Ernesto de la, Jr. Jan 57
Lahey, Frank H(oward) biog Mar 41 obit Sep 53
Lahr, Bert Jan 52
Laine, Frankie Nov 56
Lall, Anand See Lall, Arthur S. Nov 56
Lall, Arthur S(amuel) Nov 56
Lamb, Willis E(ugene), Jr. Mar 56
Lambert, Janet (Snyder) (WLB) Yrbk 54
Lambert, W(illiam) V(incent) Nov 55
Lancaster, Burt(on Stephen) Jul 53
Land, Edwin H(erbert) Nov 53
Landers, Ann Nov 57
Lane, Sir Allen (Lane Williams) May 54
Lane, Arthur Bliss biog Apr 48 obit Oct 56
Lane, Carl D(aniel) (WLB) Yrbk 51
Langer, William Feb 52
Langmuir, Irving biog Oct 50 obit Nov 57
Laniel, Joseph Feb 54
Lapp, Ralph E(ugene) Nov 55
La Roe, Wilbur, Jr. biog Mar 48 obit Jul 57
Larson, Arthur See Larson, (Lewis) Arthur Nov 56
Larson, Jess Jun 51
Larson, (Lewis) Arthur Nov 56
Laski, Marghanita (WLB) Yrbk 51
Lassaw, Ibram Jan 57
Lasser, J(acob) K(ay) biog May 46 obit Jul 54
Latham, Jean Lee (WLB) Yrbk 56
Latouche, John T(reville) biog Jan-Jun 40 obit Oct 56
Latourette, Kenneth S(cott) Nov 53
Lattre de Tassigny, Jean (Joseph Marie Gabriel) de biog Jan 45 obit Feb 52
Laurel, José P(aciano) Jun 53
Lauritzen, Jonreed (WLB) Yrbk 52
Lawrence, Mrs. Clarence A. See Lawrence, M. (WLB) Yrbk 53
Lawrence, Ernest O(rlando) Jan 52
Lawrence, Gertrude biog Aug 40 Sep 52 obit Oct 52
Lawrence, Mildred (WLB) Yrbk 53
Lawson, Edward B(urnett) Jan 56
Lawson, Robert biog Oct 41 obit Oct 57
Lawton, Frederick J(oseph) Mar 51
Layton, Mrs. Roy F(rancis) Jan 52
Leader, George M(ichael) Jan 56
Lean, David May 53
Leavey, Edmond H(arrison) May 51
Lebrun, (Fede)rico Sep 52
LeClercq, Tanaquil Jul 53
Lederer, Mrs. Esther Friedman See Landers, Ann Nov 57
Lederer, Mrs. Jules W. See Landers, Ann Nov 57
Lee, Canada biog Dec 44 obit Jun 52
Lee, Clark (Gould) biog Dec 43 obit Apr 53
Lee, Doris (Emrick) Jan 54
Lee, Laurence F(rederick) Jun 52
Leedom, Boyd (Stewart) Mar 56
Le Gallienne, Eva Mar 55
Léger, Fernand biog Jan 43 obit Oct 55
Léger, Paul-Émile, Cardinal May 53
Lehman, Herbert H(enry) Jul 55
Leibowitz, Samuel S(imon) Jan 53
Leigh-Fermor, See Fermor, Patrick (WLB) Yrbk 55
Leighton, Margaret Mar 57
Leighton, Margaret (Carver) (WLB) Yrbk 52
Leiserson, William M(orris) biog Feb 42 obit Apr 57
Lelong, Lucien Nov 55
LeMay, Curtis E(merson) Nov 54
Lemnitzer, Lyman L. Nov 55
Lemonnier, André (Georges) Nov 52
Lennox-Boyd, Alan T(indal) Jun 56
Lentaigne, Walter D(avid) A(lexander) biog Jul 44 obit Oct 55
Leonard, Lucille P(utnam) See Leonard, Mrs. N. P. Feb 53
Leonard, Mrs. Newton P(eckham) Feb 53
Leopold, Alice K(oller) Jan 55
Lequerica y Erquiza, José Félix de Jun 51
Leser, Tina Jun 57
Lesinski, John (Jr.) Jun 57
Letourneau, Jean Oct 52
Levant, Oscar Oct 52
Leverone, Nathaniel Nov 56
Levi, Carlo Dec 52
Leviero, Anthony (Harry) biog Sep 52 obit Nov 56
Levine, Jack Jun 56
Levitt, William J(aird) Nov 56
Lewis, Anthony See Lewis, (Joseph) Anthony Nov 55
Lewis, Chester M(ilton) May 56
Lewis, (Joseph) Anthony Nov 55
Ley, Willy Feb 53
Liaquat Ali Khan See Khan, L. A. biog Jun 48 obit Dec 51
Libby, W(illard) F(rank) Nov 54
Liberace, (Wladziu Valentino) Nov 54
Liddel, Urner May 51
Liebenow, Robert C(harles) May 56
Liebman, Max Apr 53
Limb, Ben C. Jan 51
Limón, José Jun 53
Lincoln, Leroy A(lton) biog Jun 46 obit Jul 57
Lincoln, Murray D(anforth) Mar 53
Lindbergh, Charles A(ugustus, Jr.) Jan 54
Lindemann, Frederick Alexander, 1st Baron Cherwell See Cherwell, F. A. L., 1st Baron biog Mar 52 obit 57
Lindfors, (Elsa) Viveca (Torstensdotter) Apr 55

Lindsley, Thayer Jan 57
Linkletter, Art(hur Gordon) Nov 53
Linlithgow, Victor Alexander John Hope, 2d Marquess of biog Jan 42 obit Feb 52
Lipmann, Fritz (Albert) Mar 54
Lippincott, Joseph Wharton May 55
Lippold, Richard Nov 56
Litchfield, Edward H(arold) Nov 53
Littledale, Clara Savage biog Oct 46 obit Mar 56
Littler, Gene Jul 56
Litvinov, Maxim (Maximovitch) biog Dec 41 obit Feb 52
Liu Shao-ch'i Oct 57
Livingston, Homer J. Sep 55
Livingston, Mrs. Leon J. See Parnis, Mollie May 56
Livingston, M(ilton) Stanley Feb 55
Ljungberg, Ernst Carl (Robert) Mar 55
Lloyd, Geoffrey (William) Feb 56
Lloyd, (John) Selwyn (Brooke) Apr 52
Lloyd, Wesley P(arkinson) Jan 52
Lloyd-George, Gwilym Nov 52
Lober, Georg (John) Nov 57
Locke, Alain (Le Roy) biog Jan 44 obit Sep 54
Locke, Edwin A(llen), Jr. Jan 52
Locker, Jesse D(wight) biog Mar 55 obit Jun 55
Lockhart, Gene biog May 50 obit Jun 57
Loder, John de Vere See Wakehurst, J. de V. L., 2d Baron Dec 54
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr. May 54
Loewy, Raymond (Fernand) Jun 53
London, George Nov 53
Long, Oren E(thelbirt) Sep 51
Long, Russell B(illiu) Dec 51
Lopes, Francisco Higino Craveiro See Craveiro Lopes, Francisco Higino Mar 56
Lord, Mary Stimson Pillsbury See Lord, Mrs O. B. Oct 52
Lord, Mrs. Oswald B(ates) Oct 52
Lorenz, Konrad Z(acharias) Jul 55
Los Angeles, Victoria de See Angeles, V. de los Feb 55
Louchheim, Aline B. See Saarinen, Aline B. Dec 56
Louchheim, Katie (Scofield) Jun 56
Louchheim, Mrs. Walter C(linton), Jr. See Louchheim, Katie Jun 56
Loudon, Alexander biog Jul 42 obit Mar 53
Loutfi, Omar Jan 57
Love, J(ames) Spencer Nov 57
Loveman, Amy biog June 43 obit Feb 56
Lovett, Robert A(bercrombie) Nov 51
Lovett, Robert Morss biog Aug 43 obit Apr 56
Lowe, Jack See Whittemore, A. and Lowe, J. Jan 54
Loynd, Harry J. Feb 52
Lubell, Samuel Nov 56
Lubin, Isador Jan 53
Luce, Clare Boothe Apr 53
Ludington, Flora B(elle) Nov 53
Lundeberg, Harry biog Nov 52 obit Mar 57
Lynch, Daniel F(rancis) Jul 55
Lynch, Peg Feb 56
Lynes, (Joseph) Russell (Jr.) Nov 57
Lynes, Russell See Lynes, (Joseph) Russell (Jr.) Nov 57
Lynn, Diana Nov 53
Lyons, Harry Oct 57
Lysenko, T(rofim) D(enisovich) Oct 52
Lyttelton, Oliver Jan 53

Ma, G. John See Ma Chi-Chuang Jul 53
Ma Chi-Chuang Jul 53
Maas, Melvin J(oseph) Nov 57
MacArthur, Mrs. Charles G. See Hayes, Helen Oct 56
MacArthur, Douglas, 2d Nov 54
McBride, Mary Margaret Mar 54
McCardell, Claire Nov 54
McCarran, Patrick A(nthony) biog Jul 47 obit Dec 54
McCarthy, Eugene J(oseph) Nov 55
McCarthy, Kenneth C(ecil) Nov 53
McCarthy, Joseph R(aymond) biog Jan 50 obit Jul 57
McCarthy, Leighton (Goldie) biog Oct 42 obit Nov 52
McCarthy, Mary (Therese) (WLB) Yrbk 55
McCarty, Dan(iel Thomas, Jr.) biog Jul 53 obit Dec 53
McCleery, Albert (Kenny) Feb 55
McClellan, Harold C(hadick) Oct 54
McClintock, Robert Mills Apr 55
McCloskey, Mark A(lexander) Nov 55
McComas, O(liver) Parker Nov 55
McConnell, F(owler) B(eery) Jul 52
McConnell, Samuel K(erns), Jr. Nov 56
McCormack, Emmet J. Jul 53
McCormick, Anne O'Hare biog Mar 40 obit Jul 54
MacCormick, Austin H(arbutt) Jul 51
McCormick, Edward J(ames) Nov 53
McCormick, Edward T(heodore) May 51
McCormick, Lynde D(upuy) biog Feb 52 obit Oct 56
McCormick, Myron Jan 54
McCormick, Robert R(utherford) biog Aug 42 obit May 55
McCoy, Frank R(oss) biog Nov 45 obit Sep 54
McCrady, Edward Jan 57
McCrary, Jinx (Falkenburg) See McCrary, T. and J. (F.) Jul 53
McCrary, John Reagan, Jr. See McCrary, T. and J. (F.) Jul 53
McCrary, Tex and Jinx (Falkenburg) Jul 53
McDaniel, Glen May 52
McDaniel, Hattie biog Sep 40 obit Dec 52
McDermott, Michael J(ames) biog Feb 51 obit Oct 55
McDonald, David J(ohn) Jun 53
Macdonald, John Ross See Millar, K. (WLB) Yrbk 53
MacDonald, Malcolm (John) Nov 54
Macdonald, Ross See Millar, Kenneth (WLB) Yrbk 53
McElroy, Neil H(osler) Apr 51
McFarland, Ernest W(illiam) Jan 51
McGinnis, Patrick B(enedict) Nov 55
McGranery, James P(atrick) May 52
McGraw, Curtis W(hittlesey) biog Jun 50 obit Nov 53
McGraw, Eloise Jarvis (WLB) Yrbk 55
MacGregor, Ellen (WLB) biog Yrbk 54 obit Yrbk 54
McGregor, G(ordon) R(oy) Mar 54
McHale, Kathryn biog Jan 47 obit Dec 56 Yrbk 57
McIntyre, James Francis (Aloysius), Cardinal Feb 53
MacIver, Loren (Newman) Nov 53
Mack, Connie biog Jun 44 obit Apr 56
Mack, Lawrence L. Apr 57
Mack, Nila biog Dec 52 obit Mar 53
Mack, Ted Apr 51
McKay, David O(man) Jun 51
Mackay, John A(lexander) Feb 52
McKeldin, Theodore R(oosevelt) Oct 52
McKenna, Siobhan Nov 56
Mackenzie, C(halmers) J(ack) Jun 52
MacKenzie, Gisele Nov 55
McKinney, Frank E(dward) Jan 52
McKinney, Robert (Moody) Jan 57
MacLean, Basil C(larendon) May 57
McLean, Robert Nov 51
Macleod, Iain (Norman) Apr 56
McLintock, (George) Gordon Nov 53

McMahon, (James O')Brien biog Dec 45 obit Sep 52
McMeekin, Clark See McMeekin, Isabel McLennan (WLB) Yrbk 57
McMeekin, Isabel McLennan and Clark, Dorothy Park (WLB) Yrbk 57
McMillan, Edwin M(attison) Feb 52
MacMillan, Sir Ernest (Campbell) Mar 55
Macmillan, Harold See Macmillan, (Maurice) Harold Jan 55
McMillan, John L(anneau) Nov 56
Macmillan, (Maurice) Harold Jan 55
McNair, Sir Arnold D(uncan) Feb 55
McNally, Andrew, 3d Nov 56
McNamara, Patrick V(incent) Nov 55
McNeil, Hector biog Dec 46 obit Dec 55
McNellis, Maggi Jan 55
McNutt, Paul V(ories) biog Jan-Feb 40 obit May 55
McSwigan, Marie (WLB) Yrbk 53
MacVeagh, Lincoln Jun 52
Macy, Edith Dewing See Macy, Mrs. E. W. Dec 52
Macy, Mrs. Edward W(arren) Dec 52
Macy, George biog Nov 54 obit Sep 56
Madden, Ray J(ohn) Apr 53
Magallanes, Nicholas May 55
Maggiolo, Walter A(ndrew) Jul 52
Maglie, Sal(vatore Anthony) Jun 53
Magloire, Paul E(ugène) Feb 52
Magnani, Anna Apr 56
Magsaysay, Ramón biog Dec 52 obit May 57
Mahady, Henry J(oseph) Jul 54
Mahendra, King of Nepal Jul 56
Maher, Aly Mar 52
Maile, Boniface R. Feb 51
Main, Marjorie Oct 51
Makarios III, Archbishop May 56
Makins, Sir Roger (Mellor) Jan 53
Malcolm, George A(rthur) Nov 54
Malden, Karl Apr 57
Malenkov, Georgi M(aximilianovich) Jun 52
Mallakh, Kamal, El See El Mallakh, K. Oct 54
Mallory, C(assius) C(hester) Feb 56
Maloney, Walter E(dward) Oct 52
Malott, Deane W(aldo) Mar 51
Malvern, Godfrey (Martin) Huggins, 1st Viscount Nov 56
Malvern, Lord See Malvern, Godfrey Huggins, 1st Viscount Nov 56
Manessier, Alfred May 57
Mangrum, Lloyd Sep 51
Mankowitz, (Cyril) Wolf (WLB) Yrbk 56
Mann, Thomas biog May 42 obit Oct 55
Mannerheim, Carl Gustaf Emil, Baron von biog Apr 40 obit Feb 51
Manning, Harry May 52
Manning, Reg(inald West) Jun 51
Mansfield, Michael J(oseph) Apr 52
Mansfield, Mike See Mansfield, M. J. Apr 52
Mantle, Mickey (Charles) Jul 53
Marcantonio, Vito biog Feb 49 obit Oct 54
Marceau, Marcel Feb 57
Marchal, Léon biog Sep 43 obit Dec 56 Yrbk 57
Marciano, Rocky Sep 52
Marek, Kurt W. Jan 57
Margaret (Rose), Princess of Great Britain Nov 53
Marin, John biog Jul 49 obit Dec 53
Marini, Marino Jan 54
Markel, Lester Dec 52
Marland, William C(asey) Apr 56
Marquand, Hilary A(dair) Apr 51
Marsh, Reginald biog Sep 41 obit Sep 54
Marshall, David (Saul) Jul 56
Marshall, Mrs. Peter See Marshall, (S.) C. (W.) Jan 55
Marshall, S(amuel) L(yman) A(twood) Nov 53
Marshall, (Sarah) Catherine (Wood) Jan 55
Marshall, Thurgood Nov 54
Martin, A(rcher) J(ohn) P(orter) Nov 53
Martin, Glenn L(uther) biog Feb 43 obit Feb 56
Martin, John Bartlow (WLB) Yrbk 56
Martin, Paul (Joseph James) Dec 51
Martin, Thomas E(llsworth) Mar 56
Martin, Walter B(ramlette) Nov 54
Martin, William C(lyde), Bishop Apr 53
Martin, William McChesney, Jr. May 51
Martínez Trueba, Andrés Nov 54
Martini, Mrs. Fred See Martini, Helen Jul 55
Martini, Helen (Frances Theresa) Jul 55
Martino, Gaetano May 56
Martland, Harrison Stanford biog Nov 40 obit Jun 54
Marzotto, Gaetano, Count Jul 53
Mason, Noah (Morgan) Nov 57
Massey, Vincent Oct 51
Massigli, René (Lucien Daniel) May 56
Masters, Kelly Ray See Ball, Z. (WLB) Yrbk 53
Mates, Leo Nov 56
Mather, Kirtley F(letcher) Jan 51
Mathewson, Lemuel Dec 52
Mathias, Robert Bruce Sep 52
Matisse, Henri (Emile Benoit) biog Jun 53 obit Jan 55
Matskevich, Vladimir V(ladimirovich) Nov 55
Matta (Echaurren, Roberto Antonio Sebastian) Nov 57
Matthews, Francis P(atrick) biog Sep 49 obit Dec 52
Matthews, W(ilmot) Donald Sep 52
Mattson, Henry (Elis) Jan 56
Mature, Victor Dec 51
Maunoury, Maurice Bourgès- See Bourgès-Maunoury, Maurice Jul 57
Maverick, Maury biog Mar 44 obit Sep 54
Maximos, Demetrios biog Mar 48 obit Dec 55
Maxwell, David F(arrow) Jun 57
Maybank, Burnet R(hett) biog Apr 49 obit Nov 54
Mayer, Jane See Jaynes, C. (WLB) Yrbk 54
Maynor, Dorothy Dec 51
Mayo, Charles W(illiam) Nov 54
Mays, Ewing W(oodrow) Jan 52
Mays, Willie May 55
Maza (Fernández), José Nov 55
Mead, Margaret May 51
Meader, George Jul 56
Meany, George Mar 54
Mechem, Edwin L(eard) Jul 54
Medina Angarita, Isaías biog Mar 42 obit Nov 53
Mehta, G(aganvihari) L(allubhai) Nov 52
Melas, George V(ictor) Jul 56
Mendelsohn, Eric biog Nov 53 obit Nov 53
Menderes, Adnan Nov 54
Mendès-France, Pierre Oct 54
Menon, K(umara) P(admanabha) S(ivasankara) Mar 57
Menon, V(engalil) K(rishnan) Krishna See Krishna Menon, V. K. Mar 53
Menzel, Donald H(oward) Apr 56
Mercer, Samuel A(lfred) B(rowne), Rev. Dr. Feb 53
Merchant, Livingston T(allmadge) Nov 56
Merman, Ethel May 55
Merriam, Charles E(dward) biog Feb 47 obit Feb 53
Merrill, Charles E(dward) biog Apr 56 obit Dec 56
Merrill, Frank (Dow) biog Jul 44 obit Feb 56
Merrill, Robert Mar 52

Merz, Charles Nov 54
Meyer, Jean Nov 55
Meyer, K(arl) F(riedrich) Mar 52
Meyner, Robert B(aumle) Apr 55
Middlecoff, (Emmett) Cary Jul 52
Mies van der Rohe, Ludwig Oct 51
Mikoyan, Anastas I(vanovich) May 55
Millar, Kenneth (WLB) Yrbk 53
Miller, Edward G(odfrey), Jr. Jun 51
Miller, Irving Nov 52
Miller, J. Cloyd Dec 51
Miller, Marshall E. Oct 53
Miller, Mildred Jun 57
Miller, Mitch(ell William) Jul 56
Milles, Carl (Wilhelm Emil) biog Dec 52 obit Nov 55
Millett, John D(avid) Feb 53
Milligan, Mary Louise May 57
Millikan, Robert A(ndrews) biog Jun 52 obit Feb 54
Mills, Wilbur D(aigh) Nov 56
Mindszenty, József, Cardinal Jan 57
Miner, Tony See Miner, W. (C.) Feb 53
Miner, Worthington (C.) Feb 53
Minor, Robert biog Apr 41 obit Jan 53
Miranda, Carmen biog Jun 41 obit Oct 55
Mirvish, Robert F(ranklin) (WLB) Yrbk 57
Mirza, Iskander May 56
Mistral, Gabriela biog Feb 46 obit Mar 57
Mitchell, Howard (Bundy) May 52
Mitchell, James P(aul) Sep 55
Mitchell, Stephen A(rnold) Oct 52
Mitchell, William D(e Witt) biog Jan 46 obit Nov 55
Mitropoulos, Dimitri Mar 52
Mizner, Elizabeth Howard See Howard, E. (WLB) Yrbk 51
Mohammad, Bakshi Ghulam See Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad Jun 56
Mohammed V, King See Sidi Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco Oct 51
Mohammed Zahir Shah Mar 56
Mohammed, Ghulam biog Jul 54 obit Nov 56
Moiseiwitsch, Tanya Nov 55
Molotov, Viacheslav M(ikhailovich) Jun 54
Monaco, Mario del Feb 57
Monckton, Sir Walter (Turner) Dec 51
Monroney, A(lmer) S(tillwell) Mike Nov 51
Montagu, Ewen (Edward Samuel) Jun 56
Montessori, Maria biog Nov 40 obit Jun 52
Montgomery, Deane Nov 57
Montgomery, Elizabeth Rider (WLB) Yrbk 52
Montgomery, James Shera, Rev. Dr. biog Apr 48 obit Sep 52
Montgomery, Ruth (Shick) Feb 57
Montini, Giovanni Battista, Archbishop Jan 56
Moody, (Arthur Edson) Blair biog Sep 51 obit Oct 54
Moody, Ralph (Owen) (WLB) Yrbk 55
Moore, Bryant E(dward) biog Feb 49 obit Mar 51
Moore, Garry Nov 54
Moore, Henry (Spencer) Feb 54
Moore, Marianne (Craig) Dec 52
Moore, Ruth (WLB) Yrbk 54
Moorehead, Agnes Jun 52
Mora, José Nov 56
Moraes, Frank (Robert) Nov 57
Morano, Albert Paul Mar 52
Morehead, Albert H(odges) Mar 55
Moreno, Mario See Cantinflas Jun 53
Morgan, Anne (Tracy) biog Jan 46 obit Mar 52
Morgan, Arthur E(rnest) Jul 56
Morgan, Edward P(ierpont) May 51
Morison, Samuel Eliot Oct 51
Morrill, J(ames) L(ewis) Feb 51
Morris, Newbold Mar 52
Morrison, Herbert (Stanley) Feb 51
Morrison, William Shepherd Jan 52
Morrow, Mrs. Dwight Whitney See Morrow, E. C. biog Apr 43 obit Mar 55
Morrow, Elizabeth Cutter biog Apr 43 obit Mar 55
Morsch, Lucile M. Jun 57
Morse, Carol See Hall, Marjory (WLB) Yrbk 57
Morse, Clarence G(ordon) Nov 57
Morse, (Harold) Marston Mar 57
Morse, Marston See Morse, (Harold) Marston Mar 57
Morse, Wayne (Lyman) Nov 54
Mortimer, Charles G(reenough), Jr. Nov 55
Morton, John Jamieson, Jr. Mar 55
Morton, Thruston B(allard) Nov 57
Moser, Fritz Jun 55
Moses, Harry M(organ) biog Oct 49 obit Jun 56
Moses, Robert Feb 54
Moss, John E(merson), Jr. Nov 56
Mossadegh, Mohammed May 51
Motrico, José María de Areilza, Count of See Areilza, J. M. de, Count of Motrico Apr 55
Mott, John R(aleigh) biog Jan 47 obit Mar 55
Moulton, F(orest) R(ay) biog Jan 46 obit Jan 53
Mountevans, Edward R(atcliffe) G(arth) R(ussell) Evans, 1st Baron biog May 41 obit Nov 57
Mowery, Edward J(oseph) Nov 53
Moya (Alonzo), Manuel A. de Nov 57
Moylan, Mary Ellen Feb 57
Mr. John See John, John P. Oct 56
Muccio, John J(oseph) Jan 51
Mudd, Emily H(artshore) Nov 56
Muggeridge, Malcolm (Thomas) Apr 55
Muir, Malcolm Apr 53
Mulai Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco See Sidi Mohammed Oct 51
Mulloy, Gardnar Nov 57
Mumford, L(awrence) Quincy Jun 54
Muniz, Joao Carlos Sep 52
Munn, Biggie See Munn, C. L. Nov 53
Munn, Clarence L(ester) Nov 53
Munn, Frank biog May 44 obit Dec 53
Muñoz Marín, Luis Nov 53
Munro, Leslie Knox Nov 53
Murdock, George Peter Mar 57
Murphree, Eger V(aughan) Sep 56
Murphy, Thomas F(rancis) Mar 51
Murphy, W(illiam) B(everly) Nov 55
Murray, Dwight H(arrison) May 57
Murray, Philip biog Jan 41 Feb 49 obit Dec 52
Murray, T(h)om(as Jefferson) Nov 56
Murrell, Ethel Ernest Oct 51
Murrell, Mrs. John Moore See Murrell, E. E. Oct 51
Murrow, Edward R(oscoe) Nov 53
Murville, Maurice Couve de See Couve de Murville, (J.) M. Apr 55
Muskie, Edmund S(ixtus) Feb 55
Myers, Francis J(ohn) biog Apr 49 obit Sep 56

Nabulsi, Suleiman Mar 57
Nadler, Marcus May 55
Naguib, Mohammed Oct 52
Nahas, Mustafa Jul 51
Naish, J(oseph Patrick) Carrol Jan 57
Nam Il Sep 51
Nason, John W(illiam) Jul 53
Nasser, Gamal Abdel Nov 54
Navarre, Henri (Eugène) Nov 53
Negrín, Juan biog Sep 45 obit Jan 57
Neilson, Frances Fullerton (Jones) (WLB) Yrbk 55

Neilson, Mrs. Winthrop (Cunningham), Jr. See Neilson, Frances Fullerton (WLB) Yrbk 55
Nerina, Nadia Nov 57
Nesbitt, Cathleen (Mary) Nov 56
Neuberger, Richard L(ewis) Feb 55
Neumann, John Von See Von Neumann, John biog Jul 55 obit Apr 57
Neville, Sir Robert A(rthur) R(oss) Nov 53
Newby, P(ercy) H(oward) (WLB) Yrbk 53
Newcombe, Don(ald) Feb 57
Newell, Homer E(dward), Jr. Nov 54
Newman, J(ames) Wilson Apr 55
Newsom, Carroll Vincent Apr 57
Newsom, Herschel D(avis) Apr 51
Newton, Eric Feb 56
Ney, Hubert Nov 56
Ngawang Lobsang Yishey Tenzing Gyatso See Dalai Lama Jul 51
Ngo-dinh-Diem Mar 55
Nichols, William T(homas) Oct 53
Nicholson, Margaret Nov 57
Niebuhr, Reinhold, Rev. Dr. Nov 51
Nielsen, A(rthur) C(harles) Dec 51
Niven, David Mar 57
Nizer, Louis Nov 55
Nkrumah, Kwame Jul 53
Noble, Allan (Herbert Percy) May 57
Nobs, Ernst biog Sep 49 obit Jun 57
Nolan, Lloyd Nov 56
Noon, Malik Firoz Khan Jun 57
Nordhoff, Heinz Nov 56
Norgay, Tenzing See Hunt, Sir (H. C.) J.; Hillary, Sir E. (P.); and Tenzing Norkey Oct 54
Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia Mar 54
North, Andrew See Norton, Andre Jan 57
North, John Ringling Jun 51
Norton, Alice Mary See Norton, Andre Jan 57
Norton, Andre Jan 57
Norwich, Alfred Duff Cooper, 1st Viscount biog Aug 40 obit Mar 54
Novaes (Pinto), Guiomar Jun 53
Novak, Kim Apr 57
Nu, Thakin Dec 51
Nu, U See Nu, T. Dec 51
Nuckols, William P(reston) May 52
Nufer, Albert F. biog Mar 55 obit Jan 57
Nuñez Portuondo, Emilio Apr 57
Nuri as-Said Jun 55
Nutting, (Harold) Anthony Feb 55
Nyborg, Victor H(ugo) Feb 54
Nyrop, Donald W(illiam) Jun 52
Nystrom, Paul H(enry) Mar 51
Oberth, H(ermann Julius) Apr 57
O'Connor, Donald May 55
Odría (Amoretti), Manuel A(polinario) Nov 54
Oettinger, Katherine Brownell Nov 57
Ogburn, Charlton Feb 55
Ogburn, William F(ielding) Feb 55
Ogden, C(harles) K(ay) biog Jan 44 obit Jun 57
Ogilvie, Elisabeth (May) (WLB) Yrbk 51
O'Gorman, Juan Nov 56
O'Hara, Maureen Feb 53
Oïstrakh, David (Fyodorovich) Mar 56
O'Konski, Alvin E(dward) Nov 55
Oliphant, Marcus L(aurence Elwin) Dec 51
Ollenhauer, Erich Jan 53
Olson, Harry F(erdinand) Nov 55
O'Malley, Walter F(rancis) Mar 54
O'Neil, Thomas F(rancis) Nov 55
O'Neill, J(ohn) E(dward) Jun 52
Onís, Harriet (Vivian Wishnieff) de Apr 57
Orlando, Vittorio Emanuele biog Feb 44 obit Jan 53
Orton, Helen Fuller biog Jan 41 obit Apr 55
Orville, Howard T(homas) May 56
Ötüken, Adnan Jun 54
Oursler, Fulton biog Oct 42 obit Jul 52
Overholser, Winfred Nov 53
Owen, Ruth Bryan See Rohde, R. B. O. biog Dec 44 obit Oct 54
Owens, James Cleveland See Owens, Jesse Nov 56
Owens, Jesse Nov 56

Paasikivi, Juho Kusti biog May 44 obit Feb 57
Pacheco e Chaves, Joao Nov 54
Packer, Fred L(ittle) biog Jul 52 obit Feb 57
Padover, Saul K(ussiel) Oct 52
Page, Geraldine Nov 53
Pagnol, Marcel (Paul) Mar 56
Paige, Leroy (Robert) Sep 52
Paige, Satchel See Paige, L. (R.) Sep 52
Paley, William S(amuel) Dec 51
Palmer, Lilli May 51
Pantaleoni, Mrs. Guido See Pantaleoni, Helenka Nov 56
Pantaleoni, Helenka (Tradeusa Adamowski) Nov 56
Papagos, Alexander biog Nov 51 obit Dec 55
Parker, Buddy Dec 55
Parker, Cola G(odden) Sep 56
Parker, John J(ohnston) Dec 55
Parker, Raymond K(lein) See Parker, Buddy Dec 55
Parker, Roy H(artford) Oct 51
Parkes, Henry Bamford Mar 54
Parnis, Mollie May 56
Parrish, Mrs. Wayne William See Knight, Frances G. Oct 55
Parsons, Harriet (Oettinger) Jan 53
Partridge, Earle E(verard) Apr 55
Pascal, Gabriel biog Jan 42 obit Sep 54
Pasquel, Jorge biog Jul 46 obit May 55
Pastore, John O(rlando) Apr 53
Pasvolsky, Leo biog May 45 obit Jun 53
Pate, Maurice Jun 51
Patel, Vallabhbhai (Jhaverbhai) biog Mar 48 obit Jan 51
Paton, Alan Jun 52
Patterson, Alicia Nov 55
Patterson, Robert P(orter) biog Oct 41 obit Mar 52
Patton, Frances Gray (WLB) Yrbk 55
Patton, Mrs. Lewis See Patton, Frances Gray (WLB) Yrbk 55
Paulding, Mrs. C. Gouverneur See Peterson, V. Dec 53
Payne, Frederick G. Dec 52
Payne-Gaposchkin, Cecilia (Helena) Dec 57
Paz, Alberto Gainza See Gainza Paz, A. Apr 51
Paz, Hipólito Jesús Jan 52
Paz Estenssoro, Víctor May 53
Peale, Mundy I(ngalls) May 56
Pearkes, G(eorge) R(andolph) Nov 57
Pearson, Jay F(rederick) W(esley) Dec 53
Pella, Giuseppe Nov 53
Peltz, Mrs. John DeWitt See Peltz, M. E. (O.) Apr 54
Peltz, Mary Ellis (Opdycke) Apr 54
Penfield, Wilder Graves Nov 55
Peng Teh-huai Dec 51
Penney, Sir William George Feb 53
Pereira, I(rene) Rice Nov 53
Pérez Jiménez, Marcos Nov 54
Perkins, C(harles) H(arvie) Jun 55
Perkins, R(ichard) Marlin Oct 51
Per Krohg See Krohg, P. (L.) Nov 54
Perlman, Alfred E(dward) Apr 55
Perlman, Philip B(enjamin) Jul 52
Perón, (Maria) Eva (Duarte) de biog Mar 49 obit Sep 52
Perrin, Francis (Henri) Jul 51
Persons, Wilton B(urton) May 53
Pervukhin, Mikhail G(eorgievich) Mar 56
Pétain, Henri Philippe biog Aug 40 obit Sep 51
Peters, Roberta Apr 54
Peterson, Virgilia Dec 53

Petherbridge, Margaret See Farrar, Margaret Jul 55
Petiot, Henry Jules Charles See Daniel-Rops, Henry Mar 57
Petit, Roland Apr 52
Petitpierre, Max Dec 53
Petsche, Maurice biog Nov 49 obit Nov 51
Peurifoy, John E(mil) biog Jan 49 obit Oct 55
Pflimlin, Pierre (Eugène Jean) Nov 55
Pfost, Gracie (Bowers) May 55
Philbrick, Herbert A(rthur) Mar 53
Phillips, Lena Madesin biog Apr 46 obit Jul 55
Phillips, Thomas Hal (WLB) Yrbk 56
Pholien, Joseph Feb 51
Pibul Songgram, Luang Sep 51
Pick, Lewis Andrew biog Jun 46 obit Feb 57
Pick, Vernon J. Nov 55
Picken, Mary Brooks Dec 54
Picon, Molly Jun 51
Pierce, Lorne (Albert) Nov 56
Pierre, Abbé Nov 55
Pierson, Warren Lee Nov 54
Pike, James A(lbert), Very Rev. May 57
Pinay, Antoine Apr 52
Pine, David A(ndrew) Jun 52
Pineau, Christian (Paul Francis) Jul 56
Piñero, Jesús T(oribio) biog Oct 46 obit Jan 53
Pinilla, Gustavo Rojas See Rojas Pinilla, Gustavo Jun 56
Pinza, Ezio biog Dec 53 obit Jul 57
Pitkin, Walter B(oughton) biog Oct 41 obit Mar 53
Pla y Deniel, Enrique, Cardinal Feb 55
Placzek, Mrs. A. K. see Struther, J. biog Jan 41 obit Oct 53
Plastiras, Nicholas biog May 50 obit Oct 53
Plaza (Lasso), Galo Oct 51
Plesman, Albert biog Mar 53 obit Mar 54
Plummer, Christopher Jul 56
Poindexter, Joseph B(oyd) biog Jan 42 obit Jan 52
Pollack, Jack Harrison Dec 57
Pollard, William G(rosvenor), Rev. Mar 53
Pollock, Jackson biog Apr 56 obit Oct 56
Poole, DeWitt C(linton) biog Nov 50 obit Oct 52
Poole, Lynn Dec 54
Pope, Liston, Rev. Dr. Apr 56
Popkin, Zelda (WLB) Yrbk 51
Popović, Koča Jan 57
Popovic, Vladimir Feb 52
Porter, Charles O(rlando) Sep 57
Porter, Mrs. Elizabeth K(err) Oct 52
Porter, Mrs. Eugene Vandergrift See Porter, Mrs. E. K. Oct 52
Portman, Eric Mar 57
Potter, Charles E(dward) Dec 54
Potter, W(illiam) E(verett) Dec 57
Poujade, Pierre Apr 56
Powers, Marie Jan 51
Pratt, Fletcher biog May 42 obit Sep 56
Pratt, Mrs. Harry Rogers See Rothery, A. (E.) biog (WLB) Yrbk 46 obit Oct 54
Prescott, Orville Mar 57
Price, Charles C(oale) Dec 57
Price, Vincent Nov 56
Pride, Alfred M(elville) Nov 54
Priest, Ivy (Maude) Baker Nov 52
Priest, J(ames) Percy biog Sep 50 obit Dec 56
Priest, Mrs. Roy F(letcher) See Priest, I. (M.) B. Nov 52
Prince Rainier III See Rainier III, Prince of Monaco Nov 55
Procopé, Hjalmar Johan biog Apr 40 obit Apr 54
Prokofiev, Serge (Sergeyevich) biog Nov 41 obit Apr 53
Pugh, (Herbert) Lamont Mar 51
Pugmire, Ernest I(vison) biog Apr 45 obit Sep 53
Pulitzer, Joseph, 2d biog Dec 54 obit May 55
Purcell, Edward M(ills) Sep 54
Purtell, William A(rthur) Jun 56
Pusey, Merlo J(ohn) Jul 52
Pusey, Nathan M(arsh) Dec 53
Putnam, Roger L(owell) Jan 52
Pyle, (John) Howard Nov 55

Quarles, Donald A(ubrey) Nov 55
Queen Elizabeth II See Elizabeth II, Queen of Great Britain Jun 55
Queen Frederika See Frederika (Louise), Consort of Paul I, King of the Hellenes Jan 55
Queen Juliana See Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands Jan 55
Quill, Michael J(oseph) Mar 53
Quinn, Anthony (Rudolph Oaxaca) Dec 57
Quintero, José (Benjamin) Apr 54
Quirino, Elpidio biog Sep 48 obit May 56
Quo Tai-chi biog May 46 obit Apr 52

Raab, Julius Apr 54
Rabaut, Louis Charles Jan 52
Rackmil, Milton R. Nov 52
Raddall, Thomas (Head) (WLB) Yrbk 51
Radhakrishnan, Sir Sarvepalli Jun 52
Raedler, Dorothy (Florence) Dec 54
Rahman, Abdul, Paramount Ruler of Malaya Dec 57
Rahman, Abdul, Prince Dec 57
Rainier III, Prince of Monaco Nov 55
Ralls, Charles C. Jan 51
Rama Rau, Lady (Benegal) See Rau, D. (H.) R. Apr 54
Ramsey, DeWitt C(linton) Jan 53
Ramspeck, Robert (C. Word) Jun 51
Rance, Sir Hubert Elvin Dec 53
Rand, William M(cNear) May 53
Randall, Clarence B(elden) Jun 52
Randall, Mrs. J. G. See Randall, Ruth Painter (WLB) Yrbk 57
Randall, Ruth (Elaine) Painter (WLB) Yrbk 57
Randers, Gunnar Jan 57
Randolph, A(sa) Philip Oct 51
Rankin, K(arl) L(ott) Apr 55
Rao, Shanta Dec 57
Rappard, William E(mmanuel) Oct 51
Rasmussen, Gustav biog Dec 47 obit Nov 53
Rathbone, Basil Mar 51
Rathbone, Monroe J(ackson) Mar 57
Rattigan, Terence (Mervyn) Dec 56
Rau, Sir Benegal Narsing biog Dec 51 obit Feb 54
Rau, Lady (Benegal) Rama See Rau, D. (H.) R. Apr 54
Rau, Dhanvanthi (Handoo) Rama Apr 54
Rawalt, Marguerite Mar 56
Rawlings, Marjorie Kinnan biog Jul 42 obit Feb 54
Razmara, Ali biog Oct 50 obit Mar 51
Reavey, Mrs. George See Pereira, I. R. Nov 53
Redfield, Robert Dec 53
Redpath, Anne Jan 57
Reed, Daniel A(lden) May 53
Reed, Ralph T(homas) Apr 51
Rees, Mina S(piegel) Nov 57
Reese, Everett D. Mar 54
Reichstein, Tadeus Feb 51
Reid, Helen Rogers May 52
Reid, Mrs. Ogden Mills See Reid, H. R. May 52
Reid, Ogden R(ogers) Feb 56
Reid, Whitelaw Dec 54
Reinartz, F(rederick) Eppling Rev. Dr. Jul 53
Reiner, Fritz Dec 53
Remorino, Jerónimo Sep 51
Renaud, Madeleine See Barrault, J. L. and Renaud, M. Mar 53
Renner, Karl biog Sep 45 obit Jan 51
Reshevsky, Samuel Feb 55
Resnik, Regina Jan 56

Reuter, Ernst biog Oct 49 obit Dec 53
Reuther, Victor (George) Dec 53
Revelle, Roger (Randall) Mar 57
Reynolds, Albert Pierce See Reynolds, A. Jun 52
Reynolds, Allie Jun 52
Reynolds, R(ichard) S(amuel), Sr. biog Feb 53 obit Oct 55
Rhoads, C(ornelius) P(ackard) Mar 53
Ribicoff, Abraham A. Jun 55
Rice, Grantland biog Sep 41 obit Sep 54
Rich, Daniel Catton Dec 55
Richards, Dickinson W(oodruff) Mar 57
Richards, James P(rioleau) Sep 51
Richards, John S(tewart) Jun 55
Richards, Robert E(ugene), Rev. Jun 57
Richards, Wayne E. Jul 54
Richardson, Seth (Whitley) biog Feb 48 obit May 53
Richter, Conrad (Michael) Jun 51
Rickenbacker, Eddie See Rickenbacker, E. V. Feb 52
Rickenbacker, Edward Vernon Feb 52
Rickover, Hyman G(eorge) May 53
Riddell, R(obert) Gerald biog Sep 50 obit Apr 51
Riddleberger, James W(illiams) May 57
Ridenour, Nina Apr 51
Riebel, John P(aul) Jan 57
Riesenberg, Felix, Jr. (WLB) Yrbk 57
Riesman, David, (Jr.) Jan 55
Riiser-Larsen, Hjalmar Nov 51
Riley, Susan B. Feb 53
Riley, William E(dward) Nov 51
Rincón de Gautier, Felisa See Gautier, Felisa Rincón de Oct 56
Rinehart, Stanley M(arshall), Jr. Dec 54
Ritchard, Cyril Jan 57
Riter, Henry G., 3d Oct 55
Ritner, Ann (Gilliland) (WLB) Yrbk 53
Ritter, Thelma Dec 57
Rives, Hallie Erminie (WLB) biog Yrbk 56 obit Yrbk 56
Robbins, Frederick C. See Enders, J. F. Jun 55
Robbins, William J(acob) Feb 56
Robens, Alfred Jun 56
Roberts, C(harles) Wesley Apr 53
Roberts, Dennis J(oseph) Dec 56
Roberts, Dorothy James (WLB) Yrbk 56
Roberts, Goodridge See Roberts, (William) Goodridge May 55
Roberts, Owen J(osephus) biog Oct 41 obit Jul 55
Roberts, Robin (Evan) Dec 53
Roberts, (William) Goodridge May 55
Robertson, Norman A(lexander) Dec 57
Robertson, Reuben B(uck), Jr. Dec 55
Robertson, R(obert) B(lackwood) May 57
Robertson, Walter S(pencer) Dec 53
Robinson, Boardman biog Dec 41 obit Oct 52
Robinson, Elmer E(dwin) Nov 55
Robinson, M(aurice) R(ichard) Dec 56
Robinson, Ray Mar 51
Robinson, Sugar Ray See Robinson, R. Mar 51
Robitzek, Edward H(einrich) Dec 53
Robson, Flora Jan 51
Rockefeller, John D(avison), 3d Jun 53
Rockefeller, Nelson A(ldrich) Mar 51
Rodahl, Kaare Feb 56
Rodgers, Richard Apr 51
Rodino, Peter W(allace), Jr. Oct 54
Rogers, Bruce biog Dec 46 obit Jul 57
Rogers, Dale Evans Sep 56
Rogers, Will, Jr. Dec 53
Rohde, Mrs. Borge See Rohde, R. B. O. biog Dec 44 obit Oct 54
Rohde, Ruth Bryan Owen biog Dec 44 obit Oct 54
Rojas Pinilla, Gustavo Jun 56
Romano, Umberto Mar 54
Romanoff, Alexis L(awrence) Dec 53
Rombauer, Irma (von) S(tarkloff) Dec 53
Romberg, Sigmund biog Mar 45 obit Dec 51
Romulo, Carlos P(ena) Apr 57
Roney, Marianne See Cohen, Barbara and Roney, Marianne May 57
Roome, Mrs. Charles O. See Goertz, A. (WLB) Yrbk 53
Root, Oren Jul 52
Rootes, Sir William (Edward) Nov 51
Rooth, Ivar Dec 52
Rorimer, James J. Dec 55
Rose, William C(umming) Mar 53
Rosen, Al(bert Leonard) Jul 54
Rosenbach, A(braham) S(imon) W(olf) biog May 46 obit Sep 52
Rosenberg, Mrs. Anna M(arie) Jan 51
Rosenfield, Harry N(athan) Apr 52
Rosenstock, Joseph Jan 54
Rosewall, Ken(neth R.) Dec 56
Ross, Charles (Griffith) biog Jun 45 obit Jan 51
Ross, Harold W(allace) biog May 43 obit Jan 52
Ross, Nancy Wilson (WLB) Yrbk 52
Rostand, Jean Dec 54
Rotha, Paul Apr 57
Rothenstein, Sir John (Knewstub Maurice) Apr 57
Rothery, Agnes (Edwards) biog (WLB) Yrbk 46 obit Oct 54
Rothschild, Louis S(amuel) Dec 57
Rountree, Martha Feb 57
Routley, T(homas) Clarence Jan 56
Royden, (Agnes) Maude biog Apr 42 obit Oct 56
Royen, Jan Herman van Dec 53
Royster, Vermont C(onnecticut) Dec 53
Rubattel, Rodolphe Dec 54
Ruffin, William H(aywood) Feb 51
Ruiz Cortines, Adolfo Sep 52
Runbeck, Margaret Lee biog (WLB) Yrbk 52 obit Dec 56
Rundstedt, Gerd von See Rundstedt, K. (R. G.), von biog Nov 41 obit Apr 53
Rundstedt, Karl (Rudolf Gerd) von biog Nov 41 obit Apr 53
Russell, Anna Apr 54
Russell, Bertrand (Arthur William Russell, 3d Earl) Jan 51
Russell, Charles H(inton) Dec 55
Russell, William F(letcher) biog Apr 47 obit Jun 56
Ryan, Patrick J(ames), Rt. Rev. Msgr. May 55
Ryti, Risto (Heikki) biog Feb 41 obit Jan 57

Saarinen, Aline B(ernstein Louchheim) Dec 56
Saarinen, Mrs. Eero See Saarinen, Aline B. Dec 56
Sabath, Adolph J(oachim) biog Jul 46 obit Dec 52
Sabin, Florence R(ena) biog Apr 45 obit Dec 53
Sadak, Necmeddin biog Jan 50 obit Dec 53
Sagendorph, Robb (Hansell) Dec 56
Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman Oct 57
Said, Nuri as- See Nuri as-Said Jun 55
Saint, Eva Marie Jun 55
Salazar, António de Oliveira May 52
Sale, Rhys M(anly) Dec 57
Saleh, Allah Yar Feb 53
Salisbury, Harrison E(vans) Jul 55
Salit, Norman, Rabbi Mar 55
Salk, Jonas E(dward) May 54
Salomon, Henry, Jr. Dec 56
Salote Tupou, Queen of Tonga Dec 53

Saltonstall, Leverett Apr 56
Salvemini, Gaetano biog Dec 43 obit Nov 57
Salverson, Laura Goodman (WLB) Yrbk 57
Samuel, Bernard biog Sep 49 obit Mar 54
Samuel, Herbert (Louis) Samuel, 1st Viscount Apr 55
Sandström, (Alfred) Emil (Fredrik) Jan 51
Sandys, (Edwin) Duncan May 52
Santayana, George biog Apr 44 obit Nov 52
Santelmann, William F(redrick Henry) Apr 53
Santolalla, Irene Silva de Dec 56
Saracoglu, Sükrü biog Jun 42 obit Mar 54
Saragat, Giuseppe Dec 56
Sarasin, Pote Dec 55
Sardauna of Sokoto See Ahmadu, Alhaji, Sardauna of Sokoto Jul 57
Sardi, Vincent, Sr., and Vincent, Jr. May 57
Sargeant, Howland H(ill) Dec 52
Sargent, Porter (Edward) biog Jul 41 obit May 51
Sarnoff, David Oct 51
Sarnoff, Robert W(illiam) Dec 56
Sarton, George (Alfred Léon) biog Jul 42 obit May 56
Saud, King of Saudi Arabia Apr 54
Saulnier, Raymond J(oseph) Dec 57
Saunders, Hilary A(idan) St. George biog Jun 43 obit Feb 52
Saunders, Robert (Hood) biog Dec 51 obit Mar 55
Savitt, Dick See Savitt, R. Jun 52
Savitt, Richard Jun 52
Sawyer, Helen (Alton) Oct 54
Sayegh, Fayez A(bdullah) Jul 57
Sayre, Francis B(owes), Jr., Very Rev. Dec 56
Sayre, Morris biog Jan 48 obit Apr 53
Scelba, Mario May 53
Schachter, Mrs. Jules See Edwards, J. Oct 53
Schäffer, Fritz Mar 53
Schärf, Adolf Oct 57
Scherman, Thomas (Kielty) Dec 54
Schiaparelli, Elsa Nov 51
Schildkraut, Joseph Apr 56
Schindler, John A(lbert) Mar 56
Schnabel, Artur biog Jul 42 obit Sep 51
Schneider, Alma K(ittredge) Dec 54
Schneider, Mrs. Daniel Jacob See Schneider, A. K. Dec 54
Schneider, Hannes biog Mar 41 obit Jun 55
Schneirla, T(heodore) C(hristian) Dec 55
Schnurer, Carolyn (Goldsand) Mar 55
Schnurer, Mrs. Harold T(eller) See Schnurer, C. (G.) Mar 55
Schoeppel, Andrew F. Mar 52
Schönberg, Arnold biog Apr 42 obit Sep 51
Schoonover, Lawrence (Lovell) (WLB) Yrbk 57
Schorr, Friedrich biog Jul 42 obit Jun 54
Schottland, Charles I(rwin) Dec 56
Schram, Emil May 53
Schreiber, J.-J. Servan- See Servan-Schreiber, J.-J. Jan 55
Schreiber, (Karl Rudolf) Walther Feb 54
Schriever, Bernard A(dolf) Oct 57
Schulberg, Budd (Wilson) May 51
Schumacher, Kurt biog Feb 48 obit Oct 52
Schwartz, Maurice Feb 56
Schwarzkopf, Elisabeth Dec 55
Schwebel, Stephen M(yron) Jul 52
Scoggin, Margaret C(lara) Jul 52
Scott, (Guthrie) Michael, Rev. Apr 53
Scott, W(illiam) Kerr Apr 56
Sears, Robert R(ichardson) Jul 52
Seaton, Fred(erick) A(ndrew) Nov 56
Sebald, William J(oseph) Oct 51
Sebrell, W(illiam) H(enry), Jr. May 51
Sedgman, Francis Arthur See Sedgman, F. Nov 51
Sedgman, Frank Nov 51
Seefried, Irmgard Feb 56
Segni, Antonio Dec 55
Segura, Francisco Sep 51
Seif al-Islam al-Hassan, Prince See al-Hassan, Prince of the Yemen Feb 57
Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah, Prince biog Dec 47 obit Sep 55
Seifert, Elizabeth (WLB) Yrbk 51
Seifert, Shirley (Louise) (WLB) Yrbk 51
Seitz, Frederick Apr 56
Seixas, E(lias) Victor, Jr. Jul 52
Selassie See Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia Oct 54
Selinko, Annemarie Jan 55
Seltzer, Louis B(enson) Dec 56
Selye, Hans (Hugo Bruno) Jun 53
Semenov, Nikolai N(ikolaevich) Mar 57
Sen, B(inay) R(anjan) Dec 52
Senanayake, Don Stephen biog Apr 50 obit May 52
Senanayake, Dudley (Shelton) Dec 52
Serov, Ivan A(leksandrovich) Dec 56
Serratosa Cibils, Joaquin Feb 54
Servan-Schreiber, J(ean)-J(acques) Jan 55
Seton, Anya (WLB) Yrbk 53
Sforza, Carlo, Count biog Jun 42 obit Oct 52
Shabandar, Moussa (Mahmoud Al-) Feb 56
Shafer, Paul W(erntz) biog Jul 52 obit Oct 54
Shafik, Doria (Ahmad) May 55
Shahn, Ben(jamin) Dec 54
Shantz, Bobby See Shantz, R. C. Apr 53
Shantz, Robert Clayton Apr 53
Shapiro, Harry L(ionel) Dec 52
Shapley, Harlow Dec 52
Shaw, Ralph R(obert) Jun 56
Shay, Edith (WLB) Yrbk 52
Shay, Frank biog (WLB) Yrbk 52 obit Mar 54
Shea, Andrew B(ernard) Jan 57
Sheen, Fulton J(ohn), Bishop Jan 51
Shellabarger, Samuel biog May 45 obit May 54
Shelly, Mary Jo(sephine) Oct 51
Shelly, Warner S(woyer) Feb 52
Shelton, James E(rrett) Feb 51
Shepherd, Lemuel C(ornick), Jr. Feb 52
Shepilov, Dmitri Trofimovitch Dec 55
Sherman, Forrest P(ercival) biog Mar 48 obit Sep 51
Sherman, Henry C(lapp) biog Jan 49 obit Dec 55
Sherwood, Robert E(mmet) biog Jan-Jun 40 obit Jan 56
Shidehara, Kijuro biog Apr 46 obit Apr 51
Shield, Lansing P(eter) Jun 51
Shields, James P. biog Mar 51 obit Sep 53
Shigemitsu, Mamoru biog Jun 43 obit Mar 57
Shimkin, Leon May 54
Shinn, Everett biog May 51 obit Jun 53
Shippen, Katherine B(inney) (WLB) Yrbk 54
Shivers, Allan Oct 51
Shockley, William Dec 53
Shoemaker, Samuel M(oor), Rev. Dr. Apr 55
Short, Dewey Dec 51
Short, Hassard biog Nov 48 obit Dec 56
Short, Joseph (Hudson, Jr.) biog Feb 51 obit Nov 52
Shull, Martha A(rvesta) Apr 57
Shulman, Harry biog Apr 52 obit May 55
Shulman, Irving (WLB) Yrbk 56
Shuman, Charles B(aker) Feb 56
Shvernik, Nikolai (Mikhailovich) Oct 51
Sidi Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco Oct 51
Siepi, Cesare Dec 55

Sigerist, Henry Ernest biog Sep 40 obit Jun 57
Sikorsky, Igor I(van) Dec 56
Sillcox, Lewis K(etcham) Dec 54
Silva de Santolalla, Irene See Santolalla, Irene Silva de Dec 56
Silvers, Phil Dec 57
Simkhovitch, Mary (Melinda) K(ingsbury) biog Mar 43 obit Dec 51
Simmons, Jean Feb 52
Simms, John F. Sep 56
Simon, Edith (WLB) Yrbk 54
Simon, John Allsebrook Simon, 1st Viscount biog Jul 40 obit Mar 54
Simonetta Dec 55
Simons, David G(oodman) Dec 57
Simons, Hans Mar 57
Simpson, Harriette Louisa See Arnow, H. (L.) S. (WLB) Yrbk 54
Simpson, Milward L(ee) Jan 57
Simpson, Richard M(urray) Dec 53
Sims, William L(ee), 2d Dec 56
Sinclair, Adelaide Helen Grant Macdonald See Sinclair, Mrs. D. B. Apr 51
Sinclair, Mrs. D(onald) B(lack) Apr 51
Singer, Kurt D(eutsch) Dec 54
Singer, S(iegfried) Fred Dec 55
Siple, Paul A(llman) Feb 57
Siroky, Viliam Apr 57
Sisavang Vong, King of Laos Apr 54
Skidmore, Louis Dec 51
Skinner, Eleanor Oakes See Skinner, Mrs. J. M., Jr. May 51
Skinner, Mrs. James M(ortimer), Jr. May 51
Slater, John E(lliot) Nov 51
Slavenska, Mia Feb 54
Sleeper, Ruth Oct 52
Slemon, C(harles) Roy Dec 56
Slezak, Walter Mar 55
Sligh, Charles R(obert), Jr. Apr 53
Sloan, George A(rthur) biog Jan 52 obit Jul 55
Sloane, Everett (H.) Jan 57
Slobodkin, Louis (Julius) Apr 57
Slocum, (Manly) Harvey Feb 57
Slonimsky, Nicolas Apr 55
Slye, Maud biog Yrbk 40 obit Nov 54
Smallwood, Joseph R(oberts) Feb 53
Smallwood, Robert B(artly) Mar 56
Smathers, George A(rmistead) Apr 54
Smedberg, William Renwick, 3d Dec 57
Smith, Bruce biog Feb 53 obit Nov 55
Smith, Cecil Woodham- See Woodham-Smith, Cecil (WLB) Yrbk 55
Smith, George Albert biog Nov 47 obit May 51
Smith, Harrison See Smith, (Oliver) Harrison Dec 54
Smith, Ida B. (Speakman) Wise biog Feb 43 obit Apr 52
Smith, John L. Jun 52
Smith, Mrs. Laurence Dwight See Nicholson, Margaret Nov 57
Smith, Margaret Nicholson See Nicholson, Margaret Nov 57
Smith, (Oliver) Harrison Dec 54
Smith, Sidney (Earle) Jan 55
Smith, T(homas) V(ernor) Feb 56
Smith, Walter Bedell Dec 53
Smylie, Robert E. Feb 56
Snavely, Guy E(verett) Apr 51
Sneider, Vern (WLB) Yrbk 56
Snider, Duke May 56
Snider, Edwin Donald See Snider, Duke May 56
Snow, C(harles) P(ercy) (WLB) Yrbk 54
Snyder, Howard McC(rum) Feb 55
Snyder, Janet See Lambert, J. (S.) (WLB) Yrbk 54
Sobeloff, Simon E(rnest) Mar 55
Sobolev, Arkady A(leksandrovich) Apr 55
Sokolovsky, Vassily D(anilovich) Dec 53
Somervell, Brehon (Burke) biog Aug 42 obit Apr 55
Somes, Michael (George) Dec 55
Sommerfeld, A(rnold Johannes Wilhelm) biog Apr 50 obit May 51
Somoza, Anastasio biog Jun 42 obit Dec 56
Songgram, Luang Pibul See Pibul Songgram, L. Sep 51
Sordoni, Andrew J(ohn) Jul 56
Soth, Lauren K(ephart) Dec 56
Sothern, Ann Dec 56
Spalding, Albert biog Jan 44 obit Jul 53
Speidel, Hans Apr 52
Spence, Brent Sep 52
Spencer, P(ercy) C(raig) Jul 51
Sperry, Willard L(earoyd) biog May 52 obit Sep 54
Spiegel, Clara See Jaynes, C. (WLB) Yrbk 54
Spivak, Lawrence E(dmund) May 56
Spock, Benjamin (McLane) Dec 56
Spofford, Charles M(erville) Feb 51
Sprague, R(obert) C(hapman) Jan 51
Stacy, Walter P(arker) biog Jan 46 obit Oct 51
Stafford, Jean (WLB) Yrbk 51
Stahle, (Anders) Nils K(ase) Apr 56
Stalin, Joseph biog Mar 42 obit Apr 53
Stamm, John S(amuel), Bishop biog Feb 49 obit May 56
Stanky, Eddie Jun 51
Stanky, Edward Raymond See Stanky, E. Jun 51
Stanley, Kim May 55
Stanley, Oliver (Frederick George) biog Apr 43 obit Jan 51
Stanley, Thomas B(ahnson) Dec 55
Stark, Louis biog Jun 45 obit Sep 54
Starr, Cecile Mar 55
Starr, Chauncey Apr 54
Staudinger, Hermann Apr 54
Steacie, E(dgar) W(illiam) R(ichard) Jan 53
Steelman, John R(oy) Nov 52
Steinberg, Saul Mar 57
Steinberg, Mrs. Saul See Sterne, Hedda Mar 57
Steincrohn, Peter J(oseph) Mar 57
Steinhaus, Edward A(rthur) Dec 55
Steinman, D(avid) B(arnard) Dec 57
Stennis, John C(ornelius) Jan 53
Stephanopoulos, Stephanos Jul 55
Stephens, John A(llen) Dec 56
Stepinac, Alojzije, Cardinal Feb 53
Sterling, J(ohn) E(wart) Wallace Jan 51
Stern, Arthur Cecil Apr 56
Sterne, Hedda Mar 57
Sterne, Maurice biog Apr 43 obit Oct 57
Stevens, George (Cooper) Apr 52
Stevens, Robert T(en Broeck) Jul 53
Stevens, Roger L(acey) Dec 55
Stevenson, Elizabeth (WLB) Yrbk 56
Stine, Charles Milton Altland biog Jan-Jun 40 obit Sep 54
Stokes, Richard R(apier) biog Sep 51 obit Oct 57
Stokowski, Leopold (Anton Stanislaw) Jul 53
Stolk, William C. Mar 53
Stolz, Mary Slattery (WLB) Yrbk 53
Stone, Abraham Mar 52
Storey, Robert G(erald) Nov 53
Stout, William Bushnell biog Mar 41 obit May 56
Strachan, Paul A(mbrose) Jan 52
Stranahan, Frank (Richard) Sep 51
Stratemeyer, George E(dward) Feb 51
Stratton, William G(rant) Apr 53
Straus, Jack I(sidor) Mar 52
Straus, Michael W(olf) Jun 52
Straus, Oskar biog Mar 44 obit Mar 54
Straus, Roger W(illiams) biog Jul 52 obit Oct 57
Strauss, Franz Josef Feb 57
Strauss, J(acobus) G(ideon) N(el) Jan 51

Stravinsky, Igor (Fëdorovich) Apr 53
Street, James (Howell) biog (WLB) Yrbk 46 obit Nov 54
Streibert, Theodore C(uyler) Feb 55
Streuli, Hans Apr 57
Strijdom, Johannes Gerhardus May 56
Struble, Arthur D(ewey) Nov 51
Struther, Jan biog Jan 41 obit Oct 53
Stuhlinger, Ernst Nov 57
Stump, Felix B(udwell) Jan 53
Sturgis, Samuel D(avis), Jr. Jan 56
Subah, Abdullah al-Salim al, Sheikh See Abdullah al-Salim al Subah, Sir, Sheikh of Kuwait Jul 57
Sucksdorff, Arne (Edvard) Apr 56
Sugrue, Thomas (Joseph) biog Jun 48 obit Feb 53
Suhr, Otto (Ernst Heinrich Hermann) biog Apr 55 obit Nov 57
Suhrawardy, H(ussain) S(haheed) Apr 57
Sullivan, A(loysius) M(ichael) Dec 53
Sullivan, Brian Dec 57
Sullivan, Ed(ward Vincent) Sep 52
Sullivan, Francis L(oftus) biog Jun 55 obit Jan 57
Sullivan, Gael (E.) biog May 47 obit Jan 57
Sullivan, Mrs. John B(erchmans) See Sullivan, L. (A.) K. Dec 54
Sullivan, Leonor (Alice) K(retzer) Dec 54
Sultan of Morocco See Sidi Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco Oct 51
Sumac, Yma Dec 55
Summerfield, Arthur E(llsworth) Sep 52
Sumner, (Bertha) Cid Ricketts (WLB) Yrbk 54
Sumner, Mrs. G. Lynn See Picken, M. B. Dec 54
Sumner, James B(atcheller) biog Jan 47 obit Oct 55
Suslov, Mikhail A(ndreyevich) Feb 57
Sutherland, Graham (Vivian) Jan 55
Suyin, Han See Han Suyin (WLB) Yrbk 57
Svanholm, Set (Karl Viktor) Dec 56
Sveda, Michael Dec 54
Sweeney, James Johnson Mar 55
Swigert, Ernest G(oodnough) Oct 57
Swings, Paul See Swings, P. (F. F.) Dec 54
Swings, Pol(idore F. F.) Dec 54
Swirbul, Leon A. Apr 53
Syme, John P(rescott) Mar 57
Symes, James M(iller) Dec 55
Symington, (William) Stuart Jul 56
Synge, Richard L(aurence) M(illington) Nov 53
Szent-Györgyi, Albert (von Nagyrapolt) Jan 55
Szyk, Arthur biog Nov 46 obit Oct 51

Taber, Gladys (Leonae Bagg) (WLB) Yrbk 52
Taffin de Givenchy, Hubert See Givenchy, H. (J. T.) de May 55
Taft, Robert A(lphonso) biog May 40 Apr 48 obit Oct 53
Talal, former King of Jordan Jan 52
Talbert, Billy Mar 57
Talbert, William F(ranklin) See Talbert, Billy Mar 57
Talbott, Harold E(lstner) biog Jul 53 obit May 57
Tallamy, Bertram D(alley) May 57
Tallant, Robert biog (WLB) Yrbk 53 obit Jun 57
Tallchief, Maria Nov 51
Tamayo, Rufino Mar 53
Tandy, Jessica Mar 56
Tani, Masayuki May 56
Tassigny, Jean (Joseph Marie Gabriel) de Lattre de See Lattre de Tassigny, J. (J. M. G.) de biog Jan 45 obit Feb 52
Taylor, Elizabeth Jul 52
Taylor, John W(ilkinson) Jan 54
Taylor, Robert May 52
Taylor, Mrs. William Bolling See Young, M. Jun 52
Tchelitchew, Pavel biog Mar 43 obit Oct 57
Teague, Olin E(arl) Mar 52
Tebaldi, Renata Apr 55
Tebbel, John (William) (WLB) Yrbk 53
Teitgen, Pierre-Henri Jan 53
Teller, Edward Dec 54
Templer, Sir Gerald (Walter Robert) Jul 52
Tenby, Gwilym Lloyd-George, 1st Viscount See Lloyd-George, Gwilym Nov 52
Tenzing Norgay See Hunt, Sir (H. C.) J.; Hillary, Sir E. (P.); and Tenzing Norkey Oct 54
Terrell, Daniel V(oiers) Apr 54
Terrell, Mary Church biog Jun 42 obit Oct 54
Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent Feb 52
Thakin Nu See Nu, T. Dec 51
Tharp, Louise (Marshall) Hall (WLB) Yrbk 55
Theiler, Max Jan 52
Theorell, (Axel) Hugo (Teodor) Feb 56
Thimayya, K(odendera) S(ubayya) Apr 54
Thomas, Charles S(parks) Dec 54
Thomas, Elbert D(uncan) biog Oct 42 obit Mar 53
Thomas, Lowell (Jackson) Jan 52
Thomas, Sir (William) Miles (Webster) Jan 52
Thompson, Llewellyn E., Jr. Nov 57
Thompson, Ruth Nov 51
Thorek, Max Jan 51
Thorndike, Dame Sybil Dec 53
Thorneycroft, (George Edward) Peter Dec 52
Thornton, Dan(iel I. J.) Feb 54
Thorpe, James Francis See Thorpe, J. biog Nov 50 obit May 53
Thorpe, Jim biog Nov 50 obit May 53
Thurman, Howard, Rev. Dr. Jun 55
Thye, Edward J(ohn) Oct 51
Thyssen, Fritz biog May 40 obit Mar 51
Tice, Merton B(aird) Jun 55
Tillich, Paul J(ohannes), Rev. Dr. Mar 54
Tillstrom, Burr May 51
Timmerman, George Bell, Jr. Jan 57
Tinkham, George H(olden) biog Apr 42 obit Oct 56
Tishler, Max Mar 52
Tito Mar 55
Tobey, Charles W(illiam) biog Jun 41 Jul 51 obit Oct 53
Tobey, Mark Mar 57
Tobin, Daniel J(oseph) biog Nov 45 obit Jan 56
Tobin, Maurice J(oseph) biog Jun 46 obit Oct 53
Todd, Michael See Todd, Mike Dec 55
Todd, Mike Dec 55
Todd, Richard Dec 55
Tolkien, J(ohn) R(onald) R(euel) (WLB) Yrbk 57
Tolstoy, Alexandra (Lvovna) Apr 53
Tong, Hollington K(ong) Dec 56
Torp, Oscar (Fredrik) Dec 52
Toscanini, Arturo biog May 54 obit Mar 57
Toussaint, Jeanne Feb 55
Towers, Graham F(ord) Feb 52
Towers, J(ohn) H(enry) biog Oct 41 obit Jun 55
Toy, Henry, Jr. May 52
Trabert, Marion Anthony See Trabert, T. Jul 54
Trabert, Tony Jul 54
Traubel, Helen Feb 52
Trautman, George M(cNeal) Oct 51
Trefflich, Henry (Herbert Frederick) Jan 53
Trippe, Juan T(erry) Feb 55
Troost, Laurens Jan 53
Trueba, Andrés Martínez See Martínez Trueba, A. Nov 54
Trulock, Mrs. Guy Percy Jan 57

Tubman, William V(acanarat) S(hadrach) Jan 55
Tucker, B(ertha) Fain Dec 57
Tucker, Richard Mar 56
Tuomioja, Sakari (Severi) Mar 54
Tupolev, Andreĭ N(ikolaevich) Jan 57
Turpin, Randolph See Turpin, R. Sep 51
Turpin, Randy Sep 51
Twining, Nathan F(arragut) Dec 53

U Nu See Nu, T. Dec 51
Ulbricht, Walter Jul 52
Ullman, Mrs. Egon V(ictor) See Kennelly, A. (WLB) Yrbk 53
Underhill, Ruth M(urray) Feb 54
Ustinov, Peter (Alexander) Dec 55
Utrillo, Maurice biog Sep 53 obit Jan 56

Valtin, Jan biog Apr 41 obit Jan 51
Van Beinum, Eduard See Beinum, E. (A.) van Apr 55
Vance, Marguerite (WLB) Yrbk 51
Vandenberg, Arthur H(endrick) biog Nov 40 Jun 48 obit May 51
Vandenberg, Hoyt S(anford) biog Mar 45 obit May 54
Vanderbilt, Amy Feb 54
Vanderbilt, Arthur T. biog Feb 47 obit Oct 57
Van Doren, Harold Livingston biog May 40 obit Apr 57
Van Heuven Goedhart, G. J. See Heuven Goedhart, G. J. van biog Oct 52 obit Sep 56
Van Horne, Harriet Dec 54
Van Houtte, Jean See Houtte, J. van Mar 52
Van Royen, Jan Herman See Royen, J. H. van Dec 53
Vansittart, Robert (Gilbert) Vansittart, 1st Baron biog Jul 41 obit Apr 57
Van Volkenburg, J(ack) L(amont) Jan 55
Vardaman, James K(imble), Jr. Apr 51
Vargas, Getúlio Dornelles biog May 51 obit Oct 54
Varnay, Astrid May 51
Vaughan, Sarah (Lois) Nov 57
Vaughan Williams, Ralph Dec 53
Velasco Ibarra, José María Nov 52
Velde, Harold H(immel) Mar 53
Velikovsky, Immanuel May 57
Ventris, Michael (George Francis) biog Jan 57 obit Jan 57
Victor, Sally (Josephs) Apr 54
Vidor, King (Wallis) Feb 57
Vigneaud, Vincent du See du Vigneaud, Vincent Jan 56
Villon, Jacques Jan 56
Vinson, Fred(erick) M(oore) biog Aug 43 obit Nov 53
Viscardi, Henry, Jr. Jan 54
Vishinskiĭ, Andreĭ (IAnuar'evīch) biog May 44 obit Jan 55
Vogel, Herbert D(avis) Dec 54
Vogt, William Mar 53
Von Braun, Wernher Jan 52
Von Brentano, Heinrich See Brentano (di Tremezzo), H. von Feb 55
Von Eckardt, Felix See Eckardt, Felix von Jan 56
Von Einem, Gottfried See Einem, G. von Jul 53
Von Heidenstam, Rolf (Magnus) See Heidenstam, R. (M.) von Oct 51
Von Karajan, Herbert See Karajan, Herbert von Oct 56
Von Kármán, Theodore May 55
Von Kleist, Paul Ludwig See Kleist, P. L. (E.) von biog Jul 43 obit Jan 55
Von Mannerheim, Carl Gustaf Emil, Baron See Mannerheim, C. G. E., Baron von biog Apr 40 obit Feb 51
Von Neumann, John biog Jul 55 obit Apr 57
Von Rundstedt, Karl (Rudolf Gerd) See Rundstedt, K. (R. G.) von biog Nov 41 obit Apr 53
Von Szent-Györgyi, Albert See Szent-Györgyi, A. (von N.) Jan 55
Voorhees, Tracy S(tebbins) Feb 57
Voronoff, Serge biog Jan 41 obit Oct 51
Vyshinsky, Andreĭ See Vishinskiĭ, Andreĭ (IAnuar'evīch) biog May 44 obit Jan 55

Wadsworth, James J(eremiah) Jun 56
Wadsworth, James W(olcott) biog Jul 43 obit Sep 52
Wagner, J(ohn) Addington May 56
Wagner, Robert F(erdinand) biog May 41 obit Jun 53
Wagner, Robert F(erdinand, Jr.) Feb 54
Wainwright, Jonathan M(ayhew) biog May 42 obit Nov 53
Wakehurst, John de Vere Loder, 2d Baron Dec 54
Wald, Jerome Irving See Wald, J. May 52
Wald, Jerry May 52
Walden, Amelia Elizabeth (WLB) Yrbk 56
Walker, E(dward) Ronald Dec 56
Walker, John May 57
Walker, Norma Ford Oct 57
Walker, Paul A(tlee) May 52
Walker, Ralph (Thomas) Dec 57
Walker, Walton H(arris) biog Sep 50 obit Jan 51
Walker, Waurine (Elizabeth) Feb 55
Wallace, DeWitt and Lila (Bell) Acheson May 56
Wallace, Mrs. DeWitt See Wallace, DeWitt and Lila Acheson May 56
Wallace, Lila (Bell) Acheson See Wallace, DeWitt and Lila Acheson May 56
Wallace, Mike Jul 57
Wallenstein, Alfred (Franz) Apr 52
Waller, Fred(eric) biog Feb 53 obit Jul 54
Wallop, (John) Douglass (WLB) Yrbk 56
Walsh, Mrs. Richard J(ohn) See Buck, Pearl Jul 56
Walter, Francis E(ugene) Jun 52
Walton, Ernest Thomas Sinton Mar 52
Wambaugh, Sarah biog Apr 46 obit Jan 56
Wampler, (ElRey) Cloud Dec 52
Wan (Waithayakon), Prince Jun 54
Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan Oct 56
Warburton, Herbert B(irchby) Nov 51
Warne, William E(lmo) Nov 52
Warren, Avra M(ilvin) biog Feb 55 obit Mar 57
Warren, Earl Jan 54
Warren, Leonard Dec 53
Washburn, Gordon Bailey Dec 55
Waterman, Alan T(ower) Jun 51
Waters, Ethel Mar 51
Watson, Burl S(tevens) Apr 57
Watson, Lucile Dec 53
Watson, Thomas J(ohn), Sr. biog Jul 50 obit Sep 56
Watson, Thomas J(ohn), Jr. Feb 56
Waugh, Samuel C(lark) Dec 55
Wayne, David Jun 56
Wayne, John Feb 51
Weaver, Sylvester L(aflin), Jr. Jan 55
Weaver, Warren Apr 52
Webb, Jack (Randolph) May 55
Webb, Maurice biog May 50 obit Sep 56
Webster, H(arold) T(ucker) biog Mar 45 obit Nov 52
Wechsberg, Joseph Apr 55
Wedgwood, C(icely) V(eronica) Jan 57
Weede, Robert Feb 57
Weeks, Sinclair Mar 53
Weil, Richard, Jr. Jul 51
Weir, Ernest T(ener) biog Jun 41 obit Oct 57
Weizmann, Chaim biog Nov 42 Nov 48 obit Dec 52
Welch, Joseph N(ye) Jun 54
Welk, Lawrence Feb 57

Welker, Herman Feb 55
Weller, Thomas H. See Enders, J. F. Jun 55
Wellman, Manly Wade (WLB) Yrbk 55
Wente, Carl F(redrick) Feb 54
Werner, Max biog Dec 43 obit Feb 51
Wheeler, Sir Mortimer See Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer Mar 56
Wheeler, Mrs. Post See Rives, Hallie Erminie (WLB) biog Yrbk 56 obit Yrbk 56
Wheeler, Raymond A(lbert) Apr 57
Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer Mar 56
Wheelwright, Jere (Hungerford, Jr.) (WLB) Yrbk 52
Wherry, Kenneth S(picer) biog Apr 46 obit Jan 52
Whipple, Fred Lawrence May 52
Whitaker, Douglas (Merritt) Nov 51
Whitcomb, Richard T(ravis) Dec 56
White, Alexander M(oss) Jul 51
White, Francis W(ilford) biog Jan 54 obit Jun 57
White, Gilbert F(owler) Mar 53
White, Hugh L(awson) Dec 55
White, John R(igsby) Jan 56
White, Nelia Gardner biog (WLB) Yrbk 50 obit Oct 57
White, Paul Dudley Dec 55
White, Paul W. biog Mar 40 obit Oct 55
White, Theodore H(arold) Apr 55
White, Thomas D(resser) Dec 57
White, Wallace H(umphrey), Jr. biog May 48 obit May 52
White, Walter (Francis) biog Apr 42 obit Jun 55
White, William Jan 53
White, William S(mith) Dec 55
Whitehead, Don(ald Ford) Dec 53
Whitman, Walter G(ordon) Feb 52
Whitney, Courtney Jun 51
Whittaker, Charles Evans Dec 57
Whittemore, Arthur and Lowe, Jack Jan 54
Whitton, Charlotte (Elizabeth) Apr 53
Wickenden, (Leonard) Dan(iel) (WLB) Yrbk 51
Wiggam, Albert Edward biog Jul 42 obit Jun 57
Wigner, Eugene P(aul) Apr 53
Wilde, Louise K(athleen) Apr 54
Wilder, Billy Feb 51
Wilder, Laura Ingalls biog (WLB) Yrbk 48 obit May 57
Wilgress, (Leolyn) Dana Jan 54
Wilkins, Sir (George) Hubert Jan 57
Wilkins, J(esse) Ernest Dec 54
Williams, Camilla Jun 52
Williams, Emlyn Apr 52
Williams, Esther Feb 55
Williams, Jay (WLB) Yrbk 55
Williams, John J(ames) Jan 52
Williams, Ralph Vaughan See Vaughan Williams, R. Dec 53
Williams, Robert R(ampatnam) Sep 51
Williams, Roger J(ohn) Jul 57
Williams, Wythe biog Oct 43 obit Sep 56
Willis, Frances E(lizabeth) Jan 54
Willis, Paul S. Jan 51
Williston, Samuel Dec 54
Wills, Royal Barry Dec 54
Wilson, Charles E(dward) Feb 51
Wilson, Donald R(andolph) Jan 52
Wilson, Donald V(on Stein) Jan 54
Wilson, Dorothy Clarke (WLB) Yrbk 51
Wilson, H(alsey) W(illiam) biog May 48 obit Apr 54
Wilson, I(rving) W(hite) Jul 52
Wilson, Leroy A(ugust) biog Apr 48 obit Jul 51
Wilson, Logan Dec 56
Wilson, Louise Maxwell See Baker, L. (WLB) Yrbk 54
Wilson, Rufus H(arold) Jun 55
Wilt, Fred(erick Loren) Oct 52
Wiman, Dwight Deere biog Jun 49 obit Feb 51
Winchester, Alice Feb 54
Winters, Shelley Apr 52
Wirth, Conrad L(ouis) Sep 52
Wise, James DeCamp Apr 54
Wohl, Louis De See De Wohl, Louis (WLB) 55
Woll, Matthew biog Jan 43 obit Sep 56
Wolman, Abel Feb 57
Wood, Peggy Dec 53
Woodham-Smith, Cecil (WLB) Yrbk 55
Woodward, R(obert) B(urns) Feb 52
Woodward, Stanley Jun 51
Woolley, Sir (Charles) Leonard Dec 54
Work, Martin H(averty) May 51
Worsham, Lew(is Elmer, Jr.) Jan 54
Wouk, Herman (WLB) Yrbk 52
Wright, Anna (Maria Louisa Perrott) Rose (WLB) Yrbk 52
Wright, Benjamin F(letcher) Jul 55
Wright, Fielding L(ewis) biog Sep 48 obit Jul 56
Wright, Frank Lloyd Nov 52
Wright, Helen Mar 56
Wright, Jerauld Feb 55
Wright, Loyd (Earl) Jul 55
Wright, Martha Feb 55
Wriston, Henry M(erritt) May 52
Wrong, (Humphrey) Hume biog Oct 50 obit Mar 54
Wu, K(uo-)C(heng) Feb 53
Wyatt, Jane (Waddington) May 57
Wyeth, Andrew (Newell) Apr 55
Wyler, William Jan 51

Yaffe, James (WLB) Yrbk 57
Yafi, Abdullah El- Jun 56
Yamut, Nuri May 52
Yang, You Chan Feb 53
Yeager, Charles E. May 54
Yeakley, Marjory Hall See Hall, Marjory (WLB) Yrbk 57
Yeakley, Mrs. Taylor B. See Hall, Marjory (WLB) Yrbk 57
Yeh, George K(ung-)C(hao) Mar 53
York, Cyril Forster Garbett, Archbishop of—See Garbett, Cyril Forster, Archbishop of York biog Feb 51 obit Mar 56
Yoshimura, Junzo May 56
Young, Alan Jun 53
Young, Marian Jun 52
Young, Milton R(uben) Dec 54
Young, Nancy Wilson Ross See Ross, N. W. (WLB) Yrbk 52
Young, Philip Dec 51
Young, Stanley (Preston) (WLB) Yrbk 51
Youskevitch, Igor Feb 56
Yu Hung-chun See Yui, O. K. May 55
Yui, O. K. May 55

ZaBach, Florian Dec 55
Zadkine, Ossip (Joselyn) Mar 57
Zaharias, Babe Didrikson biog Apr 47 obit Dec 56
Zahedi, Fazlollah Feb 54
Zahir, Mohammed Shah See Mohammed Zahir Shah Mar 56
Zaldívar, Fulgencio Batista y See Batista (y Zaldívar), F. Apr 52
Zanft, Mrs. Hattie Carnegie See Carnegie, Hattie biog Oct 42 obit May 56
Zanuck, Darryl F(rancis) Mar 54
Zápotocký, Antonín Jun 53
Zaroubin, Georgi N(ikolaevich) Apr 53
Zatopek, Emil Apr 53
Zeckendorf, William Mar 52
Zeineddine, Farid Feb 57
Zelomek, A. Wilbert Dec 56
Zernike, Frits Feb 55
Zhukov, Georgi K(onstantinovich) Apr 55
Ziff, William B(ernard) biog Oct 46 obit Feb 54

Zim, Herbert S(pencer) Sep 56
Zimmerman, M(ax) M(andell) Jul 57
Zinn, Walter H(enry) Dec 55
Zinnemann, Fred Mar 53
Zolotow, Maurice May 57
Zook, George F(rederick) biog Feb 46 obit Oct 51
Zorbaugh, Geraldine B(one) Dec 56
Zorin, Valerian A(lexandrovich) Mar 53
Zubiría, Alberto F(ermín) Dec 56
Zuckert, Eugene M. Apr 52
Zwicky, Fritz Apr 53

4910

ADDENDA

BOURGÈS-MAUNOURY, MAURICE. Resigned as Premier of France on September 30 and became Minister of Interior on November 5. Page 61

DANIEL, W. C. DAN. Succeeded by John S. Gleason, Jr., as national commander of the American Legion. Page 125

ETZEL, FRANZ. Appointed German Minister of Finance in October and resigned as vice-president of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. Page 21

GARCIA, CARLOS P. Elected President of the Philippines on November 12. Page 198

NOON, MALIK FIROZ KHAN. Became Prime Minister of Pakistan on December 16 and continued in the post of Foreign Minister. Page 409

RIDDLEBERGER, JAMES W. Appointed Ambassador to Greece in December. Page 461

SIPLE, PAUL A. Succeeded by Palle Mogensen as head of the U.S. station at the South Pole. Page 512

SWIGERT, ERNEST G. Succeeded by Milton C. Lightner as president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Page 542